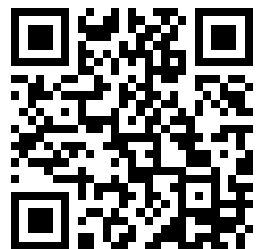

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HISTORY
OF
INDIANAPOLIS
AND
MARION COUNTY,
INDIANA.

BY
B. R. SULGROVE.

Part 2

ILLUSTRATED.



PHILADELPHIA:
L. H. EVERTS & CO.
1884.

SAMUEL MCGAUGHEY, M.D.—David McGaughey, the grandfather of the doctor, was of Scotch-Irish descent, though a native of Scotland. He married a Miss Litle, and had five daughters and four sons, among whom was Robert L., the father of the subject of this biography. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Ezekiel Clark, to whom were born six sons and six daughters. The birth of Samuel, the third son, occurred July 22, 1828, in Franklin County, Ind., where his life until his eighteenth year was passed in the improvement of such educational advantages as the vicinity afforded. After a brief period of teaching, finding his tastes in harmony with an active professional career, he began the study of medicine with Dr. D. S. McGaughey, of Morristown, Shelby Co., Ind., under whose preceptorship he continued for three years. During this time he attended three courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1851. His first field of labor was at Palestine, Hancock Co., Ind., where he located the following year. He subsequently spent two years in Marietta, Shelby Co., and in May, 1856, made Acton, Marion Co., his residence. He at once engaged in practice of a general character, which steadily increased until it became extensive and laborious. He was for a brief period associated with Dr. P. C. Leavitt, a very successful practitioner, who served with credit in the army, and on his return resumed his practice, which was continued until his death.

Dr. McGaughey is a Republican in politics, though neither his tastes nor the demands of his profession lead to active participation in the political events of the day. He is identified with the order of Masonry, and a member of Pleasant Lodge, No. 134, of Free and Accepted Masons, of Acton. He is descended from Scotch Presbyterian stock, and a member of the Acton Presbyterian Church, as also one of its trustees. Dr. McGaughey was in 1852 married to Miss Ann A., daughter of Daniel W. Morgan, to whom were born children,—Robert and Otto Livingston. Mrs. McGaughey died in 1857, and he was again married in 1858 to Miss Mary S. Boal, whose children are Rachel, Mellie (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Jennie, and Samuel.

Among the oldest of living practitioners, equally respected in social and professional life, are Dr. John M. Gaston, somewhat retired since an accident that crippled him for life some years ago, and cost the city some ten thousand dollars' damages; Dr. Frisbie S. Newcomer, who has served the city in the Council frequently and well, and served also in the faculty of one of the medical colleges; Dr. James H. Woodburn, also a professor in one of the medical colleges, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, and an active and valuable member of the City Council; Dr. Thaddeus M. Stevens, a native of Indianapolis, nephew of the celebrated Pennsylvania statesman, actively connected with all hygienic movements and boards of health, and the author of more publications on the hygienic conditions of the city than any other member of the profession; Dr. William C. Thompson, one of the leading moral reformers of the State, for one term a senator in the Legislature from this county, and all the time the family physician of Governor Morton and his attendant in his last illness; Dr. John M. Dunlap, son of the pioneer Dr. Livingston Dunlap, for many years an assistant in the Insane Hospital; Dr. Theophilus Parvin, now a professor in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, but for many years among the most eminent physicians of Indiana, and especially distinguished as a medical writer; Dr. John M. Kitchen, who has probably been longer in the practice than any one now living in the city, but not so long a resident here; Dr. James W. Hervey, widely known as a writer on professional and social questions. Dr. James K. Bigelow, Dr. L. D. Waterman, Dr. Charles D. Pearson, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Fred Stein, Dr. D. H. Frank, and Dr. W. N. Wishard are of rather later date, coming during or since the war. Of very recent additions to the profession here, among natives of the city, Dr. Calvin I. Fletcher may be named, with Dr. Frank Morrison, of the Medical College of Indiana, for a creditable position in graduating and efficient prosecution of their profession since. The female physicians of the city during the past year were Annie B. Campbell, E. A. Daniels, Ella Deneen, Mary A. Ellis, Amanda M. George, Martha Grimes, Rachel Swain, Elizabeth Schmidt, and M. F. J. Pointer.

On the 7th of September, 1870, a stock company was formed with one hundred thousand dollars capital,—liable to enlargement at any time,—in twenty-five dollar shares, to establish an institution for the treatment of deformities, deficiencies, and injuries requiring surgical skill and mechanical appliances. Drs. Allen and Johnson, of the Surgical Institute, were to be the surgeons. One share of twenty-five dollars entitled the holder to nominate one patient for treatment; one hundred dollars gave the right to an annual nomination of a patient; one thousand dollars, to the nomination of a free bed annually; and five thousand dollars, to a perpetual free bed, passing to heirs or assigns. The intention was to treat the classes of cases specified as cheaply as possible, or free if possible, and provide them at the same time comfortable homes as cheaply as possible. The Surgical Institute seems to have been adopted as the requisite provision, and sixty patients received in the first year, fourteen from the city, and the others from seventeen other counties in the State. The officers of the association were James M. Ray, President; Barnabas C. Hobbs, Addison Daggy, W. P. Johnson, A. L. Roache, Vice-Presidents; William H. Turner, Recording Secretary; K. H. Boland, Corresponding Secretary; John C. New, Treasurer.

The National Surgical Institute was incorporated on the 24th of July, 1869, under the control of Dr. Horace R. Allen and Dr. W. P. Johnson, with a capital stock, as appears by a publication made authoritatively in 1876, of five hundred thousand dollars, with the object of "treating all cases of surgery and chronic diseases; also of engaging in the manufacture of surgical and mechanical appliances, splints, bandages, machinery, and other articles needed for the treatment of the afflicted; and also with authority to teach others the same art." There are four branches of the Institute,—the Central in Indianapolis, the Eastern in Philadelphia, the Southern in Atlanta, Ga., the Western in San Francisco. The Central, or Indianapolis division occupies a four-story block of buildings, covering, with the shops and subordinate buildings, nearly an acre of ground on the northeast corner of Georgia and Illinois Streets. There are sleeping-rooms in the buildings

for three hundred patients. In the machine-shop, run by a forty-horse engine, are all the machines and appliances required to make the numerous and varied forms of apparatus used in the Institute. From twenty to thirty hands are always employed here, and the expense of it is set at seventy-five thousand dollars a year. The patterns of all the apparatus used in the myriad forms of deficiency, deformity, and disease treated are the invention of Dr. Allen, who has developed "Mechanical Surgery" to a degree that enabled him when recently in Europe to give some valuable instruction to the Orthopedic and other hospitals of the class in England and on the continent. No less than forty thousand patients have been treated in the Institute in the fifteen years of its existence. There is an average of one hundred and seventy-five patients always under treatment and living in the establishment. Previous to the location of the Institute in Indianapolis, it had been maintained by Drs. Allen and Johnson at Charleston, Ill. It is estimated that it brings to the city every year ten thousand people as visitors, who pay the railroads one hundred thousand dollars a year, and leave in the city, for one expense or another, fully five hundred thousand dollars. Although organized as a private enterprise, the Institute is constantly sought by surgical cases as a public hospital, and there are treated the frightful injuries of railroad accidents, the stabs and shots of street rows, the broken limbs of builders falling from houses, the carelessly burned by gas or explosive lighting-oils, and all the many varieties of injury that occur continually in a large and busy city full of steam machinery and manufacturing apparatus. If the patient can pay he is expected to pay. If he cannot or will not, that is the end of it. Hundreds of dollars of unpaid fees and unexpected fees are bestowed in gratuitous surgical services here every week. Dr. Allen, besides his professional inventions, has invented some valuable agricultural machinery, and is a liberal contributor to the development of the enterprise and business of the city. Dr. J. A. Minich has been associated with Drs. Allen and Johnson from the establishment of the Institute here, and is one of the most skillful and estimable members of the profession in the city.

Dentists.—The earliest practitioner of dentistry as a specialty was Dr. Joshua Soule, son of Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Church, who came here as early as 1832 or 1833, if not earlier. He was town clerk in 1835 and 1836, and in 1837 was a member of the Council for the Second Ward and president that term, preceding the late Judge Morrison. The next year he was clerk again. His office was on the east side of Illinois Street for a considerable time, half-way between Maryland and the alley next the Occidental Hotel. His wife was a sister of Joseph Lawson, for thirty years or more a sort of town butt for the boys to have fun with. The next dentist of whom any distinct memory or record remains was David Hunt, who came here about 1840, and had an office in the southwest quadrant of Circle Street till his death, about 1846 or 1847. His brothers, Andrew and George, followed in the same business after his death, and were the principal dentists for several years before and after 1850. Dr. G. A. Wells came then, and is now probably the oldest dentist in continuous practice in the city, with the exception of Dr. George Hunt. Dr. David Hunt was probably the first man in the city to make false teeth singly or in sets forty years or more ago.

The Indiana Dental College was established in 1879, and provided suitable quarters in the upper stories of the *Etna* building, on North Pennsylvania Street. The announcement of the fifth term contains the appended list of members of the faculty: John H. Oliver, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Junius E. Cravens, D.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry; Edward F. Hodges, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Milton H. Chappell, D.D.S., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; John N. Hurty, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; Thomas S. Hacker, D.D.S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry; Clinical Professors, Junius E. Cravens, D.D.S., Thomas S. Hacker, D.D.S., John H. Oliver, M.D., Clinical Lecturer on Oral Surgery; W. S. Wilson, D.D.S., of Brooklyn, N. Y., General Demonstrator of Practice. With an ample number of assistants.

The Board of Health is appointed by the Council and Board of Aldermen at the beginning of every term, and charged with the especial duty of attending to the

hygienic condition of the city. They see to the cleaning of alleys, the removal of refuse, the scraping of gutters, and whatever they deem necessary to health or protection against epidemics. The "pest-house," a small collection of buildings on the west bank of Fall Creek, above Indiana Avenue, for the care of patients with infectious diseases isolated here, is under the control of the Health Board. The organization of the board was first made in 1850, but for some years there was so much ill-feeling between the members that they did no good till 1854, when Dr. Jameson became a member and managed to put the concern in working order. It has continued with more or less efficiency since, but with more power and more effective service in the last four or five years than before. The present members are Dr. Elder, president of the State Board of Health, Dr. Sutcliffe, and Dr. M. T. Runnells.

The City Dispensary was organized June 10, 1879, and placed first in the charge of Dr. William B. Fletcher, now superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane. The next physician in charge was Dr. C. A. Ritter; the present one is Dr. J. J. Garver. The report for the past year is not yet made up, but for the year before there was shown to have been 3799 patients treated at the office,—now on Ohio Street opposite the City Library,—1221 at their homes, and 80 at the station-house, a total of 5100. Visits made, 3193; prescriptions furnished, 10,352. The average cost of each prescription was 12½ cents. The city appropriates annually \$1500 to the dispensary, and the County Board makes a like appropriation of the same amount. It is a separate institution, in no way connected with the Bobbs Dispensary, which is under the direction of the faculty of the Medical College.

The County Infirmary, or County Asylum, formerly the poor-house, with a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, is located in Wayne township, about three miles northwest of the city. The ground was purchased, in 1832, of Elijah Fox. The original "poor-house" was Mr. Fox's farm-house, a log cabin of two rooms. It was enlarged occasionally as required, chiefly by a large building in 1845. An addition for pauper insane was made in 1858, but

in 1869, the accommodations proving inadequate, the present large and handsome edifice was begun. The corner-stone was laid on July 28, 1869, and in October, 1870, the building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the Young Men's Christian Association. The front is two hundred and four feet, extreme depth one hundred and eighty-four feet, height four stories. In the rear is a smaller building two stories high and twenty-eight by seventy feet. The first superintendent was Peter Newland. From 1832 to 1839 a board of directors were in control, consisting at one time or another of William McCaw, Cary Smith, James Johnson, Isaac Pugh, Samuel McCray, George Lockerbie, Thomas F. Stout. The superintendents and physicians since 1840, when the office was created, will be found in the list of county officers appended to the history. The cost of the new buildings was about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the value of the site about thirty-five thousand dollars.

There are the names of two hundred and forty-two physicians in the City Directory, of whom nine are women, besides a score, probably, of women who have out signs as midwives. There are fewer lawyers than doctors,—two hundred and two only,—and none of them are women.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Military Organizations in Indianapolis—Marion County in the War of the Rebellion.

Military Companies.—Military show is as much an American passion as money-making, and it goes far to create the military strength sometimes needed for the enforcement of civil law, and often needed for the illumination of civic demonstrations that other governments obtain by conscription under rigorous military systems. We have always had militia systems in this country, but they never amounted to anything more than an annual holiday in Indiana, and practically imposing no duty, imparting no instruction,

serving no end but the electioneering convenience of ambitious officers, they were treated by the practical old pioneers with as little consideration as they deserved. But the lack of effective means of action could not suppress the inborn love of military show and glory. No sooner had the annual "musters" and the system of which they were the visible sign disappeared, as described by ex-Senator Oliver H. Smith in his "Early Indiana Sketches," and quoted in a preceding chapter, than the organization of volunteer companies began, with self-imposed rules of instruction and discipline strict enough to compel close attention and speedy proficiency. These soon became an indispensable feature of all popular parades that were not partisan, and that necessity reinforced the native military spirit in maintaining them. The first of these appeared in Indianapolis about the time the last militia muster disappeared. It was organized, or steps taken to that end, on the 22d of February, 1837. Col. A. W. Russell, of the "Bloody Three Hundred," was elected the first captain. The uniform was of gray cloth with black-velvet trimmings, large bell-shaped black-leather hats of the "grenadier" style, with brass plates and chains and black pompons. It was a neat uniform, and not more stiff and cumbrous than was deemed necessary to military efficiency in that day, when the loose blouse and light cap of our civil war would have thrown a martinet of the Steuben school into a fit.

Col. or Capt. Russell had not the time to do much for the company, so the following year Thomas A. Morris, then a West Point graduate of three or four years' maturity, was made captain, and he speedily made the company. It rarely turned out more than fifty men for parade on the most momentous occasions, but their exact step, accurate poise and handling of arms, scrupulous cleanliness of dress and brilliance of weapons, and their precision in all evolutions, made them a "show" that a boy would play "hooky" to see when he would not even to go skating or haw-hunting. The court-house yard was the drill-ground and the parade-ground usually, but frequently Washington Street was made a more conspicuous show-place, and all the movements then known to military art were practiced there. Capt. (now Gen.)



L. A. Merrill

Morris possessed the natural qualities of a military commander, developed by a thorough course of instruction at West Point, and when the civil war broke out they made him of inestimable value to Governor Morton's irrepressible but inexperienced energy. He was the commander of all the Indiana regiments in the three months' service, and thus in command of the first West Virginia campaign, where all were sent, which he planned and won before Gen. McClellan knew more of it than he could learn from the papers. The latter absorbed the credit of it, and became commander-in-chief by luckily reaching the field about a week before the end of it, and proved before Richmond, as well as Rich Mountain, that his glory was a second-hand acquisition.

GEN. THOMAS ARMSTRONG MORRIS is the third son of Morris and Rachel Morris, and was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Dec. 26, 1811. In 1821 his parents removed to Indianapolis, then a settlement of a few families and designated as the place where the State capital was to be. In 1823 he began to learn the printer's art, and found employment on a newspaper which is now the *Indianapolis Journal*. The boy continued at his trade for three years, and became an excellent printer, which in those days included the "theory and practice" of hand-press work as well as type-setting. He was then sent to school, and at nineteen years of age appointed to a cadetship at West Point, for which place he started on horseback to Cincinnati, whence the route east was by way of the Ohio River. He was graduated in 1834, standing fourth in a class of thirty-six, and immediately brevetted second lieutenant of the First Artillery, in the regular army. After about one year's service at Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort King, Fla., he was detailed by the War Department to assist Maj. Ogden, of the engineer corps, in constructing the National road in Indiana and Illinois, and had charge of the division between Richmond and Indianapolis, Ind. This was the first turnpike road in the State. After a year he resigned from the United States service and was resident engineer in the Indiana State service, having charge of the construction of the Central Canal during this period. From 1841

to 1847 he was chief engineer of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and built it after its abandonment by the State at Vernon from that point to Indianapolis. This was the first railroad in the State. From 1847 to 1852 he was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, connecting Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and now part of the "Vandalia." During the same time he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, now part of the "Bee Line." From 1852 to 1854 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and from 1854 to 1857 its president. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, and from 1859 to 1861 chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. At the beginning of the war he was appointed by Governor Morton quartermaster-general of the State, and as such had charge of the equipment of Indiana's first regiments, which were so promptly in the field. As general, he commanded the first brigade of troops from the State. He was in the West Virginia campaign, and commanded at the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carriek's Ford, all of which he won. His first battle, that of Philippi, was the first conflict of the war of the Rebellion. At the termination of the three months' service assurance was given Gen. Morris that he should immediately receive promotion to a major-general's command. This was delayed and a brigadier-general's commission offered him, which he declined, as also a junior major-general's commission, believing his services to have been worthy a more speedy recognition. From 1862 to 1866 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and during that time built the road from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati. From 1866 to 1869 he was president and chief engineer of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, building the road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. From 1869 to 1872 he was receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, and in 1877 was appointed as one of the commissioners to select plans and superintend the construction of the new State capitol,—the same position his father held nearly half a century ago with reference to the old State capitol, which was

torn down to make room for the new. The Madison and Indianapolis State Railroad had been undertaken as a part of the State system of internal improvements, built as far as Vernon, and then abandoned. Private corporations had been allowed to take charge of any of the abandoned schemes, and Gen. Morris became the chief engineer of the company which assumed the construction of the abandoned railroad. He conceived the plan of taking land for subscriptions to build the road, and was instrumental in passing a bill through the Legislature authorizing the procedure. Under this bill lands were received by the road at an appraised value. Upon these lands scrip was issued to the amount of the appraisement. The scrip of the company was used to pay for the construction of the road, redeeming the scrip with lands on presentation. This is the first instance where land was used as the basis of railroad construction. With the increase of the number of railroads centring in Indianapolis, Gen. Morris conceived the idea of a system of union tracks and a union depot. He drew the plans and superintended the construction of the edifice, which was completed in 1853, and was the first union depot in this country. He is now president of the water-works company, and it has been under his experienced and wise direction that the great new "gallery" and inexhaustible supply of pure water have been secured.

The life of the subject of this biographical sketch has been one of constant activity. From the time he entered West Point in 1830, a boy not yet out of his teens, to the present time, when he is engaged in the construction of the new State capitol, there is hardly a period that has not its enterprise calling for active work. All these schemes have been of public concern. First in the employ of the United States, then of his State, he has since that time been at the head of various railroads, especially in their construction and early management, and finally crowned his work by again serving the United States during the war, and later entering the State service. This work has been a pioneer work, so to speak. It has fallen to his lot to be the first in more enterprises of different kinds, and all of public importance, than often falls to the lot of any one person.

The Guards were incorporated in 1838, and continued in efficient existence till 1845. In 1840 or 1841 they were followed by the Marion Riflemen, commanded by Thomas Mc. Baker. They were uniformed in blue "hunting shirts," much like an old "wamus" or a modern "blouse," fringed in the backwoods style of buckskin dress, and armed with breech-loading rifles clumsy and ugly beyond any conception by those who never saw them. The lower six inches of the barrel was cut off, worked on a hinge at the breech, and pushed up at the upper end by an awkward big trigger, no easier loaded than a muzzle-musket, and liable to be fired with the movable breech partly raised when there was danger. In time the weapon was discarded, and it and the accoutrements—belts, plates, cartridge-boxes, ramrods—were left uncared for in one of the garret-rooms of the Governor's house in the Circle, where they were a store of material for the fun of the boys for years. The military spirit continued active till about the time the Mexican war was close at hand. The two city companies in 1842 formed a battalion for regimental drill, with Hervey Brown, brother of Hiram, lieutenant-colonel, and George W. Drum, major. Parades were frequent and encampments no rarity. So that when the Mexican war came it struck a community here in a better condition of military feeling than the civil war did. As related in the general history, three companies were raised here for that service.

The first was commanded by James P. Drake, subsequently State treasurer, with John McDougall as first and Lew Wallace as second lieutenant. When the company was massed with others in the First Indiana Regiment, Capt. Drake was chosen colonel. The regiment passed its year of service in watching stores and hospitals at Matamoras and up the Rio Grande. When discharged, shortly after the battle of Buena Vista, Capt. McDougall, who had succeeded Capt. Drake, raised a second company here in the spring of 1847, and Edward Lander, brother of Gen. Fred. of the civil war, raised another in the fall. These latter were given a public welcome on their return in October, 1848. There was to have been a big demonstration, a barbecue, and other expressions

of popular admiration, but the day was bad, the rain incessant and chilly, and the show consisted of little more than a speech from Senator Edward A. Hannegan in the State-House yard. Everything was unfavorable to the orator, and nothing is remembered now of his speech but an adapted quotation from Mark Antony. Pointing to a flag which had been torn by a mesquit bush, he said, "See what a rent that twenty-four-pounder made." In July, 1847, the body of Trusten B. Kinder,—son of Isaac, an old settler of Indianapolis,—who had gone to a southern county of the State to practice law, and there joined the Second Indiana Regiment, so defamed by Jeff. Davis' report, and been killed in the battle of Buena Vista, was returned here and buried in the old cemetery with military honors and a popular demonstration never witnessed at a funeral here before nor ever since, except at the death of Governor Morton. A strenuous effort was made to obtain a roster of the companies that went from this county to Mexico, but the records have been so indifferently preserved that no satisfactory result was possible. Adjutant-General Carnahan had copies of the Indiana rolls made at his own expense in Washington, but they do not show the residences of the men except as the name might indicate it to the neighbors.

The City Guards were formed in 1852, with Governor Wallace as captain, and the next year the Mechanic Rifles were organized, but both soon collapsed under the indifferent feeling of the times. Railroads, manufactures, material improvements, were absorbing men's attention then, and mere decorative avocations received little encouragement. From this time till 1856—making a period of military decadence altogether extending from about 1847, with only this temporary revival to break it, to 1856—there was as little military splendor shining about Indianapolis as any city of any age since men began being soldiers. Ten years was long enough for the growth of a second crop of military spirit, and the presence of the St. Louis Guards here in 1856 (February) was just the favoring condition to sprout the seed. The National Guards were formed here that year,—dressed in blue, with caps and white plumes,—and continued in existence until it went

into the civil war in the Eleventh Regiment. It was commanded while on the peace establishment by William J. Elliott, Thomas A. Morris, George F. McGinnis, Irwin Harrison, brother of the general and senator, John M. Lord, a Mexican war veteran, and Winston P. Noble, son of Governor Noble. The City Grays were organized in the summer of 1857, uniformed in gray with bear-skin shakos, and went into the war as Company A of the Eleventh Regiment. The City Grays Artillery was organized in 1859 as a supplement of the infantry company, and was commanded by Capt. John H. Colestock. An accidental explosion of the gun ruined his arm, and the organization went down. In 1858, Capt. John Love, afterwards a valuable assistant to Governor Morton in organizing the first troops and getting them ready for the field, formed a cavalry company called the Marion Dragoons, but it soon collapsed under the heavy pressure upon a volunteer body of the expense of maintaining horses as well as men.

On the 22d of February, 1860, the Montgomery Guards, of Crawfordsville, commanded by Capt. Lew Wallace, visited Indianapolis, and in connection with the Capital companies gave a parade on the 22d, followed by a zouave drill by drum beat that was much admired, and impelled the formation of a company called the Independent Zouaves here, commanded by Capt. Frank Shoup, who resigned before the war broke out, went South, and became a rebel brigadier. Mr. Ignatius Brown says he was the first man to propose the use of negroes as soldiers by the Confederates; if so, it was his only claim to distinction. No one here ever heard anything definitely of him afterwards. The Zouaves became Company H of the Eleventh Regiment. On the 27th of June, 1860, a military convention, inspired and directed by Capt. Lew Wallace, met here, representing eleven volunteer companies, and decided to hold a regular encampment on the military ground, then the State fair ground, the following 19th of September. It came and continued about a week, and contained the Indianapolis Guards, Grays, and Zouaves, the Montgomery Guards (Crawfordsville), the Fort Harrison Guards (Terre Haute), Vigo Guards (Terre Haute). Gen. Love was commandant and Capt. Shoup adjutant. In August, 1860,

a company of Zouave Cadets was formed, and in October the Zouave Guards, Capt. John Fahnestock. The former continued for a year or two, with Capt. George H. Marshall, but mostly entered the national army at one time or another. The latter went into the Eleventh Regiment as Company K. When the call for troops was made by Governor Morton, these four companies—the Guards, Grays, Zouaves, and Zouave Guards—filled up and were all in camp by the 17th of April. This was quick work. The President's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men was issued April 15, 1861. Governor Morton's calling for the State's quota of six regiments was issued next day, the 16th, and these four companies filled to their limit and went into camp on the 17th.

After the close of the war there appeared to be little disposition to play at soldiering. There had been too much of the real thing to make an imitation an amusement. A battalion of National Guards was soon after organized, however, largely composed of veterans; but in a couple of years it went to pieces, and in 1870 only one company was left, with an independent Irish company called the Emmett Guards. Within the last half-dozen years there has been a revival of military feeling, and several companies have been organized here. The exertions of Adjutant Carnahan have put the volunteer companies of the State in better condition than they have ever been before; the encampments and prize-drills held at Indianapolis annually, inviting a great many companies from all parts of the State and from other States, contributing effectively to that end. The Indianapolis companies now are the following:

The Indianapolis Light Infantry. Captain, James R. Ross; First Lieutenant, William McKee; Second Lieutenant, R. F. Scott.

The Richardson Zouaves. Captain, B. F. Richardson; First Lieutenant, W. J. Kercheval; Second Lieutenant, H. J. Haldrick.

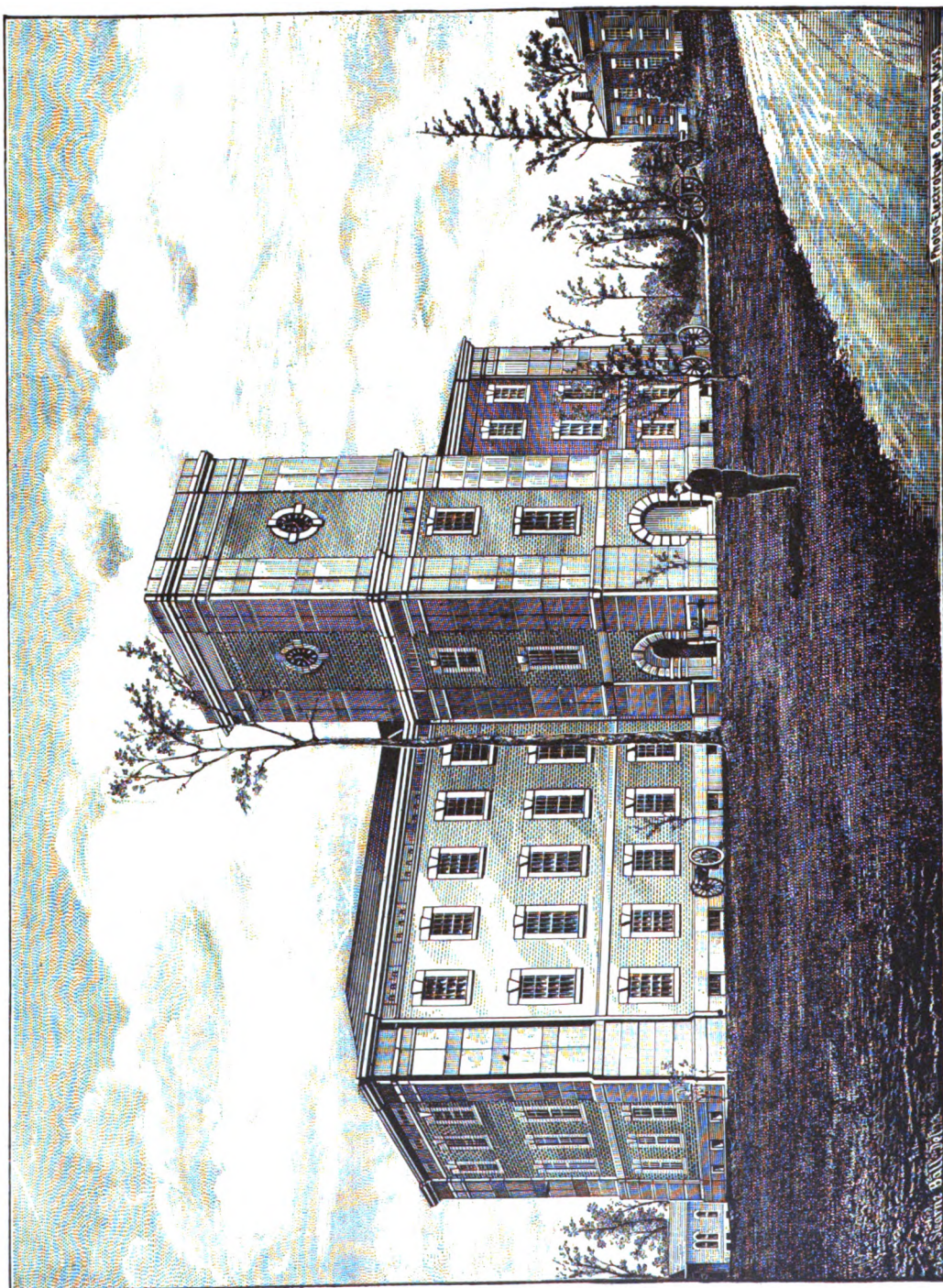
Tecumseh Rifles. Captain, E. J. Griffith; First Lieutenant, Frank Richards; Second Lieutenant, C. S. Todd.

The Streight Rifles. Captain, Lawson Seaton; First Lieutenant, W. H. Murphy; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Davis.

The Indianapolis Light Artillery. Captain, George W. Johnson.

At the first grand encampment and prize-drill held here, under the management of the "Raper Commandery" of the Masonic order, but directed wholly by Gen. Carnahan, July 4, 1882 (with some days preceding), there were in attendance from other States the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans (took second prize in the competitive drill); the Louisiana Rifles, of the same city; the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, Tenn. (took the first prize in the competitive drill); the Porter Rifles, Nashville, Tenn.; the Quapaw Guards, from Little Rock, Ark.; Company G of the First Missouri Regiment; two other Missouri companies; one company from Geneva, N. Y.; four companies from Illinois; three companies from Ohio; two companies from Michigan; two batteries from New Orleans; one battery from Nashville, Tenn.; one from Louisville, Ky.; one battery from Danville, Ill.; one battery from Chicago, Ill.; two batteries from St. Louis, Mo.; one battery from Greencastle, Ind. (Asbury Cadets, took first prize in artillery drill); the Indianapolis Light Infantry, and eighteen companies from other parts of Indiana.

At the encampment of Aug. 17, 1883, most of the companies from other States were here that attended the first one, with the Light Infantry, from Paris, Ill., the Branch Guards, of St. Louis, and one or two other St. Louis companies. The first prize in drilling was taken by the Indianapolis Light Infantry; the second, by the Branch Guards, of St. Louis. There were thirty-six Indiana companies in attendance. Besides these displays of military spirit and efficiency, there are occasionally parades of the veterans of the war, when general meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic are held at the capital. The Raper Commandery of Knights Templar the past year attended the competitive drill and parade of the order in San Francisco, and carried off the second prize, a mounted knight in bronze with gold trappings and armor, set upon a pedestal of gold-bearing quartz, and valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. The latest phase of the military spirit of Indianapolis is the project of building an armory



UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

adequate to the needs of all the companies, with a vast parade-room and public hall capable of seating seven or eight thousand people. Up to the beginning of 1884, however, it had not taken on the form of definite action.

The Arsenal.—One of the material results of the war affecting the city especially was the establishment here of the United States Arsenal, the suggestion, doubtless, of that established and conducted by Governor Morton during the war to supply our troops with ammunition. The central situation of the city and the conspicuous services of Governor Morton readily developed the suggestion into action. Authority was given by an act of Congress of 1862, and a temporary establishment made in March, 1863, by the late William Y. Wiley, captain and storekeeper, in a building on the corner of Delaware and Maryland Streets. He remained in charge at this place till 1870, when he resigned. The site for the permanent arsenal was selected by Gen. Buckingham, and work upon the buildings commenced in August, 1863. They were all completed and occupied by 1867–68. There are seven buildings, upon seventy-six acres of ground, fronting southward on the eastward extension of Michigan Street, and entered directly from Arsenal Avenue, running nearly a half-mile north from Washington Street to the main gate of the grounds. The distance to Circle Park is a mile and a half.

The main building, for the storage of small-arms (shown in the cut), is one hundred and eighty-three feet long by sixty-three wide, three stories high, with a square tower in the centre containing an excellent public clock. The artillery store-house is two stories high, and two hundred and one feet long by fifty-two wide. The office is forty-three feet long by twenty-two wide, and one story high. The barracks for enlisted men are two stories high, eleven hundred and five feet long by thirty-two wide. Two sets of officers' quarters, eighty feet by forty, two and a half stories high. One set of officers' quarters, forty-seven feet long by twenty-eight wide, one story and a half high. The magazine is banked about with earth, and covered with sod and shrubbery, making the most striking feature of the grounds. These have been tastefully laid out with walks and shrub-

bery and carriage drives, and Pogues Creek helps the general effect of picturesqueness by running for a quarter of a mile across the northwest corner. Propositions have been made to Congress to donate the grounds and buildings to the State or city for educational purposes, in case it was determined to abandon the arsenal here, for the maintenance of which there appears to be no very cogent argument. The arsenal gun every morning at six o'clock and the evening gun at sunset have come to be as familiar sounds in the city as the whistle of locomotives.

The Civil War.—From the secession of South Carolina to the attack on Fort Sumter, opinion was divided in Indiana on the measures to be taken with the seceded States. The more demonstrative and probably stronger division, led by Governor Morton, held it the duty of the government to reduce the disobedient States by force, proceeding by aggressive warfare, invasion, and destruction of life and property, as in the case of any other public enemy. The other division, represented by John R. Cravens, David C. Branham, and the *Journal*, under the direction of B. R. Sulgrove, thought that an aggressive war on the part of the government, which would make it strike the first blow and shed the first blood, while the South acted only by ordinances and resolutions, would force all the border States into the Confederacy, repel the sympathy of Europe, and probably induce alliances there, consolidate Democratic sympathy in the North with secession, and present a front of hostility against which the government might be broken hopelessly. Considering the condition of Indiana after the elections of 1862,—and Indiana was no worse than other States,—and the course of the Legislature of 1863, and the active sympathy with the rebellion that made draft riots all over the country, with numerous murders of draft officers, and considering, further, our narrow escape from an English war in the Trent case, it is now far from clear that the aggressive policy would have been wise or successful. But all differences were blown to pieces by the first gun fired at Maj. Anderson's little garrison. Those who differed about aggression could have no difference about resisting aggression. Northern feeling united instantly and solidly upon war,

not only to preserve the Union, but to preserve its own government from subversion by one with "slavery for its corner-stone." A general outburst of resentment upon the announcement of the attack on Sumter was to have been expected in view of the effect it would clearly have in effacing differences of Northern opinion, but the universal roar of rage and raising of armies passed all anticipation. The State was a volcano blazing with wrath and pouring streams of volunteers to the capital. Every school-house became a recruiting-station, and whole companies were formed of the hands in a single manufactory. The war feeling was roused as it never had been before, and probably never will be again.

Mr. Lincoln's speech from the balcony of the Bates House on the afternoon of the 12th of February, while on his way to his inauguration, intimated for the first time authoritatively that his policy with secession would be the defensive, to hold the government's property and perform the government's duties, so far as they were not interrupted, and leave violence and its consequences to the secessionists. This brought the differing opinions in Indiana into a direction of convergence that the attack on Sumter completed. There had not been time enough for the development of factious or angry feeling before the President suggested a policy that tended to union. Thus it came that the excitement in Indianapolis when the news of the first shot at Sumter arrived was fearful. Not violent or noisy, but intense. Business was abandoned. The streets were thronged, and on every corner was a restless, feverish crowd, never a moment still or silent, and never noisy, discussing the chances of Maj. Anderson's resistance, and the course the President would take. Party feeling never spoke. For once there were neither Democrats or Republicans in any audible expression. A vast meeting was held at the Metropolitan Theatre at night to consider the situation and wait for news from Charleston. Both parties were equally represented in officers, committees, and speakers. About half-past nine the news came that Maj. Anderson had surrendered. "War!" was the response of everybody who said anything. Those who thought otherwise were shrewd enough to say nothing. It would

not have been safe then to talk as thousands freely talked two years later. All night long the streets were patrolled by eager waiters on the news, and crowds collected about the newspaper offices or in convenient saloons, as if waiting would bring news when the offices were closed. The next day the military companies of the city began recruiting, and on Sunday it was kept up without interruption. On Monday morning the President's proclamation came, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and with it an order of the War Office assigning to Indiana a quota of six regiments. The Governor's proclamation appeared next day, and on Wednesday all the Indianapolis companies were completed and in camp.

For a year this condition of loyal feeling continued throughout Indiana and the Northwest. The defeat at Bull Run stimulated instead of repressing it. The West Virginia campaign, so successful and so largely the work of Hoosier soldiers and generalship, encouraged it. Governor Morton had more men than he knew what to do with. His applications to the War Office for the reception of regiments from the State were treated more like importunities for favors than offers of the lives and powers of the best men in the country. The sagacious Cameron was satisfied that we needed no troops but infantry, and no arms but smooth-bore muskets, and rejected offers of cavalry and artillery enough to have made a large army. His incompetence would have ruined a cause less completely identified with the life and hope of a great nation. Not less than thirty thousand men were tendered by Governor Morton for the six thousand called for by the quota. The six regiments of three months' men were organized in a week and camped at the old fair (or military) ground, and a week later they were visited there and addressed in a patriotic speech by Stephen A. Douglas, the last he ever made in Indiana. Every hour of the day nearly companies came up into the city from the Union Depot seeking a chance to fight, and marching to old fifes and drums that had been lost since the militia muster and the excursion of the "Bloody Three Hundred." Crowds of boys and admiring country girls watched the recruiting squads on cor-

ners or followed them as they followed a circus parade. Recruiting flags were hung about in scores of places on the business streets, and the rattle of the drum kept company with the minutes, as Webster might say, from dawn till dark. The reaction came with the failure of the Peninsular campaign, and desertions became as frequent as enlistments. Then volunteering lost its meaning, and became only a way of evading a conscription maintained by high bounties.

The regiments of this State were numbered continuously with the five that had been raised in the Mexican war. Thus we had in the three months' service, and later in the three years' service, the Sixth Regiment, Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, of Madison; the Seventh, Col. Ebenezer Dumont, of Indianapolis; the Eighth, Col. William P. Benton, of Richmond; the Ninth, Col. Robert H. Milroy, of Rensselaer, Jasper Co.; the Tenth, Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, of Lafayette, succeeded by Col. Mahlon D. Manson, of Crawfordsville; the Eleventh, Col. Lewis Wallace, of Crawfordsville, formerly of Indianapolis. The Eleventh contained so many Indianapolis men that the ladies of the city made up a handsome silk flag and presented it to the regiment in the State-House yard, on which occasion the colonel, with an eye to dramatic effect, had the whole thousand men kneel and swear to "remember Buena Vista." The relevancy of that memory to the occasion on which it was produced, with as striking a *coup de théâtre* as "Puff's" unanimous prayer in the "Critic," needs elucidation. Jeff. Davis had reported Indiana troops as acting cowardly at the battle of Buena Vista,—and some few had, especially Lieut.-Col. Bowles, afterwards a Son of Liberty and a convicted traitor,—and Jeff. Davis' stigma had stuck and stung for fifteen years. Davis was now head of the Rebellion. Thus the recall of the Buena Vista slander was made, logically enough, an incentive to martial ardor in a war half a generation later.

The whole quota of the State served in West Virginia. The Sixth, under Gen. T. A. Morris, was at Philippi, 3d of June, the first firing and fighting of the war; then at Laurel Hill and at Carrick's Ford, near which the rebel general Garnett was killed July

12th. The Seventh was also at Philippi, then joined Gen. Morris and went to Bealington, whence the rebels under Gen. Garnett retreated on the night of the 11th of July, and were followed by Gen. Morris to Carrick's Ford. There a stand was made and broken by a charge of the Seventh across the river, where they captured the rebel baggage, and, at the next ford, three-fourths of a mile away, they broke the rebels again and killed Gen. Garnett, the first general officer killed in the war. The Eighth and Tenth Regiments were put, in the brigade of Gen. Rosecrans, and with him took part in the battle of Rich Mountain on the morning of the 11th of July. The Ninth was in the brigade of Gen. Morris, with the Sixth and Seventh, and was at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The Tenth, as just stated, was in Gen. Rosecrans' brigade. The first Union officer seriously wounded in the war was Capt. Chris. Miller, of Lafayette, of this regiment. He was shot through the body from the shoulder to the hip, and was thought mortally wounded. He recovered, however, but it required nearly a year of hospital confinement. The Eleventh was stationed at Evansville from the 8th of May till the 8th of June, and was then sent to West Virginia, where it captured Romney, June 10th. On the 26th a squad of mounted scouts, composed of thirteen picked men of different companies, commanded by Corp. David B. Hay, while returning from a scouting expedition overtook forty-one mounted rebels and attacked them, killing eight in a chase of two miles and capturing seventeen horses. While crossing the Potomac at Kelly's Island they were attacked by seventy-five of the enemy, fell back to a good position and fought till dark, losing J. C. Hollenbeck, killed—the first Hoosier killed in the war,—and David B. Hay and E. P. Thomas, wounded. After joining Gen. Patterson's forces at Bunker Hill, near Winchester, the regiment went to Charlestown and thence to Harper's Ferry, and came home July 29th. It was mustered out Aug. 2, 1861.

Col. Ebenezer Dumont, of the Seventh Regiment, afterwards a member of Congress from this district and a brigadier-general, was the first teacher in the "old seminary," and quite as eminent at the bar before the war as he was as an officer during the war.

GEN. EBENEZER DUMONT was a native of Vevay, Switzerland Co., Ind., where he was born Nov. 23, 1814. His parents were among the early settlers of that place. His father, John Dumont, one of the most conspicuous men in politics and the law of that early period of the history of the State, met and married his mother, Miss Julia L. Corey, at Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He was a native of New Jersey, she of Marietta, Ohio. They were married Aug. 16, 1812, and soon thereafter removed to Vevay, where they spent the remainder of their lives. She died in 1857, he in 1871. She was a teacher, poet, and author, and in all these respects one of the most conspicuous persons in the State. He was a lawyer of sound learning, an orator of great power and eloquence, a politician of broad views and upright character, and in all relations a man of integrity and public spirit.

The general received his early education in a school taught by his mother in his native village. He could not have had a more careful and thorough instructor. An examination of the work exacted of her son almost makes one's head ache to think of his labors. From the time he was ten years old until he passed from her instruction to Hanover College she exacted written essays at his hands upon every branch of study in which he was engaged. These little essays, in the cramped and difficult hand of childhood, contain a child's discussion of every rule of grammar from the first principles of orthography to the last of prosody; and so of arithmetic and the other branches of knowledge taught in a common school of a very high grade. All these show the corrections of the faithful mother in her own clear

hand. After submitting to such a discipline in childhood, all the exactions of subsequent study or business could scarcely have been regarded as onerous. From this home school and training he passed to Hanover College, where he studied for a time, but did not graduate. His heart was already set upon the law, and on that ground he refused an appointment as cadet at West Point which was sent to him while at Hanover. He read law with his father, and before he was twenty-one years old entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He settled at Wilmington, in Dearborn County, and

following the county-seat thence to Lawrenceburg, remained there until the spring of 1853, when he removed to Indianapolis to assume the duties of president of the State Bank, to which office he had been elected by the General Assembly.

He early established a character as a lawyer and business man. He never shrunk from any amount of labor essential to a perfect knowledge of the matter in hand, either in the one character or the other. No one who knew him ever made any calculations of suc-



GEN. EBENEZER DUMONT.

cess when opposed to him on account of any remissness in the duty of preparation, for it was known that he would exhaust not merely all the usual resources of the affair, but equally all the unusual resources also. Some of his greatest triumphs in the law were the result of his vigilance in reading closely the newspapers, and learning of the passage of some act of Congress or of the Legislature in advance of its regular publication upon which a case might turn. An instance of this kind is remembered to have occurred in the District Court of the United States in 1858. Two brothers were indicted for

passing counterfeit Spanish silver coin. The law as published in the statute-book was plain, and under it they were clearly guilty. He produced an act of Congress, passed only a few days before the alleged crime, demonetizing such coin, and the prosecution was at an end. His law-book for the purpose was a clipping from a newspaper. It is believed that he never lost an advantage that any amount of vigilance or labor could have gained; and it is certain that this is as true in regard to his watchfulness of the slips and omissions of his adversary as of his own preparation and use thereof in the management of his affairs in court or ordinary business.

Gen. Dumont married Miss Mary A. Chuk, April 18, 1839. She was the only daughter of William V. Chuk, Esq., at the time and for many years afterwards the clerk of the Dearborn Circuit Court. They lived together until his death, and had born to them twelve children, eight of whom, one son and seven daughters, still live to comfort Mrs. Dumont, their mother, in her declining years.

The people of Dearborn County frequently intrusted him with the management of their affairs, and twice at least made him their representative in the General Assembly. He held the office of county treasurer several years between 1840 and 1845, and represented the county in the Legislature in 1838 and 1853. In the last term of his service he was elected Speaker of the House, and discharged the duties of the position with impartiality and ability. It was a time of high political excitement, and he took an active part in the debates of the House. Many of his speeches were printed at the time, and made a wide and favorable impression of his ability and character throughout the State. A quaint and queer humor runs through them all, that would enable one who knew him well to say they were his even if published without a name. They are all marked by strong practical sense, and generally filled with public spirit. It was in the course of this session that he was chosen president of the State Bank. The choice resulted from a truce between his friends and those of the then Lieutenant-Governor, James H. Lane. Before that they had been openly at war. As a result of the compromise, Lane was

freed from the local opposition of Dumont, and was elected to Congress. At the close of his term in Congress, Lane removed to Kansas, where, after a stormy career, his life ended in a sad tragedy, and, as already said, Dumont settled in Indianapolis, in the quiet but responsible position of president of the State Bank and *ex officio* president of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. These offices he filled until the expiration of the bank's charter, and closed its operations. It was necessary thereafter to continue the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners as an independent organization, and the Legislature accordingly reorganized it, and provided for a president thereof, to be elected, like the members, by the General Assembly. At the regular session of that body in 1859 he was elected president, and held the position until he resigned to take the command of the Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861.

He had already devoted a year to the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and had won distinction both for courage and capacity in that service. His gallantry was conspicuous in the capture of Huamantla; and Gen. Lane employed his learning and talents to aid him in the government of Orizaba after its capture. He had been consistently a Democrat from 1840 till the assault upon Fort Sumter; but in the strife between Mr. Douglas and the administration he had adhered to the former. His place upon the fall of Sumter was at once chosen with friends of the Union and the foes of secession; and never did any man give heart and soul more entirely to any cause than he gave himself to the maintenance of the Union and its authority. He presided over the first grand rally of the people of Indianapolis on the night of the bombardment of Sumter, and by his bold and patriotic speech gave solidarity and energy to the purposes of the people. He was dispatched to Washington by the Governor to learn something of the purposes and plans of the administration, and, if possible, to ascertain how the power of the State might be best brought to the aid of the government in suppressing the rebellion. "Upon his return home

he was appointed colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. At the head of this regiment he served with distinction during the three months' campaign of 1861 in West Virginia, being prominently engaged in the surprise of Philippi, the skirmishes at Laurel Hill, and the battle of Carrick's Ford," his regiment, led by himself, closing that affair by the capture of one gun, forty-one wagons of the enemy's train, and the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett. "At the close of the campaign," returning home, he "reorganized his regiment for three years, and at its head returned again to West Virginia, and while there participated in the battle of Greenbrier under Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds. Soon after this engagement he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers by the President, and ordered to Louisville, Ky. He passed the winter of 1861 and 1862 at Bardstown, Bacon Creek, and other points between Louisville and Nashville. Although his health was extremely poor, yet he clung to his command, and performed his duties for months when he should have been at home under treatment. He was subsequently placed in command of Nashville, Tenn., where his spirit, vigilance, and energy secured the flag more respectful treatment from its foes than could otherwise have been looked for at their hands. It was while there that he organized and led his celebrated pursuit of Gen. John Morgan, whom he well-nigh captured at Lebanon, Tenn., and whose fine mare, 'Black Bess,' he did capture, together with many prisoners. It was in this pursuit that he perpetrated one of his drollest pieces of humor at the expense of a Kentucky colonel of cavalry. That officer, finding his men worn out by the fatigues of the march, sent his adjutant forward to inform the general that 'the pursuit must stop, for his men were asleep in the saddle.' The adjutant accordingly rode forward and reported to the general as directed by his colonel. The general inquired very seriously, 'Is it true that your colonel's men are asleep in their saddles?' 'Yes, general,' answered the adjutant, 'it is.' 'Well, then,' said the general, 'you ride back to your colonel, and tell him for God Almighty's sake not to wake them up.' And so the conference ended, the pursuit being continued without a moment's pause.

"His health, however, finally disqualifying him for service in the field, he accepted the nomination of the Republican party of his district for Congress in 1862, and was duly elected at the October election of that year. In 1864 he was re-elected, and thus served his country faithfully according to his convictions of duty during four years. His feeble health impaired his ability to labor, and so rendered his congressional career less conspicuous than it otherwise manifestly would have been. Nevertheless, it was by no means without distinction for patriotism and ability. Some of his speeches display great research and power, and they are nearly all pervaded with the quaint, pungent humor which he displayed in earlier life. For instance, he opened his speech upon the Supreme Court's decision in the Garland case, involving the validity of the 'iron-clad oath,' as it was called, by sending to the clerk's desk and asking to have read the following paragraph:

"A hotel-keeper in Washington posted on his dining-room door the following notice: 'Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen. Rowdies and blackguards must not mix with the Congressmen, as it is hard to tell one from the other.'" Laughter followed, and upon its subsidence Mr. Dumont said, 'I do not think the paragraph just read has much application to the remarks I shall beg leave to submit; but, seeing that some of the members are a little drowsy, and fearing that no remarks of mine would disturb their slumbers, I thought I might perhaps accomplish the object by bringing to their attention this brutal assault on their own reputation. I do not wish to move in the matter myself, being young and inexperienced, but would suggest the raising of a committee to find out the name of the assassin, and have him dealt with for his impertinence and vulgarity.' The speech that followed this beginning is an able one, and abounds with many home hits at the assumption of official, and especially judicial, infallibility for men whose opinions before their election or appointment were regarded as of little or no value. This is illustrated by anecdotes from home life; and then the score is made even by a story of a justice of peace elect coming to the clerk of Dearborn County, and asking

that officer to qualify him. 'Hold up your hand,' said the clerk; 'I'll swear you in, but all hell can't qualify you.' His speech on the pay of the army was regarded at the time as a very able, satisfactory, and complete discussion of the subject."

At the close of his congressional career, March 4, 1867, he retired to his farm, and for a while did not seek any official position. He nevertheless kept up an active participation in politics, acting earnestly with the Republican party. He was always a foe to flattery, and hated even the ordinary civilities tendered to men of his position and rank at public meetings. It was such feelings that led him on one occasion, when introduced to a large political meeting in what he regarded as too flattering terms, to say when he came forward, "I was just thinking, when my friend, the president of the meeting, was speaking in such glowing and extravagant terms of the great and glorious Gen. Dumont, who was about to address you, that when I should come forward some man of sense, and with a keen relish for the ludicrous, too, might be standing in the outskirts of this vast crowd, who would exclaim to those about him, 'Great God! is that little pinnikin the great Gen. Dumont, about whom all this fuss is made? Pshaw! he's nothing.' And he would not be very far wrong, either." Such a beginning of course at once relieved him of all embarrassment, by establishing the best relations between himself and the audience, and by teaching them not to expect too much at his hands, enabled him to more than meet their expectations, and so secured him an attentive and kindly hearing throughout.

In the winter of 1870 and 1871, having formed the design to emigrate to the West, he sought and received the appointment of Governor of Idaho. While engaged in the pursuit of the position he was taken severely sick at Washington. From this attack he never fully recovered; but upon returning home set actively to work in making preparations for his removal to the seat of his new position and duties. Under this labor his health broke completely down, and after lingering in great weakness and suffering for a few days, during all of which he maintained his intellectual faculties in full and per-

fect clearness and vigor, he died at his residence, south of the city, at four o'clock and sixteen minutes in the morning of April 16, 1871. As an evidence of his mental clearness, it may be stated that a very short time before his death he directed a friend to write his will. Dictating to him the terms thereof, he began, "I, Ebenezer Dumont, being weak in body, but of sound mind, do make this my last will and testament," etc. The will was written, but in the hurry and excitement of the amanuensis, the words "but of sound mind" were omitted; and when in reading it over he came to the omission, he stopped the reading and insisted upon the insertion of the omitted clause. A legal friend who was present told him not to mind it, as the validity of the will would depend upon the witnesses. He replied, "I know that as well as you; but I want to be one of the witnesses, for I think I know my mental condition as well and even better than any of you." The clause had to be inserted as his testimony.

His remains were attended from his home to the city by a large body of his friends and neighbors, who were met at the city limits by a military escort composed of his old comrades in arms with a band of music, and conducted thence to the First Presbyterian Church, where appropriate funeral services were held, conducted by the Rev. H. A. Edson, D.D. The brief discourse which he delivered on the occasion so fittingly and truly characterized the man in the higher aspects of his nature and life, that his words shall close this very inadequate sketch:

"All who knew him were certainly impressed with the uncommon firmness and bravery of his will. For years he carried a burden of ill-health which would have laid most men entirely aside from active employment. Yet he carried it unflinchingly. He seemed sometimes to conquer the physical suffering and exhaustion by the mere force of his mind. It is touchingly told us that once during the West Virginia campaign, when overtaken by violent illness, and entreated to go back to Grafton, where he might have some necessary comforts, he stoutly refused, saying that if his brave men could lie on the ground and take the rough fare, he could do it too, and would. The tenacity of his purpose was conspicuous everywhere. When he took hold his grip was like a vise.

"His integrity in all the relations of commercial and political life his friends speak of with admiration. In his connection with the early legislation of the State, as president of the

State Bank, during the commotion of civil war, in Congress, and in private business affairs, he evinced a haughty contempt of peculation and dishonesty, and discharged his public trusts without a stain upon his integrity. At a period when many snatched eagerly at opportunities for questionable gain, he did his duty and kept his hands clean. Everything like deception and falsehood he despised. He was inclined to take the direct line to any object he sought, and was little disposed to use diplomacy. He spoke out plainly what he believed to be the truth. At times he would attack a supposed iniquity with something like ferocity. It is said that his father often showed the same characteristic, during a session of the Legislature in early times securing a life-long friend by the courage with which, on a mere suspicion of wrong, he took up the cause of certain minors whom a shrewdly devised bill was to defraud of their estate. The son would have been capable of the same service, and under the like circumstances would have been sure to undertake it without fear. He was a man who cared more to be true to his convictions than to count the favor of any one. And this example of stern integrity is one which we may well cherish in these days of commercial dishonesty and political intrigue.

"It is as a patriot and soldier, however, that he made himself most noticeable, and rendered the highest service. There is no possibility of putting into words the intensity of his hatred of treason in those days when all the people here were united in the defense of the flag that on Sumter's walls had been defiled. His whole soul blazed against the crime that would strike at our liberties. Some of you well remember him at the breaking out of the war, how, at the first recruiting meeting, he offered to the government *a horse with a man on it*; and many of you, his comrades, will not forget how gallantly he rode that horse to battle. He never lost the heat of his patriotic devotion. If he could speak to-day he would tell us what a joy it is to be wrapped in the old flag for which he fought. The value of our free institutions, the happy condition of our people, and the wickedness of any attempt to overturn the government he felt with all the intensity of his soul. Whatever looked to him like treason against his country he was eager to resist and strike at with all his strength. This patriotism, that was with him a passion, deserved and gained the respect of men who opposed him. I do not doubt that many of you who differed most widely from him in sentiment were compelled to admire the zeal and courage with which he discharged what he deemed his duty to the land he loved. Nor should it be forgotten that this strong nature, this stern soldier had depths of tenderness, not indeed for every eye, but quick upon occasion to carry to the unfortunate relief and sympathy.

"Words, however, cannot describe the man. You knew him. Let your memory paint and keep the picture. He had qualities we ought to emulate. He did not live in vain, for though his sword will not flash again in battle, though he sleeps his last sleep, careless of the earth's commotion, it will

not be forgotten how dearly he loved the starry banner, nor how sternly he hated all its foes. May God keep the memory of such patriots green."

The volunteers beyond the number required for the State's quota were formed into six regiments of one year State troops, under an act of the Legislature, then sitting in extra session on the Governor's call. All but one subsequently enlisted for three years in the service of the national government. They were reviewed on the 24th of May by Gen. McClellan, on the open ground north of the fair or military ground, extending to Indiana Avenue on the north and to the Fall Creek race on the west. The first camp in the city was that on the fair ground, and was called Camp Sullivan, from Col. Jerry Sullivan, of the Thirteenth Regiment, who commanded it. The next was formed in the new fair ground,—now the Exposition or fair ground,—and called Camp Morton. The men here made serious complaints of their provisions, and the Legislature, with an eye to votes at home more than justice away from home, censured the commissary—the late Isaiah Mansur—severely, though he served without pay, furnished meat from his own packing-house, advanced his own money for fresh bread, sugar, and butter, and took the chance of reimbursement from the Legislature. Subsequently this censure was revoked and Mr. Mansur complimented for his efficiency and disinterestedness. He was a room-mate of Governor Morton's at Oxford (Ohio) College, and helped the latter with money in his college course. The truth was that the men were mostly well-to-do farmers or sons of farmers or mechanics in good circumstances, and were used to living in better style than any one familiar with a soldier's life could hope for. They knew nothing of camps or military service, and of course felt abused when they found their patriotic devotion fed less appetizingly than by their every-day food at home. Once they mutinied against the sutler and tore his stalls to pieces. But these freaks of inexperience never outlasted the first few weeks of camp duty. The men readily adapted themselves to military discipline from the freedom of home. Camp Morton became one of the great prison camps after the surrender of Fort Donelson in February, 1862.

Camp Burnside was formed on Tinker Street (now Seventh), just south of Camp Morton, and was made a neat and well-ordered little military town by the Seventy-first Regiment, under Col. James Biddle, and later by the Veteran Reserve Corps. It was here, during the tenancy of the Seventy-first, in the summer of 1862, that the first military execution of the war took place. The offender was Robert Gay, charged with being a spy and deserter, and convicted by court-martial. He was shot in the old Henderson orchard, between the fair ground and Camp Burnside, near the present line of Delaware Street, a block north of Seventh. The regiment and spectators formed three sides of a square, open on the east side. Into this space Gay was brought by the guard, and stationed in front of his coffin, which was lying on the ground. He made a brief speech, denying all guilty purpose, and told the firing party, standing about ten steps in front of him, to "hold here," laying his right hand on his heart. He then sat down on his coffin, and was blindfolded, and the signal to fire was given by dropping a handkerchief. Every ball but one of the nine fired struck his heart, and would have killed him instantly if there had been no other. One struck him in the neck, and would have made a mortal wound. One gun was left blank, and all were taken by chance, so that no man knew whether his gun helped in the execution or not. Gay sat upright for a second after the firing, and fell back dead in a great pool of blood, of which not a drop showed in front. In 1864 three "bounty jumpers" were shot on the same ground, near the south bank of the State ditch, under the command of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. These were all the military executions in or about the city, though preparations were made by Gen. Hovey for hanging Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, the Sons of Liberty, convicted by court-martial in 1864 of conspiring with the rebels to overthrow the State government, and release the rebel prisoners in Camp Morton. Their death sentence, however, was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life in the Ohio penitentiary, whence they were released by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States shortly after. Mr. Milligan was recently allied with the Republicans

of Huntington County against the regular Democratic ticket, showing rather ludicrously one of the "revenges" brought round by the "whirligig of time." Another convicted Son of Liberty, H. H. Dodd, made his escape from the United States building where he was confined, and went to Canada. He is now said to be the editor of a Republican paper in Wisconsin.

From the 22d of February, 1862, to about the 1st of September of the same year, Camp Morton, as before stated, was made a prison camp in charge of the State, and here were confined the prisoners surrendered at Fort Donelson till an exchange was made in August following. There were three thousand seven hundred here at first, but in a few weeks about fifteen hundred more came from Terre Haute and Lafayette, and were accommodated with precisely the same quarters, furniture, and food as our own men who were encamped there. After the exchange of prisoners the camp was unoccupied till another large arrival from Vicksburg in the summer of 1863. The camp was refitted, commodious hospitals and other buildings erected, and the Fifth Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, under Col. A. A. Stevens, put in charge. This was all done by the national government, the State having no concern with the prison after the exchange in 1862. From three thousand to six thousand prisoners were kept here during the remainder of the war. Col. Richard Owen, and the Sixtieth and Fifty-third Regiments and Kidd's Battery, and Col. D. Garland Rose and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, had charge of the camp while in the hands of the State.

When the first division of prisoners arrived here from Fort Donelson they were fearfully afflicted with pneumonia and camp diarrhoea. The First, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiments suffered worst, though a number of Tennesseans and Kentuckians were severely afflicted, all alike from exposure in the ditches and rifle-pits of Fort Donelson, with inadequate food and clothing. The first night they slept on the floor of the Union Depot, and all night long there was an incessant storm of coughing, groaning, and implorations for help. The next day the physicians of the city prescribed for more than

five hundred out of three thousand seven hundred, or one in every seven was helplessly sick. A hospital was made first of the old Athenæum Theatre, in the third story of the northwest corner of Maryland and Meridian Streets. Then Blackford's four-story building, on the east side of Meridian near Washington, was taken entirely for hospital use, under charge of the late Dr. Talbott Bullard, brother-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher. The people of the city, men and women, served as nurses without charge, and with many valuable additions to hospital fare from their own home supplies. But, in spite of all care and effort, hardly an hour passed for the first five days that a death did not occur, and the mortality continued for a month or more till the weather moderated. Then both sickness and mortality almost disappeared. The dead were buried, in plain wooden coffins, in a lot on the northern limit of Greenlawn Cemetery, near the Vandalia Railroad, whence they were removed, some to their homes by relatives or friends, many to Crown Hill, in a few years. All the graves were marked. The other prison camps, Dennison at Columbus, and Douglas at Chicago, were conducted like that at Camp Morton, and the contrast between them and Andersonville and Salisbury and Libby is striking. Visitors from Kentucky to sons and relatives in the camp, after the surrender of Fort Donelson, were so frequent as to make a serious annoyance at the Governor's office with requests for admission.

The prison experience of our Indiana soldiers in the South was not quite so pleasant as that of Southern men here. Gen. Coburn, of the Thirty-third Regiment, was the first to come home from Libby and enlighten Indianians on the treatment of prisoners there. The romantic escape of Col. A. D. Streight, of the Fifty-first Regiment, from Libby was known all over the country at the time, and is not forgotten yet.

GEN. ABEL D. STREIGHT.—The family of Gen. Streight are of English extraction, though his father, Asa, was a native of Vermont. He was at the age of five left fatherless, and bound out to a family residing near Elmira, N. Y., where he remained until his majority was attained, when Spencer, Tioga Co.,

N. Y., became his home. Here he married Lydia, daughter of Phineas Spaulding, and had children,—Maria (Mrs. Clark Townsend), Francis (deceased), Abel D., Susan H. (Mrs. Cornelius Ives), James P., Benjamin F., Sylvester W., Charles F., and Jane. Mr. Streight after his marriage settled in Wheeler, Steuben Co., and engaged in farming pursuits until seventy years of age, when he abandoned active labor. His death occurred in June, 1883, in his eighty-fourth year. His son, Abel D., was born June 17, 1828, at Wheeler, Steuben Co., N. Y., and passed his boyhood years upon a farm. He was afforded the ordinary advantages of a common school, and at the age of seventeen purchased from his father his time until twenty-one, paying him sixty dollars per year for the same. Having a taste for mechanics he readily acquired the carpenters' craft without instruction, and before attaining his nineteenth year had taken the contract for the erection of a large mill, which he successfully completed. At this early period he also owned a saw-mill acquired by the proceeds of his own labor. Gen. Streight then engaged in the lumber business at Wheeler, N. Y., where he remained until his removal to Cincinnati in 1858. The following year found him a resident of Indianapolis, where he embarked in publishing, and continued thus employed until the beginning of the late civil war. It was at this crisis that the patriotism, earnestness, and indomitable purpose of Gen. Streight were brought into prominent notice, and marked him as a man of foresight and possessing all the qualities of a successful leader. Realizing the importance of prompt and energetic measures for the preservation of the Union, he published an exhaustive pamphlet, in which he clearly embodied the cause of the nation's calamity, and indicated the measures necessary to insure the supremacy of the laws, the integrity of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union. He believed compromise with the enemies of the government to be a mistake, and advocated forcible means, if necessary, to compel obedience to the laws. He proved conclusively the fallacy of a temporary pacification policy, and by voluminous quotations from letters written by the founders of the government demonstrated it to be a government of the people



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collectively, and not of the States. In defense of the Union, whose integrity he so earnestly defended with his pen, he entered the army on the 4th of September, 1861, as colonel of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did effective service until March 13, 1865, when he retired with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, having participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, Blunt's Farm, engagements with Wheeler's Cavalry at Dalton and Shoal Creek, near Florence, Ala. (in which he commanded five brigades), Columbia, Tenn., Franklin, Tenn., Nashville, and again at Columbia, in which he forced the passage of Duck River. He was on the 3d of May, 1863, taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., until Feb. 9, 1864, when, with one hundred and eight of his fellow-prisoners, he escaped by a tunnel dug from the prison-walls to the street, and after an interval of rest re-entered the service. In prison he was like the shadow of some great rock in the desert. Men instinctively gathered round him. He was their counselor, friend, and champion. In him they reposed all confidence, intrusting to him their money and laying before him their grievances, and sharing with him their every thought. It was Gen. Streight who defiantly wrote the rebel Secretary of War, compelling an increase of rations and more humane treatment. The enemy feared him while they hated him, and if recaptured his life would have paid the forfeit of his daring and patriotism. On returning again to civil life he resumed the business of a publisher, in connection with the cultivation of a farm in the suburbs of the city. In 1865 he embarked in the lumber business, making a speciality of walnut and hard-wood lumber, to which was subsequently added chair-manufacturing on an extensive scale.

Gen. Streight, when a resident of New York State, manifested a keen interest in politics, and frequently as a Republican participated in the various local campaigns. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate here, running one thousand ahead of his ticket. Here he was conceded to be one of the leaders of the party. Among other measures supported by him was the introduction of a bill providing for the

erection of a new State-House building, the principal provisions of which were adopted. In 1880 he was one of the Republican candidates for the nomination for Governor. Though not the successful aspirant for gubernatorial honors, the press was unanimous in its endorsement of his irreproachable honesty, iron will, uncommon intelligence, and thorough patriotism. Gen. Streight was married Jan. 14, 1849, to Miss Lavina McCarty, of Bath township, Steuben Co., N. Y. They have one son, John, who is engaged in the lumber business at Nashville, Tenn.

The Eleventh Regiment, while reorganizing for the three years' service, was encamped on the west bank of the river, near Cold Spring. Camp Carlington, near the extreme northwest corner of the city, on the high ground between the canal and Fall Creek, was the largest and best arranged camp in the State. Camp Noble was the artillery camp, on the northern limit of the city, west of Camp Burnside. It was arranged by Col. Frybarger, and occupied by the Twenty-third Battery, Capt. J. F. Myers. The artillery practice-ground was on the farm of Mr. Paddock, between the Bluff road and the bluff of the river bottom. The Second Cavalry, Col. John A. Bridgland, was encamped four miles north, near Fall Creek. The colored regiment, Col. Charles Russell, was in Camp Fremont, east of the lower end of Virginia Avenue. The Nineteenth Regulars, Lieut.-Col. King, was stationed in Indianapolis for some months in 1861.

The Soldiers' Home and the State Arsenal remain to be noticed among the more durable preparations for the emergencies of the war. The arsenal was the growth of Governor Morton's determination that the Indiana troops should go to the field fully prepared for any service, and as the national arsenals could not supply sufficient good ammunition, he established the State Arsenal to help. It did that, and often helped the general government, too. The quartermaster supplied the material, and the Eleventh Regiment furnished the workmen, and on the 27th of April the arsenal was put in operation by moulding large quantities of bullets in hand-moulds with a blacksmith's furnace, and packing the cartridges in the next room. It was superintended by Herman

Sturm, and at first was carried on in Ott's cabinet-factory, opposite the State-House. Then it was removed to the temporary buildings north of the State-House, and finally to vacant ground east of the city, on the old Noble farm. In the fall of 1861, Secretary Cameron, with Adjutant-General Thomas and Senator Chandler, of Michigan, came to the city from Louisville (where they had seen General Sherman and decided that he was "crazy," because he wanted two hundred thousand men to take and hold the East Mississippi Valley, from the Ohio to the Gulf), and after examining the State Arsenal, approved it highly. It was discontinued on the 18th of April, 1864, after three years of service, in which it had turned out \$788,838.45 worth of work, and had made for the State a profit of nearly ten per cent., or \$77,457.32.

The Soldiers' Home, like the arsenal, was the suggestion of Governor Morton's restless solicitude for the welfare of the State's troops. This city was the main depot, recruiting station, drill-camp, and preparatory school of the whole State, and it was the chief resting-place of other troops passing east or west to the front. Of course, they always landed here hungry, dusty, and tired, and a sound sleep or a bath and a good meal were sometimes worth a man's life. The Soldiers' Home was a sort of military hotel in which all the accommodations were free. During the first months of the war the State Sanitary Commission had agents at the Union Depot to supply passing troops and take care of the sick at hotels; but this was expensive and inconvenient, and a camp was established on the vacant ground south of the depot, with hospital tents and other conveniences, and maintained until 1862, when the Governor resolved to establish a permanent home. Quartermaster Asahel Stone selected the grove on the west side of West Street, just north of the Vandalia Railroad, and here temporary, but adequate and comfortable frame buildings were erected, enlarged, and added to till they could accommodate 1800 with beds and 8000 with meals every day. From August, 1862, to June, 1865, the Home furnished 3,777,791 meals, and during the year 1864 furnished an average of 4498 meals a day. The bread was supplied by a

bakery maintained by the quartermaster with such strict economy and wise forecast that the rations of flour, to which the men served in the Home were entitled, sufficed for all they needed, and for thousands of loaves distributed among the poor besides. The saving in the rations of other articles amounted to \$71,130.24. The saving of flour, after all bread supplies were completed, the sale of offal, and a sutler's tax paid \$19,642.19. Thus the Home was sustained in all its expenses almost wholly by the rations of the men provided for in it. On holidays the ladies of the city furnished festival dinners of their own preparation, waited at the table, and did all the service. A Ladies' Home, for the care of soldiers' wives and children, was opened in a building near the Union Depot, in December, 1863, taking care of an average of one hundred a day during the remainder of the war.

The State Sanitary Commission was first suggested by the necessities of the State troops in West Virginia among the mountains in the early fall or latter part of the summer of 1861. Governor Morton's endless difficulties in getting winter clothing and supplies through the elaborate entanglement of government "red tape" put his mind upon doing the necessary service in a better way, and thus came the Sanitary Commission of Indiana. The late Robert Dale Owen, the State's military agent in New York, made the first step in the scheme by purchasing, under the Governor's direction, twenty-nine thousand overcoats, some at seven dollars and seventy-five cents each, some at nine dollars and twenty-five cents. The United States Quartermaster, Meigs, refused to pay more than the regulation price for the latter, and the State assumed the extra one dollar and a half. Morton said, "If the general government will not pay at the current rates, Indiana will, for she will not allow her troops to suffer." Socks, shoes, and caps were lacking, blankets were defective and insufficient in quantity. To supply these deficiencies the Governor, on the 10th of October, 1861, issued his first appeal to the "women of Indiana." The response came in blankets, shirts, drawers, socks, and mittens, sheets, pillows, pads, bandages, lint, and dressing-gowns for hospital use, to the amount of

many thousands of dollars. This was the first sanitary work of the war done anywhere by State or nation. Competent agents were appointed and sent to the best points to carry on this work, which was to "render all possible relief to our soldiers, especially to those who were sick or wounded, whether in transit, in hospitals, or on the battle-field." Sanitary stores were sent to them for distribution. Besides these agents there were special agents, surgeons, and nurses,—many of the latter among ladies of high social position. From this city Mrs. Coburn, wife of Gen. Coburn, and Miss E. H. Bates, daughter of the first sheriff, were largely engaged in hospital service. Combined with the sanitary service there were agents to take care of the men's pay and bring it home free of cost to their families, to write letters for them, to see to the burial of the dead and the preservation of relics, and keep registers of all the men in hospitals, with date, disease, wound, and date and cause of death, if death ensued, for the information of relatives and friends, to assist returning soldiers in getting transportation, to look after returning prisoners, and in every way to be careful and affectionate guardians. Dr. Bullard, Dr. Parvin, and Rev. T. A. Goodwin were effectively engaged in these duties at one time or another, while Dr. William Hannaman was chief sanitary agent all the time, assisted by Alfred Harrison. The Commission during the time of its existence, from February, 1862, to the close of the war, collected in cash \$247,570.75 and in goods \$359,000, making a total of sanitary contributions made in the State in about three years of \$606,570.75. An additional sum of \$4,566,898 was contributed by counties, townships, and towns to the relief of soldiers' families and soldiers disabled by disease or wounds, making a total voluntary outlay in Indiana of over five millions of dollars, besides thousands of which no account was ever made.

Some of the political incidents of the war are worth noting as an indication of the feeling of the people. At the outset there was never a word of sympathy with the rebellion heard. The feeling was all loyal or silent. One of the city papers neglected to hoist the national flag on its building, and the proprietor came near being mobbed by the intolerant patriots.

He and others suspected of Southern sympathies were made to take the oath of allegiance. As the war grew to be a familiar idea, and its conduct showed bad feeling and incompetent management, popular sentiment changed. Opposition began to speak more plainly and to take on a party aspect. That doubly embittered old differences. The loyal men talked of the others as traitors, and treated them as unfit for respectable society; the latter retorted by censures of the tyranny of the government and the inefficiency of its conduct. At a county convention in the courthouse square on the 2d of September, 1862, some of the Democratic speakers, especially the late Robert L. Walpole, bitterly denounced the war, the government, and the soldiers. There were many of these in the crowd, and they were irritated. A riot followed, and some of the rebel sympathizers barely escaped with their lives; if they had been caught they would have been killed. At the October election the opponents of the war were excluded from the polls by threats of violence. In 1864, while the Nineteenth Veteran Regiment was here on a furlough allowed to re-enlisted veterans, the *Sentinel* made some allusion to the appearance of the men in a party procession the day before, and an angry crowd assailed the office with the avowed purpose of "cleaning it out," but were defeated by the resolute obstruction of Provost-Marshal (afterwards Governor) Baker. It was then in all Gen. Butler's operations south of Richmond and was conspicuous at Wathal Junction. The Democratic State Convention in 1864 came here armed, and kept up a considerable fusillade as it went away in the evening. The Eastern trains were stopped and the jubilant shooters compelled to give up their weapons to the number of several hundred.

The Legislature of 1863 was adverse to the war and the party sustaining the war. It refused to receive Governor Morton's message. It tried to deprive him of the constitutional command of the State militia. It proposed no less than thirty measures of truce or peace with the Confederate States. It failed to make any appropriations to carry on the State civil government or the military contributions to the general government. This forced Governor Morton to

raise money by loans and popular contributions both for these purposes and for the payment of interest on the State debt to avoid the ruinous imputation of repudiation, which was so disastrous from 1841 to 1846. He constituted a "financial bureau" to meet the emergency, and for two years governed without any connection with the other State offices, which were in the hands of political antagonists and friends of the Confederacy. The Legislature of 1865, however, was of a different complexion, and legalized all the Governor's acts, paid his debts, and reimbursed his loans and contributions.

The most conspicuous feature of the political antagonism to the war were the "Treason Trials" of 1864. H. H. Dodd was first arrested on information, anonymously conveyed to the Governor by a lady in New York, that boxes of revolvers and ammunition had been sent to Dodd, marked "Sunday-school books," which were concealed or stored in the *Sentinel* building. This was the story at the time. Governor Morton, however, said that while the information came to him anonymously from a lady whom he never discovered, the boxes, when discovered, were merely marked "books" and "stationery." The "Sunday-school" was a humorous addition. Dodd was tried by court-martial, convicted, sentenced to death, and escaped as already related. At the same time William A. Bowles, the reversed hero of Buena Vista and head of the Sons of Liberty in this State, with Lamdin P. Milligan, Stephen Horsesey, Andrew Humphreys, and the late Horace Heffren, were arrested. Later the first three were tried and convicted by court-martial, as above related. Humphreys was convicted, but sentenced to a restraint within limits at home, and later was pardoned; the late Dr. John C. Walker, colonel of the Irish regiment, a leader of the Sons of Liberty, went to England and was never disturbed; Heffren turned State's evidence and convicted his associates.

Several rebel raids were made or attempted into Indiana under the encouragement of the sympathizing associations to which these men and many thousands of others belonged. The first was led by Adam R. Johnson on Newburg, Warrick Co., July 18, 1863. The next was led by Capt. Thomas H. Hines, of

Morgan's division, June 17, 1863, entering this State eighteen miles above Cannelton, with sixty-two men. All but a dozen of them were captured in two days in Crawford County, after stealing a considerable number of good horses. The great raid, however, was that of Gen. John H. Morgan, with a brigade of two thousand four hundred and sixty men and four guns. They crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, Ky., and passed into the interior of the State as far as Vernon. The home troops of the "Legion" and temporary volunteers met in University Square here, and drilled two or three times, the banks sent away their specie, and railroad travel southward was interrupted a little, but that was the worst effect in the city of the great Morgan raid. How it turned to a retreat in one day, and a flight the next day, and a surrender of most of the command in Ohio in a day or two more, everybody knows. A horrible catastrophe marked the first movement of troops here to meet the raid. A Michigan battery which had been stationed here for some time was hurrying from the artillery camp down Tennessee Street to Indiana Avenue, on its way to the depot, when the jolting of one of the caissons exploded a percussion shell and all the contents of the caisson with it, blowing two of the men over the tops of the shade-trees along the sidewalk, tearing them into fearful fragments, and killing them instantly, and mortally wounding a man and boy of the city who happened to be passing. It was about sundown of the 9th of July.

The worst effect of the political hostility to the war was not the conspiracies of secret orders of rebel sympathizers, the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty, nor the open legislative action in embarrassment of the efforts of the State and nation for the prosecution of the war, but in the encouragement to desertion, the organized protection of deserters, and the cool, calculating murder of draft-officers in three or four counties, and draft-mobs in a dozen. The soldiers at first did not properly understand their relation to the government. They thought that an enlistment was like any other engagement for service, terminable at any moment by giving up all claim to wages for the abandoned time. When the service became hard and the discipline unsparing,

they got leave of absence to go home and stayed at home, protected by their friends of the anti-war party. Others deserted outright without any pretense of furlough. Organizations were made to protect them from arrest, and parties searching for them were fired upon repeatedly. Letters were written from home urging desertion, and these were sometimes published by the faithful recipients to expose the machinations of disloyal men. The effect of the combined adverse influences was that two thousand three hundred deserters came home from Indiana regiments alone in December, 1862-63. The discouragement of enlistments was a logical and inevitable part of the same impulse and movement. Natural conditions favored it. Wages rose rapidly with the vast reduction of the working force of the State, and with the depreciation of currency the prices of everything else rose. The volunteer of 1861 went out when the government's pay was about as good as any other employer's, and the service was not thought harder. It was a sort of national picnic with some chances of danger and hard usage. The paymaster would leave enough at his visits to make a comfortable support for the family at home. In less than two years a great change had come. Wages were high, living costly, the soldier's pay, though increased, was relatively less. The family would be left with inadequate support, or trusted to the chance assistance of neighbors. The co-operation of these natural conditions with political antagonism forced upon all governments, national and local, the payment of large bounties to secure volunteers, under the President's calls, who should enable the community to avoid a draft. As the war went on and more men went to the field, and currency sank lower and prices rose higher, bounties mounted too; and under the last call for three hundred thousand men, Dec. 24, 1864, the national, county, and city bounties to volunteers in Indianapolis, with the advance pay, gave every man nearly one thousand dollars before he went into camp.

The city made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars on the 20th of April, 1861, for the support of the three months' men. Other smaller sums were frequently given to supply fuel, provisions, clothing,

and other necessities to destitute families. In August, 1864, a purchase of two hundred cords of wood was made, and the following winter three thousand two hundred dollars was appropriated to similar service. Here and all over the State contributions of fuel and food were made by farmers who turned the occasion into a sort of holiday, and paraded the streets in long processions of loaded wagons to the music of a band or a drum and fife. Occasionally emulation would bring into a town huge wagons, each loaded with a whole winter's supply of wood for a single family. Some would have five cords, some seven, some more than that, and one bold donor from Perry township brought into Indianapolis once ten cords, and a liberal supply of flour, meat, and potatoes. Local fairs and private contributions raised large sums for sanitary purposes as well as for soldiers' families. A fair held on the fair ground, in connection with the regular State agricultural fair in 1864, raised forty thousand dollars. But the support of soldiers' families formed only a small part of the account of cities and counties in dealing with our volunteers. Bounties were the main source of expense.

Going into the army had come to be viewed in a business aspect, mainly or wholly. The volunteers "meant business" and meant very little sentiment. So bounties were made to fit the emergency, like any other inducement to labor when hands are scarce. In the fall of 1862 the city appropriated five thousand dollars for bounties, which served for five or six months. On the 14th of December, 1863, twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated to bounties, and ward committees raised considerable sums in addition by contribution. This enabled the city to avert the draft. The next summer, which completed the three years of many of the early regiments, saw a constant succession of veterans coming home on the long furlough allowed by the government to those that re-enlisted. These were uniformly met and welcomed, and paraded, and feasted by Governor Morton, Mayor Caven, and the citizens; and occasionally some of the veterans would take the city's bounty and credit themselves here, counting thus against a future draft. The Seventeenth Regiment, one of the re-enlisted veteran regiments, had its

whole force credited to Indianapolis, asking no bounty. Subsequently, however, some of the men hinted that it was hardly fair to pay raw recruits a thousand dollars and veterans of three years' service nothing, and the city thought so, too, and gave them five thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, which was all they asked.

On the suggestion of Governor Morton, the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa met here April 24, 1864, and recommended to the President to accept a force of eighty-five thousand men for one hundred days from these States, to guard Gen. Sherman's communications while he was marching to the sea. The President consented. Indiana was assigned seven thousand four hundred and fifteen men, and the city's quota was raised at once. The home regiment, the One Hundred and Thirty-second, under Col. Samuel C. Vance, Lieut.-Col. Samuel A. Cramer, and Maj. Hervey Bates, took away a larger number of well-known citizens than any during the whole war, and they did good service, too. Under the call for three hundred thousand men, Oct. 17, 1863, increased Feb. 1, 1864, to five hundred thousand, and on March 14th to seven hundred thousand, no draft was made. The State had filled her whole quota of the three calls, with two thousand four hundred and ninety-three men to spare on the next one. On the 18th of July a call was made for five hundred thousand more, and the city's quota was fixed at one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight. For once the citizens had to move promptly and vigorously to escape a draft. Meetings to raise the requisite bounties to allure volunteers were held through the summer, and forty thousand dollars subscribed and eight hundred men enlisted. But we were still four hundred and fifty men short. The "enrolled men" on the conscription record raised a considerable sum to secure substitutes, but still the deficit was not made up. Then the Council made on the 28th of September an appropriation of ninety-two thousand dollars, and on October 3d another of forty thousand dollars, to help in the strait; and during October and November the quota was filled without a draft at a cost of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. On Dec. 24, 1864, the last call for troops was made.

The State's quota of the three hundred thousand was twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-two, of which two thousand four hundred and ninety-three had been paid by over-enlistment on previous calls. The Council appropriated the unexpended remainder of the previous appropriation,—twenty-five thousand dollars, and later twenty thousand dollars. This was insufficient, and in January, 1865, the mayor recommended further appropriations and drafting by wards. The Council fixed upon one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid in one hundred and fifty dollar bounties, with ten dollars premium for each recruit; and three days later made the bounty two hundred dollars, and obtained an order from Washington for a draft by wards. In February the Council gave four hundred dollars to every man who should be drafted if he had purchased a fifty-dollar city order. On the 22d of February the citizens, to the number of four thousand four hundred, petitioned the Council to raise four hundred thousand dollars on city bonds to pay adequate bounties and fill the city's quota. The order was made and the bonds prepared and sent to New York, but none were sold. On the 6th of March one hundred thousand dollars was borrowed of five banks—twenty thousand dollars of each—at twelve per cent., and this was appropriated in four hundred dollar bounties. When the quota was nearly full it was found that some idiot in the War Office had made a blunder in fixing the city's credits for volunteers, and that the quota was filled with hundreds to spare. A fourth of the loan was saved. The war expense from May, 1864, to May, 1865, which included the great bulk of the outlay for bounties, was seven hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. The whole war-expense of the city was about one million dollars.

These large appropriations made high taxes and finally considerable debts. But the city was growing rapidly, business of all kinds was flourishing, and high taxes were easily borne comparatively. The rate ran from \$1.50 to \$1.75, exclusive of State and county taxes, during the greater part of the war and the year following. Then came a clamor against such onerous rates, and a reduction was made till 1875, when the tax was made \$1.50 again. Then it was

reduced a little, and the next year a provision of the charter limited the total, including school and library tax, to \$1.12. It is now at the limit. By the same provision the city debt was limited to two per cent. of the tax duplicate. That is also at the limit. The history of the city's debts is very short. In 1849 the amount was \$6000; it was mostly paid by a special tax in 1850. In 1851 it was \$5400, paid in 1854, except \$557. In 1855 it was \$10,000, and in 1856 \$15,300. Jerry Skeen was appointed a special agent to negotiate \$30,000 of city bonds in 1856 to pay the debt and put a little by for an emergency, and pledged the whole of them for \$5000 to bet on the Democratic ticket that year. The city lost enough by these operations to make the debt in 1857 \$23,740. In 1859 it was reduced to \$9300, raised to \$11,500 in 1860, and to \$46,000 in 1861. In 1862 it was reduced to \$16,500, in 1863 to \$11,250, and later paid off. The war and big bounties and high prices left a debt of \$368,000 in 1868, which was reduced to \$100,000 in 1869, with \$260,000 in cash in the treasury to pay it, as related in the services of Dr. Jameson as financial manager of the Council from 1863 to 1869.

In concluding this sketch of the history of the city and county during the war, it may not be irrelevant to note that a distinctively German regiment (the Thirty-second), Col. August Willich, and a distinctively Irish regiment (the Thirty-fifth), Col. John C. Walker, of Sons of Liberty fame, first, and then Col. Bernard F. Mullen, were organized and drilled and prepared for the field in the city camps. How many men enlisted in them from the city or county does not appear in the adjutant-general's report, as the residences are not given in the cases of several companies of both. The colonels (Willich, Von Trebra, and Erdelmeyer, of the Thirty-second) were all of this city, as well as Lieut.-Col. Hans Blume and Maj. Peter Cappell, but very few others were, and the residences of none of the enlisted are noted. Of the Thirty-fifth (Irish) Regiment a roster of the Marion County men is appended, with those of the other regiments which contained companies largely recruited in this city.

The Grand Army of the Republic, a better memo-

rial organization than the Cincinnati of the Revolutionary war, is largely represented among the veterans of the civil war, and in the city are the General Thomas Post, and the George H. Chapman Post, named from the late Gen. Chapman, of the city. The order in the State is represented by a weekly newspaper called the *Grand Army Guard*.

The effect of the war upon the city was instant and obvious, and increased continually. Previously the commercial business had been almost wholly retail, and conducted almost wholly on Washington Street. There were family groceries and bakeries and an occasional drug-store dropped about on convenient corners in more remote sections, but they formed no considerable part of the total. With the impulse derived from the large accumulations of temporary population and the trades that thrive by them came a permanent growth of improvements. A considerable portion of Illinois and Meridian Streets, between Washington and the depot, had been open ground, built up in spots with cheap frames on Illinois and large residences on Meridian. These vacancies were mainly filled and the little houses put aside for bigger ones, and both streets made almost solid masses of building. On Meridian Street they soon came to be used for wholesale trade chiefly, and then the commerce of the city may be said to have first put on an aspect of wholesale trade. There had been wholesale houses, off and on, since 1857, but the business did not amount to enough to make it a distinctive feature of the general city trade. On Illinois Street retail shops, saloons, and restaurants took the space, and they, with the hotels, still dominate that now most crowded and busy street of the city, except Washington. From these, in a year or two, the improving impulse spread north of Washington and along the avenues, and began to efface completely the country-town aspect which the city had worn in some measure since its foundation, in spite of the growth imparted by railroads and enlarged business. With a population of eighteen thousand six hundred in 1860, and with large manufacturing scattered about in the creek valley, Indianapolis was still only a country town in appearance, with all its business on one street, and its gas and

paving and draining barely begun. The magnitude of the change may be judged from a few facts. In 1865, the first year of which a full report was made, "permits" were issued for sixteen hundred and twenty-one buildings, at an estimated cost of two million dollars; nine miles of streets and eighteen miles of sidewalk were graded and graveled, and one mile of streets bouldered, four miles of sidewalk paved, and three miles lighted with gas. In 1866 the building permits were eleven hundred and twelve, with an estimated cost of one million and sixty-five thousand dollars, eight and a half miles of streets and sixteen miles of sidewalks were graded and graveled, a third of a mile bouldered, two miles of sidewalks paved, and three miles lighted. In 1867 the buildings were seven hundred and forty-seven, at a cost of over nine hundred thousand dollars; four and a half miles of streets and nine miles of sidewalks were graded and graveled, a half mile of streets was bouldered, two and a quarter miles of sidewalk paved, and four and a half miles lighted. This impulse of improvement continued, as heretofore related, till the panic of 1873 began to be operative here, about 1874-75, and by that time the population had swelled to threefold its former mass. It was eighteen thousand six hundred in 1860, and forty-eight thousand two hundred in 1870, increased by a corrected return made a few months later to fifty-two thousand, or nearly three times the population of the previous census.

The final development of the city as a centre of commerce and manufactures would doubtless have come in time from its natural advantages, if there had been no war and no artificial advantages to hasten it, but 1865 found a breadth and permanence of growth that would not have been found in 1870 if there had been no war. A consciousness of strength was universal, and in the year the war closed, high as taxes were, the citizens petitioned the Council to give subsidies to four railroad enterprises,—the Vincennes, sixty thousand dollars; the Indiana and Illinois Central (now Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield), forty-five thousand dollars; the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, forty-five thousand dollars; and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction, forty-

five thousand dollars. The last took its subsidy upon the express condition of locating its machine-shops here, and didn't do it. The Indiana and Illinois Central subsidy was never drawn from the treasury, although many supposed it was. The reorganized company, the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield, finished the line to the city very recently, but never claimed the money. That road is now permanently leased to or consolidated with the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and the forty-five thousand dollars is a subject of litigation between the trustee of Centre township and the County Board. The trustee wants the township's portion of the subsidy for public purposes, and the question is in court.

CHAPTER XIV.

MARION COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Sketches of the Services of Regiments—Rosters of Officers and Enlisted Men from Marion County Serving in the Several Regiments.

In the following pages are collected the names of all the men who entered the service of the United States for three years from Marion County, where they formed the whole or greater part of the company. Names of residents scattered about in companies raised elsewhere are omitted, the intention being to preserve the record of Marion County and Indianapolis companies only. Preceding each is a brief sketch of the history, condensed from Adjt.-Gen. Terrell's official report. The names of all officers, company or field, appointed from the county or city to any State regiment are given up to the Seventy-ninth. After that there are no appointments from this county but of old officers assigned to new regiments, except in a few cases.

Seventh Regiment.—Colonel, Ebenezer Dumont, com. Sept. 13, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. U.S. Vols., Sept. 3, 1861.

Chaplains, James Kiger, com. Sept. 13, 1861; res. March 13, 1863; William R. Jewell, com. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Sept. 20, 1864, time expired.

Surgeon, George W. New, com. Sept. 4, 1861; dis., recom., and must. out Sept. 20, 1864.

Eighth Regiment.—Adjutant, Charles O. Howard, com. Sept. 2, 1861; pro. capt. 18th U. S. Infantry.

Ninth Regiment.—Quartermaster, James J. Drum, com. Aug. 28, 1861; died at Indianapolis May 31, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon, William B. Fletcher, com. March 20, 1862; declined.

Tenth Regiment.—First lieutenant Co. F, Samuel C. Vance, com. May 20, 1862; dismissed April 27, 1863.

Eleventh Regiment.—The Eleventh Regiment was reorganized and mustered in for the three years' service on the 31st of August, 1861, with Lewis Wallace as colonel, and left Indianapolis for St. Louis on the 6th of September, arriving there on the 8th, and leaving the day following for Paducah, Ky. Here Lieut.-Col. George F. McGinnis was promoted colonel in place of Lewis Wallace, appointed brigadier-general. The regiment remained at this post till Feb. 5, 1862, when it was sent up the Tennessee River to within six miles of Fort Henry, thence to Fort Heiman, and on the 15th to Fort Donelson, where it was put in Col. Smith's brigade of Wallace's division; engaged in the battle there, and lost four killed and twenty-nine wounded. It returned on the 17th to Fort Heiman, and on the 6th of March took steamer to Crump's Landing, a little below Shiloh battle-field. It took part in the second day's battle, fighting from half-past five in the morning to half-past four in the evening, losing eleven killed and fifty-two wounded. On the 13th of April it moved toward Corinth, and during the last of that month made two marches to Purdy and back. Corinth being evacuated on the 30th of May, Wallace's division was ordered to Memphis. In July it was sent by steamer to Helena, Ark., from which place, on the 4th of August, it marched to Clarendon, returning on the 19th, after a march of one hundred and thirty miles and the loss by guerillas of one killed and two wounded. During the fall and winter the regiment engaged in expeditions from Helena to White River, to Tallahatchie River, to Duvall's

Bluff, and to Yazoo Pass. Col. McGinnis being appointed brigadier-general in March, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Dan Macauley was promoted colonel. The Eleventh embarked from Helena on the 11th of April and reached Milliken's Bend on the 14th, where it joined Grant's army, being in McGinnis' brigade of Hovey's division of McClernand's corps (the Thirteenth). Upon its arrival the corps proceeded to Carthage, and thence to Perkins' Plantation, near Grand Gulf. Here the army awaited, on transports, the result of the attempt of the gunboats to silence the rebel batteries. The bombardment proving unsuccessful, the troops were disembarked and marched around to a point opposite Bruinsburg, and on the 30th of April were crossed over the river and marched to Port Gibson, where, on the 1st of May, an engagement was fought, the regiment capturing a battery and having a loss of one man killed and twenty-four wounded. The next day the town was entered, and on the 3d of May the march was resumed. On the 16th the Eleventh engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, losing one hundred and sixty-seven in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 19th it moved to Black River, and on the 21st marched to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where it remained until the 4th of July, when the surrender took place. The casualties to the regiment during the siege were three killed and ten wounded. On the 5th of July it marched with an expedition to Jackson, Miss., with constant skirmishing on the way, there being nine men wounded. Returning to Vicksburg, it remained in camp until August, when it was transported to New Orleans, and on the 13th of August, 1862, was sent to Brashear City and through the Teche Country to Opelousas, near which place, on the 21st of October, there was a heavy skirmish. Returning from this expedition, the regiment, on the 20th of November, marched with Cameron's brigade to the banks of Lake Tasse, where a camp was captured. On the 22d of December it arrived at Algiers, and on the 19th of January, 1864, marched to Madisonville, where, on the 1st of February, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Going to New Orleans, it embarked on the 4th of March for New York City, from whence it came to Indian-

apolis, reaching there on the 21st, where it was publicly received by the citizens and addressed by Governor Morton. Upon the expiration of its veteran furlough the regiment departed for New Orleans, reaching there on the 8th of May, where it remained until July. On the 11th of July it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and on the 19th embarked under sealed orders. Reaching Fortress Monroe on the 28th, it proceeded to Washington and then to Harper's Ferry. Moving to Cedar Creek, it skirmished all day of the 13th of August, and on the 15th reached Winchester, from which place it made sundry marches, and on the 22d had a skirmish near Halltown. On the 24th in a reconnoissance it lost two men killed and eight wounded, and on the 6th of September it had a skirmish at Berryville. On the 19th it took part in the battle of Opequan, losing eighty-one in killed and wounded. On the 26th it pursued the enemy to Fisher's Hill, and on the 22d was engaged in the battle at that place, skirmishing all night and following the enemy to Woodstock, losing two men killed and four wounded. On the 25th it pursued the rebels to New Market, where they made a stand, but being flanked were forced to retreat to Harrisonburg, which place was reached by the regiment on the 26th, skirmishing all the way. Leaving this place on the 6th of October, the regiment returned to Cedar Creek on the 10th, and on the 19th was engaged in the battle at that place, having fifty-two killed, wounded, or missing. Upon the conclusion of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley the troops went to Baltimore, arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865, where it remained on duty till its muster-out on the 26th of July, 1865. On the 3d of August it returned to Indianapolis, where it was publicly received by the Governor on behalf of the people of the State on the 4th, and in a few days afterwards was finally discharged from service. During its three years' service the regiment marched nine thousand three hundred and eighteen miles.

Colonels.

Lewis Wallace, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. U.S.V. Sept. 8, 1861; later maj.-gen.

George F. McGinnis, com. Sept. 3, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. U.S.V. Nov. 29, 1862.

Daniel Macauley, com. March 10, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865, as brev. brig.-gen., term expired; re-entered service as col. 9th Regt. Hancock's corps.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

George F. McGinnis, com. Aug. 7, 1861; pro. col.

William J. H. Robinson, com. Sept. 3, 1861; res. Sept. 3, 1862.

Daniel Macauley, com. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. col.

William W. Darnell, com. March 10, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

Majors.

William J. H. Robinson, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. lieutenant-col.

Daniel Macauley, com. April 21, 1862; pro. lieutenant-col.

William W. Darnell, com. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. lieutenant-col.

George Butler, com. March 10, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

Adjutants.

Daniel Macauley, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. maj.

John P. Megrew, com. April 30, 1862; pro. capt. Co. D.

John T. Macauley, com. May, 1864; pro. capt. Co. E.

Quartermasters.

Joseph P. Pope, com. Aug. 13, 1861; must. out June 24, 1863, for prom. to capt. and A.C.S.

John W. Coons, com. June 14, 1863; must. out Dec. 11, 1864, term expired.

Charles N. Lee, com. April 30, 1865; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

Chaplain.

Henry B. Hibben, com. August, 1861; res. May 12, 1864.

Surgeon.

John A. Comingore, com. Dec. 26, 1862; res. Sept. 13, 1864.

Assistant Surgeons.

Henry Clay Brown, com. Oct. 7, 1861; died of disease, March, 1862.

John A. Comingore, com. April 9, 1862; pro. surg.

James I. Rooker, com. April 23, 1862; add. asst. surg. pro tem.; recom. asst. surg.

H. F. Barnes, com. April 23, 1862; add. asst. surg. pro tem.

William Rockwell, com. March 20, 1863; res. June 27, 1863.

James Wilson, com. Aug. 15, 1863; res. Feb. 27, 1865.

William A. Todd, com. April 19, 1865; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

John P. Avery, com. April 20, 1865; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

George Butler, com. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. maj.

Henry Kemper, com. March 10, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph H. Livsey, com. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. capt. Co. H.
 David B. Hay, com. April 1, 1862; res. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Henry Kemper, com. Oct. 30, 1862; pro. capt.
 Benjamin F. Copeland, com. March 10, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1864, term expired.
 Edmund P. Thayer, com. Dec. 13, 1864; pro. capt. Co. B.
 William A. Talbott, com. Dec. 14, 1864; hon. disch. May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

David B. Hay, com. April 24, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Henry Kemper, com. April 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Benjamin F. Copeland, com. Oct. 30, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 George Simmons, com. April 10, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Edmund P. Thayer, com. May 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Charles G. Loucks, com. Dec. 13, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865, term expired.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Charles W. Lyman, com. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. capt. and assistant qm. U.S.V. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Daniel B. Culley, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. capt.
 Edmund P. Thayer, com. Dec. 14, 1864; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

First Lieutenants.

Daniel B. Culley, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. capt.
 John P. Megrew, com. Dec. 6, 1861; pro. adjt.
 Charles N. Lee, com. Jan. 12, 1865; pro. qm.

Second Lieutenants.

James F. Troth, com. Aug. 31, 1861; res. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Charles N. Lee, com. May 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenants.

Jacob D. Leighty, com. Nov. 13, 1862; res. Jan. 19, 1864.
 George Simmons, com. May 1, 1864; must. Dec. 18, 1864, term expired.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry McMullen, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Stoughton A. Boatright, com. Dec. 19, 1864; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

John P. Megrew, com. Nov. 13, 1862; must. out July 26, 1865, term expired.

Second Lieutenant.

Lycurgus L. Allison, com. Jan. 1, 1862; res. April 22, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

Dewitt C. Rugg, com. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. maj. 48th Regt. Ind. Vols. Nov. 24, 1861.

Nicholas R. Ruckle, com. Dec. 4, 1861; res. Feb. 24, 1865; pro. col. 148th Ind. Regt.

John T. Macauley, com. Feb. 26, 1865; must. out July 26, 1865; term expired.

First Lieutenants.

Henry Tindall, com. Aug. 31, 1861; res. Dec. 15, 1861; re-entered capt. 63d Regt.

Henry Wentz, com. Feb. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 9, 1864, term expired.

Second Lieutenants.

Nicholas R. Ruckle, com. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. capt.
 Jacob D. Leighty, com. Jan. 13, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. C.
 Henry Wentz, com. Nov. 13, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 George McDougal, com. April 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant.

John L. Hanna, com. Aug. 24, 1861; res. October, 1862; re-entered as capt. 79th Regt.

Second Lieutenants.

William C. Baker, com. Jan. 13, 1862; res. Oct. 2, 1862.
 John T. Macauley, com. May 14, 1864; pro. adjt.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant.

David Wilson, com. Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. H.

Second Lieutenant.

John W. Coons, com. Oct. 19, 1862; pro. qm.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Frederick Kneffler, com. Aug. 24, 1861; app. capt. and A.A.G. Sept. 8, 1861; col. of 79th Ind. Regt. and brev. brig.-gen.

Joseph H. Livsey, com. Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Jan. 1, 1862; recom. capt. March 22, 1863; app. capt. and A.A.G. May 5, 1863.

David Wilson, com. May 8, 1865; must. out as 1st lieutenant. July 26, 1865, term expired.

First Lieutenants.

Louis Pause, com. Nov. 12, 1863; trans. to Co. F.
 David Wilson, com. Sept. 9, 1863; pro. capt.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel J. Wilson, com. Aug. 24, 1861; res. Aug. 1, 1862; re-entered as capt. 54th Ind. Regt.
 David Wilson, com. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. G.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

William W. Darnel, com. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. maj.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel A. Cramer, com. Aug. 9, 1861; res. May 26, 1862; re-entered as 1st lieut. 63d Ind. Regt.
 Charles McGinley, com. Sept. 4, 1862; res. Nov. 18, 1864.
 William M. Apple, com. Nov. 19, 1864; hon. disch. June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Theodore B. Wightman, com. Aug. 24, 1861; res. March 26, 1862; re-entered as 1st lieut. 63d Ind. Regt.
 Charles McGinley, com. May 30, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Sergeant-Major.

Fishback, Owen F., Jr., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1862.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Greenfield, Daniel C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1862.

Commissary-Sergeant.

Test, Miles H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., July 15, 1862.

Hospital Steward.

Rockwell, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. asst. surg.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS.

Biedmaster, Charles A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Macauley, John T., must. Aug. 31, 1861; app. sergt.-maj.; pro. 2d lieut.

BAND.

Armstrong, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Bieber, Louis, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Goldsberry, Samuel S., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Goldsberry, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Jan. 27, 1862, not a musician.
 Henninger, Theodore, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Henninger, Edward, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hunt, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Jose, Albert, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Jameson, Alexander C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1861, disability.
 Kiefer, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Kauffeld, Frederick, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Landauer, Frederick, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Maxen, John H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 8, 1862, not a musician.
 Mayhew, James N., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Perkins, Jewett, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.

Pyle, John E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. for disability.
 Ruth, Louis, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.
 Peek, George, must. Aug. 31, 1861; app. qm.-sergt.
 Schellsmidt, Ferdinand, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 3, 1862, disability.
 Webb, Ira C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1862, not a musician.
 Wolfram, Christian, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. May 15, 1862, disability.
 Wagner, Anton, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 8, 1862, not a musician.
 Craven, Aries, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 3, 1861, disability.
 Thyser, Oscar, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 14, 1862.

ENLISTED MEN, Co. A.

First Sergeant.

Allison, Lycurgus L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. D.

Sergeants.

Kemper, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Copeland, Benjamin F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Simmons, George, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Thayer, Edmund P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; pro. 2d lieut.

Corporals.

Talbott, Abner F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 19, 1863, by order of War Dept.
 Bradshaw, Oliver L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 16, 1863, accidental wounds.
 Sirronia, Leo D., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. October, 1863, disability.
 Carpenter, Charles E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Greenleaf, Clement A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out April 26, 1865.
 Lawhead, Frank, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out April 26, 1865.
 Hall, Charles F., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Fox, George B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1861.

Musicians.

Thayer, Levi C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. May 2, 1862, disability.
 Stout, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Wagoner.

Pottage, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.

Privates.

Alexander, Joseph N., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1862, disability.
 Arnett, Josiah, must. Aug. 31, 1861; app. corp.; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Avard, Jerome, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Barry, Michael, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Barreman, Alexander S., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran.

Boyce, William G., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1864, of wounds at Winchester.

Brooks, Samuel M., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Brown, Jonathan, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Brown, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Burris, Harrison, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Bullock, Ezekiel, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Butterfield, John S., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Burt, Joseph H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Burnian, Cornelius, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Helena Sept. 7, 1862.

Carr, George, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Carleton, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864.

Clark, Charles T., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Corwin, Oscar B., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Copeland, James T., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1862, disability.

Cummer, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah Dec. 10, 1861.

Davis, Ebenezer, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; disch. May 8, 1864, for prom. in U. S. colored troops.

Day, Joseph B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 9, 1862.

Dedart, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; disch. May 26, 1865, disability.

Duchine, Alexander, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Duley, Henry C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Ellis, John S., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died June 1, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Fenton, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.

Griswold, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1862, disability.

Greenleaf, William A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 10, 1862, disability.

Hankinson, Joseph H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Sept. 26, 1865.

Hickey, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865; one of Dr. Kane's men.

Homburg, William C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1863, wounds at Shiloh.

Huddleston, James P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out July 26, 1865.

Ingersoll, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out July 26, 1865.

Jackson, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Kenroy, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Key, Nathan, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Knight, William W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Lendormi, Paulin, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Loucks, Charles G., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; pro. 2d lieut.

Martin, Frank M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out April 26, 1865.

McNair, Peter, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah Nov. 17, 1861.

McGuey, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

McClain, Josiah B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Indianapolis April 28, 1862, of wounds at Fort Donelson.

Mount, William P., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Nones, William C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, for wounds.

Norton, Michael J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.

Nye, Edwin, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Phipps, William C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; app. corp.; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Reynolds, George H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Redfield, Alexander, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1861, disability.

Reeder, Joseph H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Roberts, Benjamin W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1862.

Service, Charles F., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Shaw, Daniel W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Smith, Milton D., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died May 18, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Talbot, William A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; pro. 1st lieut.

Thompson, W. H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 16, 1863, disability.

Williams, Albert J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Williams, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Wills, William F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Wilson, William F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Winnings, Archibald, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Young, Isaac, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY B.

First Sergeant.

Winchel, John J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Clarendon, Ark., Aug. 13, 1863.

Sergeants.

Henry, Royal R., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Foster, Edwin R., must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. U. S. colored troops.

Calloway, John P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 1st lieut.

Simpson, William M., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Corporals.

Torrence, Davis, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Kepler, Andrew J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Thompson, David J., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Endaly, Elisha, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Johnstone, James A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran.
 Beymer, John G., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran.
 Goodwin, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.-maj.; pro. 1st lieut.
 McIlvain, Moses E., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Musicians.

Shawver, Amos, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Privates.

Epler, Jacob, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; disch. May 15, 1865, for blindness.
 Fellingier, John N., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Fitzgerald, Isaac, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. for wounds at Champion Hills.
 Faucet, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Ferguson, Samuel B., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Gogen, Richard, must. Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 Gardner, Hiram, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Hinsley, Benjamin, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Hidey, Archibald C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Hunter, Washington, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Howard, John F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Irick, Adam W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. 1st sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Ingling, Apollo, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Kempton, Almon B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Krause, Albert, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Larimer, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Loy, Tobias, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Lowlyes, Hiram T. E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Moran, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Maugley, Joseph E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 McKnight, Thomas A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 McKinney, Solomon E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. May 31, 1863, for wounds at Champion Hills.
 McLean, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 McNuleff, Daniel, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 27, 1862.

Overman, Joseph R., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Owen, Elijah G., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
 Petty, James E., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Pratt, Moses, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out June 24, 1865.
 Pile, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Purdy, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Perrin, Pulaski, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Patriok, Rogers, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 22, 1861, disability.
 Rosemier, Andrew, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Rhoades, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Richardson, David R., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 22, 1861, disability.
 Reeves, King H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Shipley, Delaney R., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. October, 1862, disability.
 Shafer, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Sanders, Jacob, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Smith, Henry C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Simpson, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Shuster, Theodore, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out April 26, 1865.
 Snapp, Anamus, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1862, disability.
 Springer, Ira W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Stockwell, Alfred, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Spotswood, Richard E., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Smith, J. Mortimer, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Thorp, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Tarrance, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Tarrance, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Thornbrough, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. May 9, 1863, for wounds at Port Gibson.
 Viets, Jesse L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Williams, Albert, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Weaver, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY E.

First Sergeant.

Rupley, Michael H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862, disability.

Sergeants.

Leighty, Jacob D., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Carnes, John C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 28, 1861, for accidental wounds.

Vanblaricune, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1861, disability.

Carter, William E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Corporals.

Smith, William H. H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Cosper, James S., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Wentz, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Wallace, William B., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Hollopeter, Abel L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Bodey, Martin F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Feb. 5, 1863, disability.

Strong, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Yeadley, Andrew J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.

Musicians.

Stout, David E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Watson, Elmer, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. May 1, 1862, disability.

Wagoner.

Robinson, Matthew B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 6, 1862, disability.

Privates.

Ball, Harrison, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 11, 1864, disability.

Barney, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Barr, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. May 4, 1863, disability.

Bartlett, Peter E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. March 20, 1863, disability.

Bauseman, Amos, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Beam, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Boots, James M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. March 12, 1863, disability.

Bralten, Jesse W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 16, 1862, disability.

Brown, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Memphis July 2, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Brown, Charles W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; sentenced by G.C.M. to serve one year over term.

Camp, Joseph M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; died Oct. 20, 1864, of wounds, Winchester.

Campbell, Charles W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Cloud, Anthony P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Coppock, Jehu L., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

De Long, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at New Albany, Ind., April 1, 1862.

Depew, James W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 20, 1862.

Depew, Elijah J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah, Ky., May 6, 1862.

Doherty, Oliver S., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Eller, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Emery, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died June 10, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Eyestone, George, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Furnish, John L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Feb. 24, 1862, disability.

Hall, William H. H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 6, 1862.

Haynes, Seymore P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at St. Louis June 22, 1863.

Headley, Cornelius, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died May 10, 1862, of wounds at Shiloh.

Hill, Lewis G., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Memphis July 3, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Horn, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Jackson, Edwin C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 30, 1862.

Litzell, Peter, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Long, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Maurde, Lewis C., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Matthews, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; app. corp.; killed at Champion Hills.

Maxwell, Hugh, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Meitz, August, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Merryman, George W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. July 11, 1862, disability.

Morris, Garland H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Myers, Jerome, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah April 16, 1862, of wounds at Shiloh.

McDougall, George P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

McNabb, John O., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862, disability.

McNabb, William C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 10, 1862, disability.

Rinhart, John H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at St. Louis July 2, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Rockwell, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Shafer, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Shull, Freeman F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah, Ky., Nov. 16, 1861.

Shell, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; app. corp.; killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Smith, Samuel, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died May 16, 1862.

Smith, Philander, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 30, 1862.

Spetler, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Stewart, Jacob, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Steward, David W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Turner, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 7, 1861.

Vance, Van Buren, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. July 8, 1862, disability.

Whitcomb, William E., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Woodcox, Nelson C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1861, disability.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY H.

First Sergeant.

Hacker, James V., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Sergeants.

Boatright, S. A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; trans. to Co. C; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Griffin, Frank F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 24, 1861.

Rhoads, William F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Bingham, William B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 18, 1863, for pro. in U. S. colored troops.

Corporals.

Carrell, William M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Skinner, William B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Bodkin, Henry C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Wilson, David, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Welsh, Michael, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; lost in disaster of steamer "Sultana" April 27, 1865.

Musicians.

Ewing, William B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 29, 1862.

Robinson, John R., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. July, 1862.

Wagoner.

Hoskins, Robert, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Privates.

Attland, Hiram, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. July 14, 1862, disability.

Bard, John W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Bentley, Edwin F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1862.

Branam, Landus, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1862.

Brooks, Charles A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Indianapolis Aug. 31, 1862.

Coats, Joseph G., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Coleman, Henry C., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Crawford, John T., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Devan, John W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

France, Cyrus H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Friend, Peter, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863.

Glidewell, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Goddard, Samuel, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Graver, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at St. Louis July 19, 1863, of wounds at Champion Hills.

Hadden, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Heath, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Hill, John W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Huddleson, Irvin, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Jenkins, Andrew T., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Jerls, John W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Johnson, Barclay R., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

King, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Larimore, Washington M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Maher, Patrick, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 9, 1863, disability.

Mathena, Thomas J., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Meltzer, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Miller, Edward, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Mills, Edwin H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Moore, William R., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Moore, Thomas C., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Morris, William P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

McAlister, John A., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. June 10, 1864, disability.

McIntosh, William H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Negley, David D., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 4, 1864, for pro. to 124th Regt.

Neiman, Jacob F., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Newberry, Jefferson, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Norton, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Odell, Sanford T., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Osborn, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Memphis July 20, 1862.

Parks, John W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Parr, William M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Pollam, Martin L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Pollam, Samuel, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Robinson, John R., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Rhom, George W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Ruckle, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
 Shultz, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Stapp, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Stephenson, William L., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Tiffy, Isaac, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Wells, James D., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 West, Andrew J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at Warrenton, Miss., June 28, 1863.
 Williams, Henry F., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY K.

First Sergeant.

Franklin, Charles W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Sergeants.

Frick, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 McGinley, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Bemer, Oscar F., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Frank, Frederick, must. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.

Corporals.

Dixon, Wiley H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
 Seifritz, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Feb. 21, 1865.
 Childs, George D., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1862, disability.
 Dodd, William H. H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
 Vandegrift, Millard, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Musicians.

Darnall, Lewis L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Oct. 6, 1862, disability.
 Lendormi, Ernest, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Wagoner.

Green, James, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Privates.

Ackerman, Sebastian, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
 Apple, Andrew J., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Apple, Henry F., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Apple, John V., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Grand Gulf May 19, 1863.
 Apple, William M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; pro. 1st lieut.
 Bastian, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.

Barrenfanger, Christian, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Feb. 12, 1865.
 Brown, Charles H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
 Brown, Cyrus W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran.
 Belser, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Bierbower, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. q.m.-sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Brackel, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Blake, John C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Burris, Miles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; died at New Orleans June 20, 1864.
 Buesing, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; died Oct. 8, 1864, of wounds at Winchester.
 Brown, William T., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
 Cooke, James M., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
 Corrigan, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Crutchfield, James N., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Crosley, Joseph L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; died at New Orleans May 16, 1864, of accidental wounds.
 Deitz, Anton, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Ege, William W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. April 17, 1863, disability.
 Elbriet, Henry, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Feb. 21, 1865.
 Ernst, Lewis, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Feb. 21, 1865.
 Faas, Christian, must. Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. A; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
 Fleming, George W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Gassey, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Giles, George W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Griffin, John W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Hale, Andrew M., must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Hinds, James H., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Haffy, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Huber, George, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
 Jenkins, John C., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out June 24, 1865.
 Jourigan, Eli, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.
 Junker, Herman, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Kesler, William, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1862, disability.
 Knodel, Ernst, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
 Kraipke, Charles, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt. disch. April 12, 1864, for wounds.
 Law, Warner, must. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Linderman, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

McCue, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1861, disability.

Miller, Julius, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Miller, Lewis, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; must. out July 26, 1865.

Moran, John, must. Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Newman, George, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Pickel, Daniel, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Perry, James W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Perry, Lycurgus, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; died at Frederick Sept. 13, 1864, of wounds received at Halltown.

Rufert, Herman, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Roarerty, Joseph, must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Shultz, Frederick, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Sykes, George W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Strauser, Herman, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Thurber, Edward E., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Tedrow, George W., must. Aug. 31, 1861.

Townsend, Thomas, must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Whaley, Elias, must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Walker, George G., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Wilson, James P., must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1862, disability.

Wite, John L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; disch. May 24, 1865, for wounds.

White, John S., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Warfield, William W., must. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Weigart, William L., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Young, John B., must. Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.

Thirteenth Regiment.—This regiment first enlisted in the State service for a year, but was changed to a three years' national regiment in camp in this city. It left here July 4, 1861, and joined Gen. McClellan's forces at Rich Mountain on the 10th; fought next day, losing eight killed and nine wounded. After this for several months it was engaged on the Cheat River Mountains in all kinds of service, helping to defeat Gen. Lee at Cheat Mountain, 12th and 13th of September. It was then scouting through

the Kanawha and Holly River region, went to Beverly, Va., and thence went to join Gen. Lander. In March, 1862, it was put in Gen. Shields' division, went to Winchester, and after a short excursion to Strasburg engaged in the battle of Winchester, losing six killed and thirty-three wounded. It thence joined the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson as far as Columbia Bridge. In a reconnoissance at Summerville it lost four wounded and twenty-four prisoners. It then went to Harrison's Landing, on James River, and remained till the evacuation on 15th of August, and went to Fortress Monroe. For nine months it was on the Nansemond River; engaged in the battle of Deserted Farm, Jan. 30, 1863, the defeat of Gen. Longstreet, April 10th to May 3d, and tore up forty miles of railway track from two railroads in six days in May. In these operations it marched four hundred miles, lost two killed, nineteen wounded, and seven prisoners. On August 3d it reached Charleston Harbor, and remained till February 23d, engaging in all the fighting on Morris Island and at Forts Wagner and Gregg. From Feb. 23 to April 17, 1864, it was at Jacksonville, Fla. It was then in all Gen. Butler's operations south of Richmond and was conspicuous at Wathal Junction, losing in all its engagements two hundred men. On June 1st it joined the Army of the Potomac. It was engaged at Cold Harbor and about there till the 12th of June. On the 15th it joined the assault on the rebel works at Petersburg. The non-veterans left on the 19th and came to this city, where they were mustered out June 24th. The others were engaged at Petersburg, and after the explosion remained in the trenches till September. It was in the battle of Strawberry Plains on the 15th of September, and in the operations against Richmond on the north side of the James River, at Chapin's Bluff and Fort Gilmore, and the attack on the rebel works in front of Richmond, Oct. 10, 1864. In November it was sent to New York to keep the peace at the election; then joined the expedition to Fort Fisher, and returned to Chapin's Bluff on the 31st of December. When the non-veterans left Gen. Butler consolidated the veterans and recruits and made five companies, increased to a full regiment by five companies of

drafted men. On the 3d of January, 1865, it sailed for Fort Fisher, joined in the attack on the 15th, in the capture of Fort Anderson on the 19th, and the occupation of Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d. After some weeks it went to Raleigh, thence to Goldsborough. On the 5th of September it was mustered out, and reached Indianapolis on the 15th, with twenty-nine officers and five hundred and fifty enlisted men.

Colonels.

Robert S. Foster,¹ com. April 30, 1862; pro. brig.-gen. June 12, 1863.

Cyrus J. Dobbs,¹ com. June 13, 1863; must. out Aug. 5, 1864; re-entered as lieutenant-col. in Hancock's corps.

Surgeon.

Alois D. Gall, com. Jan. 25, 1862; res. July 15, 1863; was asst. surgeon June 19, 1861.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Cyrus J. Dobbs, com. April 23, 1861; pro. major.

Abner L. Newland, com. Dec. 7, 1861; res. July 7, 1863.

Lewis H. Daniels, com. July 8, 1863; must. out July 1, 1864, time out.

First Lieutenants.

George E. Wallace, com. April 23, 1861; res. Dec. 9, 1861.

Frank Ingersoll, com. April 20, 1862; res. June 24, 1862.

Martin Hall, com. June 25, 1862; resigned.

Second Lieutenants.

George H. Rapp, com. April 23, 1861; res. Oct. 15, 1861.

Frank Ingersoll, com. April 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Lewis H. Daniels, com. Oct. 17, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

George M. Bishop, com. April 1, 1864; must. out as sergeant, time out.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Wharton R. Clinton, com. April 23, 1861; res. March 6, 1863.

Wallace S. Foster, com. April 1, 1863; res. July 29, 1863.

William S. O'Neal, com. July 30, 1863; must. out July 8, 1864, time expired.

First Lieutenants.

D. P. Price, com. April 23, 1861; res. Dec. 24, 1861.

Wallace S. Foster, com. Jan. 15, 1862; pro. captain.

William S. O'Neal, com. April 1, 1863; pro. captain.

Second Lieutenants.

George Seeze, com. April 23, 1861; died August, 1861.

William S. O'Neal, com. Dec. 7, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY A.

First Sergeant.

Ingersoll, Frank, must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Sneeman, Edward, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862, for wounds.

Bishop, George M., must. June 19, 1861; app. 1st sergeant; must. out July 1, 1864.

Owings, Nathaniel J., must. June 19, 1861; pro. capt. 57th Regt.

Walters, James C., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1862, disability.

Corporals.

Bankhart, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Claridge, Daniel, must. June 19, 1861; reduced; must. out July 1, 1864.

Newhall, Charles E., must. June 19, 1861; reduced; must. out July 1, 1864.

Renno, John, must. June 19, 1861.

Snyder, Charles, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1862, disability.

Ackerly, George H., must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Hastler, Frank, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 20th Regt.

Engeln, William, must. June 19, 1861.

Musicians.

Watson, Morris, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862, disability.

Newland, Harrod, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Wagoner.

Hall, Martin, must. June 19, 1861.

Privates.

Anderson, John, must. June 19, 1861; app. wagoner; must. out July 1, 1864.

Bachman, Benjamin, must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; must. out July 1, 1864.

Bailey, Alpheus, must. June 19, 1861; app. sergeant; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Barrett, Green, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt., reorganized.

Benkley, John, must. June 19, 1861.

Blessner, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861; killed at Rich Mountain.

Boots, George, must. June 19, 1861.

Brice, James G., must. June 19, 1861; app. sergeant; must. out July 1, 1864.

Brown, William D., must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Clark, Enos, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1862, disability.

Clark, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1862, disability.

Clarkson, Josiah, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864,

¹ Both were lieutenant-colonels and majors, and Dobbs was captain of Co. A.

- Clifton, Benjamin, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Crumbo, Charles, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, 1861, for wounds.
- Cullen, Garrett, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Curl, Matthew, must. June 19, 1861; killed at Foster's Farm May 20, 1864.
- Daniels, Lewis H., must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
- Dickett, John G., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1861, disability.
- Dillon, Alexander, must. June 19, 1861.
- Donivan, Timothy, must. June 19, 1861; died from sunstroke July 7, 1861.
- Duncan, James, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1862, disability.
- Eiver, Gottlieb, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Ettinger, Gustavus, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1862, for wounds received.
- Foreacre, Virgil, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 28, 1862, disability.
- Forney, Adam, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 5th U. S. Cav.
- Forrest, James A. must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Free, George, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Fullman, Christian, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862, disability.
- Fullghern, Charles, must. June 19, 1861.
- Gappan, Samuel, must. June 19, 1861.
- Gillmore, William S., must. June 19, 1861; captured May 10, 1864, at Chester station.
- Gillmore, Henry S., must. June 19, 1861; captured; disch. May 24, 1862.
- Graham, George, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Grave, Clark, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862, disability.
- Hagerty, James, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Hammond, Rezin, must. June 19, 1861.
- Hesse, George H., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Hilton, Andrew, must. June 19, 1861; captured; disch. May 24, 1864.
- Irick, Samuel, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 11, 1862, disability.
- Irick, George W., must. June 19, 1861.
- Kief, David L., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Kimball, George H., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Landskron, Robert, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1861, disability.
- Larkin, James, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Latterman, Adam, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Langsdorff, Theodore, must. June 19, 1861; sergt.; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Lower, Solomon, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Ludgate, Edwin, must. June 19, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1861, from railroad accident.
- Lynch, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1862, disability.
- Madden, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Madden, John W., must. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Mackey, Robert, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Malone, David H., must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Martin, John R., must. June 19, 1861; died of wounds at Bermuda Hundred May 21, 1864.
- Meyer, Henry, must. June 19, 1861; captured; disch. May 24, 1862.
- Michael, Philip, must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Miller, James K., must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Mitchell, Charles, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Mitchell, Origen, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Morgan, Daniel W., must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Morris, Henry, must. June 19, 1861; died Sept. 24, 1861.
- Murphy, Jonathan, must. June 19, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1861.
- McKinley, Alexander, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1862, disability.
- Perkins, Benjamin, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1861, disability.
- Quillard, Victor D., must. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.; killed at Cold Harbor.
- Quigley, William, must. June 19, 1861; captured; disch. May 24, 1862.
- Quigley, Matthew, must. June 19, 1861; captured; disch. May 24, 1862.
- Raimer, William G., must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
- Reynolds, William H., must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
- Rogers, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861.
- Savage, William E., must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Sloan, John W., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Smith, Nelson W., must. June 19, 1861; killed at Winchester March 23, 1862.
- Smith, Thomas, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
- Sohn, Charles, must. June 19, 1861; discharged.
- Stodard, Frank, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Thomburg, John, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Vogan, John, must. June 19, 1861; killed at Foster's Farm May 19, 1864.
 Wallace, Jeremiah, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Weaver, George, must. June 19, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1861.
 Worrall, James R., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Zimmerman, Gottlieb, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Recruits.

Cook, James, must. June 19, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
 Conway, Martin, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Doherty, James, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Ketchum, William, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Lander, Edward, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Moriarty, Patrick, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY H.

First Sergeant.

Clinton, John R., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1861, disability.

Sergeants.

Clark, Augustus M., must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 O'Neal, William S., must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Fox, Joseph W., must. June 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Hymer, Stewart B., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Corporals.

Durst, William A., must. June 19, 1861; reduced; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Woods, John W., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1861, for wounds at Rich Mountain.
 Cary, Carr, must. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Yewell, Solomon, must. June 19, 1861; disch. July 11, 1862, disability.
 Noakes, David, must. June 19, 1861; died June 4, 1864, of wounds at Chester Station.
 Trautvelt, Richard, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
 McConnell, Martin V., must. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Morrison, Samuel, must. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Musicians.

Vaudy, Walter, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Jones, Richard, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Wagoner.

Mitchell, Robert S., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Privates.

Barriklaw, Perry, must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; must. out July 1, 1864.

Bear, Peter A., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Berth, William H., must. June 19, 1861.
 Bell, Benjamin, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1861, disability.
 Blatter, Frank, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Brannon, Scranton, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to U. S. Cav.
 Brown, Jackson, must. June 19, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862.
 Burrows, John, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1862, disability.
 Burnett, George T., must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Carr, Henry, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1861, disability.
 Carroll, Charles, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Carnagua, James W., must. June 19, 1861; disch. September, 1861, for wounds at Rich Mountain.
 Chesel, Frank, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Cook, Norval L., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1862, disability.
 Custer, Thomas, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Culbertson, Hugh, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1861, disability.
 Depuy, Franklin, must. June 19, 1861.
 Donovan, Obadiah, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1863, disability.
 Drum, James A., must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.
 Ellison, James R., must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Erwin, Robert, must. June 19, 1861.
 Fletcher, Samuel, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Gallagher, Oscar, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Gardner, Samuel, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1862, disability.
 Gass, Lewis, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Greenwood, Thomas J., must. June 19, 1861.
 Heath, George H., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1863, disability.
 Hemphill, Thomas J., must. June 19, 1861.
 Haines, William, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1861, disability.
 Hoffman, Hiram F., must. June 19, 1861; disch. August, 1863, disability.
 Jennings, Clark, must. June 19, 1861; wounded at Deserted House; app. corp.; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Johnston, Thomas, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.
 Judd, Phineas, must. June 19, 1861.
 Kelley, John, must. June 19, 1861; disch. June 30, 1862, disability.
 Kirk, John, must. June 19, 1861; disch. September, 1863, disability.
 Koehler, Christian, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1862, disability.

Lewis, William, must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Love, James, must. June 19, 1861; died at Folly Island, S. C., Dec. 10, 1863.

Lucas, David, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Lynch, Edward, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; killed near Petersburg September, 1864.

Lynch, James, must. June 19, 1861.

Lyons, Martin, must. June 19, 1861; must out July 1, 1864.

Maloney, William, must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; trans. to 13th Regt.

Mullen, Harrison, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Mullen, Lemuel, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Mulcahey, John, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Murrell, Henry, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Morris, Morton, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1861, disability.

Moore, Thomas H., must. June 19, 1861; dishon. disch. by G.C.M. Dec. 14, 1861.

Morrison, John, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 15, 1863.

Morrison, Squier, must. June 19, 1861; disch. June 17, 1862, disability.

McFarren, George, must. June 19, 1861; died at Hilton Head Jan. 2, 1864.

McNelius, James, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Niegle, Karl, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Pemberton, John, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Reese, Norman, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1861, disability.

Redmond, John F., must. June 19, 1861; app. corp.; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Ritter, Henry, must. June 19, 1861; disch. June 17, 1862, disability.

Robinson, Dixon, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Sanders, Addison, must. June 19, 1861.

Seely, Hiram, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Seely, Charles, must. June 19, 1861; disch. May 25, 1863, for wounds at Winchester.

Sievers, Fritz H. L., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1863, disability.

Shaw, Thomas, must. June 19, 1861; died Dec. 10, 1863.

Smith, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Smith, Benjamin, must. June 19, 1861; died April 29, 1862.

Smith, Oliver, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1862, disability.

Sorge, John S., must. June 19, 1861; disch. March 14, 1863, disability.

Sorter, William, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1863, disability.

Steiger, Henry, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1861, disability.

Stepp, William T., must. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Stoots, Joseph, must. June 19, 1861.

Sullivan, Timothy B., must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1862, disability.

Tawney, Lewis, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Thompson, Allen T., must. June 19, 1861; killed at Rich Mountain July 11, 1861.

Thornburgh, Isaac, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Thornburgh, George, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Violory, Peter, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Wilson, John, must. June 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1862, disability.

Wilson, George, must. June 19, 1861; must. out July 1, 1864.

Williams, Lazarus, must. June 19, 1861; scout; captured and never heard from.

Winters, William, must. June 19, 1861; veteran; trans. to 13th Regt.

Recruits.

Brown, James, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Bossee, Clemens, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Finke, William, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Gibbon, Conrad, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Huber, Jacob, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Hamler, August, must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Lowery, George E., must. June 19, 1861; trans. to 13th Regt.

Sabatcke, William, must. June 19, 1861; killed at Chester Station May 10, 1864.

NOTE.—The "transfer to the Thirteenth Regiment," which occurs so often, means to the regiment after its reorganization.

Eighteenth Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

James B. Black, com. Jan. 1, 1865; was maj., and pro. 1st lieut. and capt. Co. H; must. out.

Adjutant.

George S. Marshall, com. Aug. 13, 1861; pro. capt. and A.A.G.

Surgeon.

S. Clay Brown, com. June 7, 1864; must. out with regt.

Nineteenth Regiment.—Organized July 29, 1861, at Indianapolis, with Solomon Meredith as colonel, it went to the Army of the Potomac August 9th, and lost three killed and wounded and three prisoners at Lewinsville September 11th. It had not much to do then till the night of Aug. 28, 1862,

when a severe engagement with Ewell's command lost it one hundred and eighty-seven killed and wounded and thirty-three prisoners. At the battle of South Mountain, September 14th, it lost forty killed and wounded and seven missing. At Antietam it went into the battle with two hundred officers and men, and came out with thirty of both. It was next engaged in Burnside's attack on the works in the rear of Fredericksburg. At Fitzhugh's Crossing, April 28, 1863, it lost four killed and wounded. It reached Gettysburg just as the battle opened on the 1st of July. It was the first infantry force to engage, and assisted in capturing Archer's rebel brigade. In the afternoon it resisted the charge made on the First and Eleventh Corps, losing in killed and wounded two hundred and ten men of two hundred and eighty-eight that went into the fight. It was not much engaged after this until it joined Grant's movement on Richmond. It was in the battles of the Wilderness, North Anna, Laurel Hill, and Cold Harbor. It was also engaged in the siege of Petersburg. It lost after crossing the Rapidan with Grant,—May 4th to July 30th,—killed, thirty-six; severely wounded, ninety-four; slightly wounded, seventy-four; missing, sixteen; in all, two hundred and twenty. The non-veterans left in August, and were mustered out here. The remainder of the regiment, with the recruits, went South with the Iron Brigade, to cut the Weldon Railroad, in August. In September the remainder of the Seventh Regiment was consolidated with the Nineteenth, taking its name. It remained in the intrenchments at Petersburg till Oct. 18, 1864, when it was consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment. All served together till the muster-out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Colonel.

John M. Lindley, com. May 13, 1864; must. out as lieutenant-col. Oct. 24, 1864, on consolidation with 20th Regt.; had been lieutenant-col. and maj., and capt. Co. F.

Adjutant.

John P. Wood, com. July 29, 1861; res. May 30, 1862.

Quartermasters.

James S. Drum, com. July 29, 1861; res. July 31, 1862; pro. A.C.S.

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John A. Cottman, com. Oct. 1, 1862; hon. disch. May 2, 1864; pro. A.C.S.

Assistant Surgeons.

William H. Kendrick, com. July 29, 1861; resigned.

J. N. Green, com. Sept. 14, 1861; res. Dec. 28, 1862.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenants.

Henry Vandegrift, com. July 29, 1861; resigned.

Lewis M. Yeatman, com. Feb. 12, 1863; must. out, time expired.

Second Lieutenants.

Frederick R. Hale, com. July 29, 1861; res. Nov. 28, 1861.

Lewis M. Yeatman, com. Oct. 14, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

George W. Huntsman, com. Feb. 12, 1863; dismissed by G.C.M. Dec. 5, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

John M. Lindley, com. July 29, 1861; promoted.

James R. Nash, com. April 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 22, 1864, time expired.

First Lieutenants.

Benjamin F. Reed, com. July 29, 1861; res. Sept. 21, 1861.

John A. Cottman,¹ com. Oct. 15, 1861; assigned to q.m.

James R. Nash,¹ com. May 21, 1863; pro. capt.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant.

Theodore Hudnot, com. July 29, 1861; resigned.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY D.

First Sergeant.

Tousey, Omer, must. July 29, 1861; discharged.

Sergeants.

Huntsman, George W., must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Craft, Richard P., must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Lawrence, Thomas R., must. July 29, 1861.

Kanselmeir, William, must. July 29, 1861; died July 19, 1862.

Corporals.

Shipley, James A., must. July 29, 1861; died at Washington Sept. 8, 1861.

Whitney, Edward B., must. July 29, 1861; app. sergt.; wounded.

Bare, James O., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; killed in the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Johnson, Hutchinson, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

McRoberts, Charles L., must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Bare, De Witt, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Phelps, Henry, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

¹ Last two also second lieutenants.

Jack, Walter P., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Musicians.

Rice, George, must. July 29, 1861.

Davis, James W., must. July 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1861.

Wagoner.

McCoy, Benjamin F., must. July 29, 1861.

Privates.

Aiken, Daniel, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded; trans. to 20th Regt.

Alley, Oliver, must. July 29, 1861.

Amick, Washington, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Andrick, Jacob, must. July 29, 1861.

Arnold, William, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded; trans. to 20th Regt.

Baker, James, must. July 29, 1861.

Baker, Isaac, must. July 29, 1861.

Ball, Ahab K., must. July 29, 1861.

Bachus, Matthias, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Bell, Henry, must. July 29, 1861.

Blair, Milton, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded at Petersburg; trans. to 20th Regt.

Boyd, John T., must. July 29, 1861; died Sept. 23, 1861, at Washington.

Burroughs, John, must. July 29, 1861.

Cooper, James M., must. July 29, 1861; died Dec. 17, 1862.

Curson, Edward, must. July 29, 1861; wounded; must. out July 28, 1864, as sergt.

Corragan, James, must. July 29, 1861.

Cowgill, Isaac, must. July 29, 1861.

Cutshaw, Harvey N., must. July 29, 1861.

Colloway, Thomas, must. July 29, 1861.

Darragh, Gillett, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; captured at Cold Harbor; trans. to 20th Regt.

Dimmick, William H., must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Dolph, Joseph, must. July 29, 1861; died July 7, 1862.

Dornaw, William, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Drysdale, Henry F., must. July 29, 1861.

Dunn, John C., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Eddy, John, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Everts, William, must. July 29, 1861; wounded; must. out July 28, 1864.

Fidler, Nelson, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Flagg, William, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Fletcher, William, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; app. corp.; wounded; trans. to 20th Regt.

Fletcher, John M., must. July 29, 1861; wounded at Wilderness.

Gattenby, John, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded; trans. to 20th Regt.

Galloway, Harvey, must. July 29, 1861.

Green, William H., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Hamilton, John, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Henderson, John, must. July 29, 1861.

Henderson, Richard T., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Henby, William B., must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Horney, William A., must. July 29, 1861; died at Washington March 31, 1862.

Holloway, David S., must. July 29, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.

Homiday, Clark, must. July 29, 1861; died July 24, 1863.

Hobbs, Harvey, must. July 29, 1861.

Hughes, James L., must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Haut, William H., must. July 29, 1861.

Inlow, Asbury, must. July 29, 1861.

Jacobs, Milton, must. July 29, 1861; wounded at Antietam.

Jacks, John W., must. July 29, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.

Jones, Henry, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Kiser, Henry, must. July 29, 1862; veteran; app. sergt.; killed in the Wilderness May 8, 1864.

Lacey, Louis, must. July 29, 1862; died Sept. 14, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.

May, Richard, must. July 29, 1861; died Nov. 22, 1862, of wounds received at Gainesville.

Mann, Thomas, must. July 29, 1861.

Mendenhall, Benjamin, must. July 29, 1861.

McDaniel, Reason, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

McDonald, Daniel B., must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

McDonald, William C., must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Moore, John W., must. July 29, 1861.

Munroe, Herman, must. July 29, 1861.

Ninabee, Herman, must. July 29, 1861.

Oliver, Abram J., must. July 29, 1861; captured at Gettysburg; died at Andersonville Sept. 5, 1864.

Padgett, Richard, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Pearsoll, Samuel, must. July 29, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor.

Phelps, Henry, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Redout, Isaac, must. July 29, 1861.

Rice, Oliver, must. July 29, 1861.

Sargent, James, must. July 29, 1861.

Sargent, John, must. July 29, 1861; died at Washington Nov. 22, 1861.

Sherrod, Samuel S., must. July 29, 1861.

Shipley, Talbert B., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded in the Wilderness; trans. to 29th Regt.
 Small, William P., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded at North Anna; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Smith, Joseph D., must. July 29, 1861.
 Stedman, Arthur, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Stewart, William, must. July 29, 1861.
 Sulgrove, Eli, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Shaw, Augustus D., must. July 29, 1861.
 Tevis, Lloyd, must. July 29, 1861.
 Tullis, Henry B., must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.
 Vanbooth, James, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; app. sergt.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
 Williams, Stephen, must. July 29, 1861.
 Wood, William H. H., must. July 29, 1861; killed at Lewinsville Sept. 11, 1861.
 Woods, Squire, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded; captured in the Wilderness; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Yeatman, Lewis M., must. July 29, 1861; wounded; pro. 2d lieut.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY F.

First Sergeant.

Wheat, Benjamin D., must. July 29, 1861.

Sergeants.

Forbes, William, must. July 29, 1861.
 Rarden, John C., must. July 29, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Richardson, Harland, must. July 29, 1861; captured at Gettysburg; pro. 2d lieut.
 Dever, James, must. July 29, 1861; captured at Gettysburg; died at Andersonville Sept. 19, 1864.

Corporals.

Russell, Samuel N., must. July 29, 1861.
 Nash, James R., must. July 29, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Foulk, Austin M., must. July 29, 1861; reduced; captured at Gettysburg; must. out July 28, 1864.
 Hartley, Joseph L., must. July 29, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.
 Wilson, William P., must. July 29, 1861; disch. on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.
 Agan, James, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.
 Echenbreicher, Christian, must. July 29, 1861; reduced; wounded.
 Collins, Cornelius, must. July 29, 1861.

Musicians.

Stuart, Andrew T., must. July 29, 1861.
 Martindale, Henry S., must. July 29, 1861; died Sept. 28, 1861.

Wagoner.

Foley, Daniel, must. July 29, 1861.

Privates.

Bolton, Robert, must. July 29, 1861.
 Brennan, Thomas, must. July 29, 1861; wounded at Gainesville; disch.; re-enl. in Hancock's corps.
 Bryan, James H., must. July 29, 1861.
 Bannan, Michael, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.
 Caffrey, John, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.
 Campbell, Michael, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.
 Cassiday, James, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.
 Clifford, Burr N., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Cly, Abram N., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Cly, John, must. July 29, 1861; died Dec. 9, 1862, of wounds at Manassas.
 Canine, James, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.
 Collins, James, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Coffin, Zachariah, must. July 29, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor; must. out as sergt. July 28, 1864.
 Collins, Nathaniel, must. July 29, 1861.
 Coyle, Patrick, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.
 Debay, John, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.
 Davenport, John, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Dever, Patrick, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.
 Doud, John, must. July 29, 1861.
 Dunlap, David R., must. July 29, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1862, of wounds at Antietam.
 Duley, George W., must. July 29, 1861.
 Ellison, James, must. July 29, 1861.
 Evans, Asbury C., must. July 29, 1861.
 Fisher, David M., must. July 29, 1861; wounded; must. out July 28, 1864, as sergt.
 Ford, Francis M., must. July 29, 1861; wounded; captured; must. out July 28, 1864, as sergt.
 Goggin, John, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.
 Griffin, Nathaniel G., must. July 29, 1861; wounded at South Mountain.
 Hall, Henry C., must. July 29, 1861.
 Hanna, Josephus, must. July 29, 1861; disch. June, 1862, disability.
 Hamilton, Archibald E., must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.
 Hand, Levi S., must. July 29, 1861; mustered out July 28, 1864.
 Harman, Daniel, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.
 Hardy, Dennis, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.
 Harting, Michael, must. July 29, 1861.

Hartley, Josiah F., must. July 29, 1861; died Oct. 22, 1862, of wounds at Gainesville.

Hartman, William, must. July 29, 1861.

Harris, Thomas, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Hauk, Joseph, must. July 29, 1861.

Hearst, Christian, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Holden, John, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.; captured at Wilderness.

Huff, August, must. July 29, 1861.

Jenkins, Charles T., must. July 29, 1861.

Lamb, John A., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded; trans. to 20th Regt.

Lamb, Isaac, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Lovette, Gilbert M., must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Long, Nelson, must. July 29, 1861.

Maguire, James, must. July 29, 1861.

Manning, John, must. July 29, 1861.

Mankin, Andrew J., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded; trans. to 20th Regt.

Marsh, Christopher C., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; captured at Wilderness; trans. to 20th Regt.

Miller, William, must. July 29, 1861.

Miller, Fred., must. July 29, 1861.

Moriarty, Matthew, must. July 29, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

McCarthy, John, must. July 29, 1861; wounded at South Mountain and Petersburg; must. out July 28, 1864.

McCrehan, Daniel, must. July 29, 1861; captured at Gettysburg; must. out March 24, 1864.

Nash, Richard, must. July 29, 1861; must. out July 28, 1864.

Newbill, John S., must. July 29, 1861.

O'Connor, John, must. July 29, 1861; captured; must. out March, 1865.

Quinlan, Daniel, must. July 29, 1861.

Roberts, Leander, must. July 29, 1861.

Roetter, August, must. July 29, 1861.

Roney, Patrick, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gainesville Aug. 28, 1862.

Rourk, Maurice, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded at Petersburg; trans. to 20th Regt.

Russell, Edward J., must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Schmeder, William, must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Sharp, Thomas J., must. July 29, 1861; discharged.

Smith, Flemming, must. July 29, 1861.

Smock, Harvey, must. July 29, 1861.

Smock, Charles B., must. July 29, 1861.

Smock, John W., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; wounded at Petersburg; trans. to 20th Regt.

Sulgrove, Elkanah, must. July 29, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Tharp, William, must. July 29, 1861; wounded.

Timmons, Patrick, must. July 29, 1861; wounded at Wilderness; must. out July 28, 1864.

Waidley, Jesse H., must. July 29, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th Regt.

Waller, John S., must. July 29, 1861; killed at Fitzhugh's Crossing April 29, 1863.

Weidman, George P., must. July 29, 1861; died July 24, 1862.

White, James, must. July 29, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out July 28, 1864.

Wood, Samuel, must. July 29, 1861.

Wood, George W., must. July 29, 1861.

Wood, John P., must. July 29, 1861.

Wyman, Samuel, must. July 29, 1861.

Young, Israel, must. July 29, 1861.

Twentieth Regiment.—Organized at Lafayette, in July, 1861, came to Indianapolis, where it was mustered in. It was first set to guarding a Pennsylvania railroad near Baltimore. It went to Hatteras September 27th, and was sent to Hatteras Bank, forty miles up, where a rebel fleet of gunboats and transports, with infantry, attacked it and drove it to the light-house twenty-eight miles away. Its next active service was at Newport News, when the rebel ram "Merrimac" sunk the national vessels and fought the first "Monitor." It joined the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula. On the 25th of June it lost in the battle of the Orchards one hundred and forty-four men and officers, killed, wounded, and missing. It covered the national retreat and was in all the fights of the noted seven days. It was in the Second Bull Run battle, where its colonel, Brown, was killed. On the 1st of September it was in the battle of Chantilly. Its great losses required a rest, and it was not actively engaged, except in marches, till December 11th, when it took part in the battle of Fredericksburg with Franklin's corps. It aided in saving three Union batteries. It was in the battle of Chancellorsville, and captured for a time the whole Twenty-third Georgia regiment, larger than itself. It reached Gettysburg in time for the battle. Here its colonel, Wheeler, was killed, with one hundred and fifty-two men and officers killed and wounded. It was sent to New York in the election of 1864 to keep order, and rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and was in the engagements at Locust Grove and Mine Run, in November. In May, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan with

Grant, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, and Hatcher's Run, and on the left was in all the fighting from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond. Its last fight was at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865. It then went to Washington, and then to Louisville, Ky., on June 21st. On the 12th of July it was mustered out there with three hundred and ninety men and twenty-three officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

George W. Meikel, com. July 3, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 16, 1864.

Adjutant.

John E. Luther, com. May 27, 1863; must. out Oct. 13, 1864; term expired.

Assistant Surgeon.

Daniel H. Prunk, com. June 28, 1862; dismissed, to date Nov. 15, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

William D. Vatchett, com. Oct. 23, 1863; must out Oct. 6, 1864; time out; had been 1st and 2d lieut.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

George W. Geisendorff, com. July 22, 1861; resigned.

George W. Mickel, com. Dec. 4, 1861; pro. lieut.-col.

Charles Liner, com. June 6, 1863; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, term expired.

First Lieutenants.

George W. Mickel, com. July 22, 1861; pro. capt.

William O. Sherwood, com. Dec. 4, 1861; resigned April 3, 1863.

Charles Liner, com. April 4, 1863; pro. capt.

Harry Geisendorff, com. June 6, 1863; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, term expired.

Second Lieutenants.

William O. Sherwood, com. July 22, 1861; pro. 1st lieut.

Fred. W. Geisendorff, com. Dec. 4, 1861; resigned July 29, 1862.

Charles Liner, com. July 30, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Harry Geisendorff, com. April 4, 1863; pro. 1st lieut.

William Dickason, com. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out as supply sergt., Oct. 29, 1864.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY H.

First Sergeant.

Geisendorff, Fred. W., must. July 22, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Kemper, John W., must. July 22, 1861; app. 1st sergt.; disch. December, 1862, disability.

Davis, Moses, must. July 22, 1861; disch. August, 1862.

Liner, Charles, must. July 22, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.

Geisendorff, Harry, must. July 22, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.

Corporals.

Crunkleton, Joseph, must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861, disability.

Meek, James C., must. July 22, 1861; captured on gunboat "Fanny;" disch. May 22, 1862.

Dickenson, William, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; pro. 2d lieut.; died in prison at Wilmington, N. C., July, 1864.

Ellsworth, Andrew, must. July 22, 1861; disch. for wounds at Orchards.

Springer, David, must. July 22, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1862; disch. July 22, 1864.

Archer, William, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania.

Hiner, William, must. July 22, 1861; wounded at Mine Run.

Kelley, John, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July, 1865.

Musicians.

Sackett, Frederick P., must. July 22, 1861; captured on gunboat "Fanny;" disch. May 22, 1862.

Andrews, John, must. July 22, 1861; captured on gunboat "Fanny;" disch. May 22, 1862.

Wagoner.

Tull, Newton, must. July 22, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., August, 1862.

Privates.

Allen, Henry C., must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability.

Allen, John, must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861, disability.

Allen, William, must. July 22, 1861; disch. August, 1862, disability.

Anderson, John, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.

Bassett, Harvey, must. July 22, 1861; wounded at Chickahominy June 25, 1862; died in a Richmond prison July 30, 1862.

Baylor, James, must. July 22, 1861.

Beaver, Isaac, must. July 22, 1861; captured at Mine Run; must. out Feb. 9, 1865.

Bennett, Lucius L., must. July 22, 1861; captured October, 1861.

Black, Edward A., must. July 22, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 4, 1863.

Briner, Daniel L., must. July 22, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania, Va.

Bushnell, Franklin, must. July 22, 1861; disch. for wounds.

Cassell, George W., must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861, for disability.

Caywood, Samuel, must. July 22, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Chriswell, Thomas, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Gettysburg.

Clayton, James, must. July 22, 1861; captured at Chicomico; disch. May 22, 1862.

Clow, David, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; must. out July, 1865.

- Cooper, Ephraim, must. July 22, 1861; disch. in 1862.
- Cottrell, David, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Craner, Eli, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Custer, James, must. July 22, 1861; died at Newport News April, 1862.
- Dennis, Irvin, must. July 22, 1861; wounded Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Dickey, John, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Fagen, Lambert, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Orchards June 25, 1862.
- Finley, James, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Ford, James A., must. July 22, 1861; veteran; must. out July, 1865.
- Frizell, Allen, must. July 22, 1861; app. drum-major; must. out October, 1864.
- Gamble, Henry, must. July 22, 1861; died at Cookeysville, Md., August, 1861.
- Gardner, James, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1864.
- Geek, Michael, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- Hagan, Samuel, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
- Harris, Charles, must. July 22, 1861; disch. on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.
- Hays, Abram, must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861.
- Hill, Samuel, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- Hurlburt, George, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Hufman, John, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Orchards June 25, 1862.
- Irick, Daniel, must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861, for disability.
- Irick, Morris, must. July 22, 1861; disch. on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
- Iholtz, Christopher, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- James, Jacob, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; died at Petersburg.
- Jenkins, William, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- King, James, must. July 22, 1861.
- Kurtz, Frederick, mustered July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- Lang, Frederick, must. July 22, 1861; disch. September, 1862, for disability.
- Lawrence, Frank, must. July 22, 1861; killed in the Wilderness.
- Leffel, George, must. July 22, 1861; disch. for wounds.
- Lewis, Joshua, must. July 22, 1861; disch. August, 1862, for disability.
- Long, Noah, must. July 22, 1861; discharged.
- Miller, Nelson, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Mourer, Michael, must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Monter, Lewis, must. July 22, 1861; wounded Oct. 29, 1863; must. out July 29, 1864.
- O'Haver, Warren, must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861, for disability.
- Oxford, Elias, must. July 22, 1861; captured on gunboat "Fanny;" died at Washington May 19, 1862.
- Piersons, Frank B., must. July 22, 1861; captured on gunboat "Fanny;" disch. May 22, 1862.
- Powers, Michael, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- Rance, Albert, must. July 22, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania.
- Robinson, Solomon B., must. July 22, 1861.
- Ruh, William, must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability.
- Rule, James M., must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Russell, William P., must. July 22, 1861; killed at Richmond June 29, 1862.
- Serach, Christian, must. July 22, 1861; captured at Chicomico-mico; disch. May 22, 1862.
- Shallenbarger, Benton, must. July 22, 1861; disch. on account of wounds received at Orchards.
- Sharp, Colonel P., must. July 22, 1861; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
- Shoof, Jacob, must. July 22, 1861; captured at Chicomico-mico; disch. May 22, 1862.
- Shur, Christian, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- Simpson, Richard, must. July 22, 1861.
- Simpson, William, must. July 22, 1861.
- Smith, Samuel S., must. July 22, 1861.
- Smith, Edward C., must. July 22, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., in 1863.
- Stevens, David, must. July 22, 1861; captured at Fredericksburg; never heard from since.
- Stockwell, Robert, must. July 22, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing Aug. 9, 1862.
- Sweet, Nelson, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Orchards June 25, 1862.
- Talbertt, Overton, must. July 22, 1861; disch. December, 1861, for disability.
- Templin, George W., must. July 22, 1861; wounded at Greendale, Va.
- Ten Eyck, John, must. July 22, 1861; must. out July 29, 1864.
- Thompson, William, must. July 22, 1861; disch. in 1862 for disability.
- Tilbason, John, must. July 22, 1861; died of wounds June 25, 1862.
- Tristy, Miles, must. July 22, 1861; captured at Gettysburg.
- Van Horn, Abram, must. July 22, 1861.
- Whealan, Timothy, must. July 22, 1861.
- White, Charles H., must. July 22, 1861; drowned October, 1861, trying to escape from Hatteras Island.

Wilson, Robert, must. July 22, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 Windle, William, must. July 22, 1861; captured on gunboat
 "Fanny;" disch. May 22, 1862.

Recruits.

Angevine, Edward G., must. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Atkins, William A., must. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Broderick, John, must. April 1, 1864; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Barbour, Calvin S., must. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Brewer, John, must. —; disch. for disability.
 Beach, Henry, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Breneshaltz, Sylvester, must. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Clouse, Joseph H., must. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Cloidt, Joseph, must. Oct. 21, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Cain, Hyatt, must. April 12, 1864; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Eaton, John N., must. April 12, 1864; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Fuller, Morris, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Furgison, John, must. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Gardonier, Edwin T., must. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Gardner, Matthew, must. March 12, 1864; wounded at Orchards; disch. for disability.
 Gardner, Jerome, must. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Hurlburt, George W., veteran.
 Hutchens, Thomas E., must. Oct. 28, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Hooker, E. M. B., must. Sept. 26, 1861; app. sergt.-major.
 Homer, Bazil, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 King, William A., must. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Karad, Joseph, must. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Lee, John C., must. Oct. 17, 1863; died at Richmond, Va.
 Lang, Fritz, must. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Laco, William, must. Oct. 16, 1862; wounded Oct. 1, 1864; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Meeks, Irvin D., must. April 12, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, for disability.
 Miller, Jacob S., must. Feb. 24, 1862; wounded at Petersburg; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Moore, Harrison, must. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Noland, James H., must. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Ollinger, Henry E., must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Piper, Levi, must. March 12, 1862.
 Potts, Peter H., must. Dec. 23, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va.; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Piper, Lewis, must. March 12, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Rantz, Robert, veteran; wounded in the Wilderness; trans. to 20th, reorganized.

Rantz, Calvin S., must. April 12, 1864; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Rantz, Charles E., must. April 12, 1864; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Richmond, Robert T., must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Sparks, John, must. Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Sparks, Lyman E., must. Oct. 21, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Sharpe, Henry, must. Feb. 12, 1862; disch. for disability.
 Sharpe, William, must. Feb. 28, 1862; disch. for disability.
 Sharpe, George, must. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Strode, George W., must. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Shelton, Jonathan, must. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Winch, Frederick, must. July 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F.
 Walters, Solomon, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Wilson, Moses, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Wilkey, Benjamin F., must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Weiper, Richard T., must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Walters, Levi, must. Oct. 4, 1861; veteran; killed in the Wilderness May 5, 1864.
 Walters, John, must. Oct. 4, 1861; veteran; must. out July, 1865.
 Wilnot, Horace, must. Feb. 18, 1863; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 White, William H., must. Oct. 2, 1862; wounded Nov. 2, 1863; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Wyatt, William E., must. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Wooley, Charles, must. Oct. 21, 1862; veteran; trans. to 20th, reorganized.
 Younkin, Michael.
 Younkin, Christopher.

Twenty-first Regiment, First Heavy Artillery.

Major.

Isaac C. Hendricks, com. Feb. 3, 1865.

Adjutant.

Henry F. McMillan, com. Aug. 5, 1862; hon. disch. April 21, 1865.

Chaplain.

Nelson L. Brakeman, com. July 23, 1861; app. hospital chaplain U.S.A.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenants.

William M. Conner, com. Jan. 6, 1864; hon. disch. Oct. 31, 1864.

Thomas J. Raper, com. Oct. 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Thomas J. Raper, com. Jan. 6, 1864; pro. 1st lieut.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenants.

Omer Tousey, com. June 18, 1864; disch. Feb. 7, 1865.

Oliver H. P. Ewing, com. Aug. 12, 1864; res. Nov. 17, 1864.

COMPANY F.*First Lieutenant.*

O. H. P. Ewing, com. March 30, 1864; trans. to Co. C.

Second Lieutenant.

George C. Harding, com. July 1, 1862; res. Dec. 30, 1863.

COMPANY L.*Captain.*

Isaac C. Hendricks, com. July 15, 1863; pro. major.

First Lieutenants.

George H. Black, com. June 30, 1863; res. Dec. 22, 1863.

Levi G. Benson, com. March 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Levi G. Benson, com. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Mark Joseph, com. March 1, 1865.

COMPANY M.*Captain.*

James Hughes, com. July 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

James Hughes, com. Oct. 12, 1863; pro. captain.

George Jaycox, com. Jan. 21, 1864; canceled.

Thomas F. Bilby, com. July 3, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

George Jaycox, com. Oct. 7, 1863; resigned.

Thomas F. Bilby, com. March 1, 1865; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Edward M. Pinney, com. March 2, 1865.

James A. Walker, com. July 13, 1865.

Twenty-second Regiment.*Major.*

Gordon Tanner, com. Aug. 2, 1861; died of wounds Oct. 2, 1861.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.*Major.*

Cyrus C. Hines, com. Aug. 13, 1861; pro. col. 57th Regt.

Twenty-sixth Regiment.*Colonel.*

William M. Wheatley, com. Aug. 30, 1861; res. Sept. 27, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Richard O'Neal, com. Aug. 30, 1861; res. June 30, 1862.

Augustine D. Rose, com. July 1, 1862; hon. disch. Dec. 29, 1864.

Major.

Augustine D. Rose, com. July 1, 1862; pro. lieutenant-col.

Adjutant.

Henry Schraeder, com. Aug. 31, 1861; res. June 30, 1862.

COMPANY D.*Captains.*

Aug. D. Rose, com. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. major.

William T. Wallace, com. July 1, 1862; res. Sept. 3, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Aaron L. Hunt, com. Aug. 9, 1861; res. June 19, 1862.

William T. Wallace, com. June 20, 1862; pro. captain.

Elisha T. Collins, com. Dec. 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

William T. Wallace, com. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Elisha T. Collins, com. July 1, 1862; pro.; disch.; reinstated by War Department.

COMPANY E.*Captains.*

Lewis Manker, com. Aug. 9, 1861; res. June 30, 1862; capt. in 79th Regt.

John W. Green, com. March 19, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph J. Dain, com. July 1, 1862; died Nov. 13, 1863, at Indianapolis, of wounds in battle.

John W. Green, com. Nov. 14, 1863; pro. captain.

Second Lieutenants.

Joseph J. Dain, com. Feb. 5, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

John W. Green, com. July 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY I.*Captains.*

Courtland E. Whitsit, com. Aug. 9, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1864.

Henry H. Wheatley, com. Feb. 2, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Henry H. Wheatley, com. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. captain.

John A. Whitsit, com. Feb. 2, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

John A. Whitsit, com. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Henry C. Adams, com. Jan. 9, 1865.

Twenty-seventh Regiment.*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Archibald I. Harrison, com. Aug. 30, 1861; res. 1861.

Major.

William S. Johnson, com. March 15, 1862; res. July 10, 1862.

Adjutant.

William W. Dougherty, com. Jan. 1, 1861; must. out Nov. 4, 1864, as capt. 147th Regt.

Quartermaster.

James M. Jameson, com. Aug. 26, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864, time expired.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

William S. Johnson, com. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. major.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenants.

William W. Dougherty, com. Jan. 1, 1863; pro. adjt.; 2d lieut.
Stephen D. Lyon, com. Feb. 28, 1863; hon. disch. Oct. 20, 1863.

Thirty-second Regiment (German).*Colonels.*

August Willich, com. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. U.S.V.
July 17, 1862.

Henry Von Trebra, com. July 18, 1862; died at Arcola, Ill., Aug.
7, 1863.

Francis Erdelmeyer, com. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out as lieut.-col.
Sept. 7, 1864, term expired.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Von Trebra, com. Sept. 28, 1861; pro. col.

Francis Erdelmeyer, com. Oct. 20, 1862; pro. col.

Hans Blume, com. Nov. 26, 1864; residuary battalion.

Majors.

Peter Cappell, com. Nov. 26, 1863; must. out as capt. Sept. 7,
1864, term expired.

Hans Blume, com. Nov. 25, 1864; pro. lieut.-col.

Adjutant.

Christian Stawitz, com. March 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 7,
1864, term expired.

Quartermasters.

Edward Mueller, com. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. capt., A.Q.M.

Frederick Ludwig, com. March 30, 1863; must. out Sept. 7,
1864.

Surgeon.

Ferdinand Krauth, com. Sept. 4, 1861; res. March 31, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

F. Erdelmeyer, com. Sept. 19, 1861; pro. lieut.-col.

Hans Blume, com. Aug. 18, 1864; pro. maj. and lieut.-col.

Louis Heder, com. May 11, 1865; res. batt.

First Lieutenants.

Adolph Metzner, com. May 19, 1862; trans. to Co. K.

Hans Blume, com. Sept. 21, 1863; pro. capt., maj., and lieut.-
col.

Louis Heder, com. March 1, 1865; res. batt.; pro. capt.

Second Lieutenants.

Adolph Metzner, com. Sept. 19, 1861; pro. 1st lieut.

John Hengstler, com. June 1, 1865; res. batt.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenants.

Louis Ansbittel, com. May 14, 1863; must. out Sept. 4, 1864,
term expired.

Louis Ruth, com. Aug. 16, 1864; res. batt.; res. March 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Frederick Ludwig, com. Nov. 4, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Frank Weber, com. March 20, 1863; pro. 1st lieut.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenants.

Chris. Stawitz, com. Feb. 14, 1863; pro. adjt.

Frederick Ludwig, com. March 30, 1863; pro. qm.

Second Lieutenants.

Hans Blume, com. March 30, 1863; pro. 1st lieut.

Edward Schott, com. June 1, 1865; res. batt.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant.

Frank Weber, com. Sept. 8, 1863; must. out Sept. 7, 1864, term
expired.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert A. Wolff, com. April 10, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Frederick Augustus Mueller, com. Sept. 19, 1861; killed at
Shiloh.

Peter Cappell, com. April 10, 1862; pro. maj.

First Lieutenants.

Peter Cappell, com. Sept. 19, 1861; pro. capt.

John E. Brodhagen, com. April 10, 1862; res. Aug. 15, 1862.

Robert A. Wolff, com. Aug. 15, 1862; res. April 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

William Borok, com. Sept. 19, 1861; pro. 1st lieut.

John E. Brodhagen, com. Jan. 10, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Louis Ansbittel, com. Oct. 20, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant.

Louis Ruth, com. March 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieut., res. batt.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Adolph Metzner, com. Feb. 4, 1863; must. out Sept. 7, 1864,
term expired.

Second Lieutenant.

Christian Stawitz, com. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Thirty-third Regiment.*Colonel.*

John Coburn, com. Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 20, 1864, term expired; brev. brig.-gen. March 13, 1865.

Adjutants.

Charles H. Pickering, com. Oct. 18, 1862; pro. lieut.-col. col'd. regt.

Estes Wallingford, com. Nov. 14, 1863; died of smallpox April 27, 1864.

Quartermaster.

John A. Wilkins, com. Nov. 23, 1863; res. Oct. 4, 1864.

Surgeon.

Robert F. Bence, com. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out July 21, 1865, term expired.

Assistant Surgeons.

Robert F. Bence, com. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. surgeon.

Andrew M. Hunt, com. Sept. 27, 1862; res. for good of service June 18, 1863.

John Moffit, com. May 4, 1865; must. out July 21, 1865, term expired.

COMPANY E.*Captain.*

Isaac C. Hendricks, com. Sept. 6, 1861; dismissed Dec. 26, 1862, then captain of 1st Heavy Artillery.

First Lieutenants.

Estes Wallingford, com. Sept. 8, 1863; pro. adjt.

John A. Wilkins, com. Nov. 14, 1863; pro. q.m.

Second Lieutenants.

Estes Wallingford, com. Dec. 4, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Lloyd T. Duncan, com. Feb. 1, 1864; hon. disch. Dec. 17, 1864, on account of wounds.

Thirty-fifth (Irish) Regiment.—The Thirty-fifth Regiment was mustered in Dec. 11, 1861, with John C. Walker as colonel. It went to Kentucky on the 13th, and remained at Bardstown six weeks, and thence went to Nashville, where on the 22d of May there was consolidated with it the organized companies and unassigned recruits of the Sixty-first (second Irish) Regiment. Col. Mullen of the latter became lieutenant-colonel of the whole, and later colonel on the dismissal of Col. Walker for contumacy. It took part in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. It remained in Nashville, Tenn., till Dec. 9, 1862, when it had a severe skirmish at Dobbins' Ford, near Lavergne, losing five killed and thirty-five wounded. It also took part in the battle of Stone

River under Rosecrans. It lost altogether here twenty-nine killed, seventy-two wounded, and thirty-three missing,—a total of one hundred and thirty-four. It was also severely handled in the battle of Chickamauga. On the 16th of December, 1863, it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and returned to Indianapolis on furlough Jan. 2, 1864. On the 3d of May, as part of Second Brigade of First Division of Fourth Corps, it moved from camp and took part in all the operations of that memorable campaign. At Kenesaw Mountain it lost eleven killed, including Major Duffcey, the commanding officer, fifty-four wounded, including Capt. Chris. H. O'Brien, tobacco-dealer of this city now. It entered Atlanta on the 9th of September and remained till the rebel retreat began, when it marched with the Fourth Corps in pursuit. At Franklin, Tenn., having received four hundred recruits, it was set in the front line and repulsed completely a desperate charge on our works. It acted conspicuously in the battle of Nashville, but with slight loss. In June, 1865, it was sent with the Fourth Corps to Texas, where it remained with Sheridan's army till September, when it was mustered out and came home. It had a public reception on October 21st in the State-House grounds.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Richard J. Ryan, com. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. Feb. 16, 1862.

Major.

Henry N. Conklin, com. May 22, 1862; res. Feb. 9, 1863.

Adjutants.

Frank Cunningham, com. Sept. 2, 1861; res. Oct. 25, 1862.

William C. Moriarty, com. Aug. 5, 1864; res. Jan. 29, 1865.

Quartermaster.

Martin Igoe, com. Aug. 28, 1861; must. out.

COMPANY A.*Captains.*

Henry N. Conklin, com. Aug. 30, 1861; dismissed; re-com. March 18, 1862; pro. maj.

William W. Wigmore; com. May 22, 1862; dismissed March 20, 1863, by G.C.M.

John E. Dillon, com. March 21, 1863; dismissed.

John Maloney, com. March 14, 1864; res. June 15, 1865.

James McHugh, com. June 16, 1865; must. out as 1st lieut. with regt.

First Lieutenants.

John E. Dillon, com. Sept. 4, 1861; pro. capt.

John Maloney, com. March 21, 1863; pro. capt.

James McHugh, com. March 14, 1864; pro. capt.

James Winkle, com. June 16, 1865; must. out with regt. as 2d lieutenant.

Second Lieutenants.

John Maloney, com. Sept. 4, 1861; dismissed Feb. 15, 1862, and recom. 1st lieutenant.

James McHugh, com. March 21, 1863; dismissed; restored July 21, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.

James Winkle, com. May 1, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenants.

Robert E. Stockdale,¹ com. May 1, 1862; dismissed by special order, 1864.

John Hanlon,¹ com. June 11, 1865; must out with regt.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

John Scully, com. May 22, 1862; res. as 1st lieutenant. Co. I.

First Lieutenants.

Alexander J. Orr, com. May 1, 1863; dismissed March, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Robert E. Scully, com. July 29, 1862; res. April 29, 1863.

Andrew Duyer, com. May 1, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. D, then must. out with regt.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

Edward G. Breene, com. March, 1862; declined.

Henry Prosser, com. May 22, 1862; killed at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Patrick W. Kennedy,² com. March 10, 1865; hon. disch. July 8, 1865.

Bernard McCabe,² com. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with regt. as 1st lieutenant.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Bullock, com. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out as sergt. with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Mannix, com. May 1, 1863; res. Aug. 11, 1864.

Timothy Somers, com. May 1, 1863; must. out as sergt. with regt.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

John Crowe, com. Sept. 23, 1861; hon. disch. Feb. 27, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Edward G. Breene, com. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. capt. Co. E.

Levi Waltz, com. Nov. 25, 1862; res. June 9, 1863; entered as 2d lieutenant.

John Cahill, com. Aug. 10, 1864; pro. capt.

Josiah Crooks, com. May 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Thomas Pryce, com. Nov. 13, 1861; dismissed March 18, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Andrew J. Scully, com. May 21, 1863; res. Aug. 2, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Edward G. Breene, com. Nov. 25, 1862; dishon. dismissed June 29, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John Dugan, com. Feb. 17, 1863; hon. disch. May 11, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William H. O'Connell, com. Dec. 9, 1861; res. Dec. 30, 1861.

Thomas Cahill, com. May 22, 1862; res. Feb. 16, 1863.

Michael Hickey, com. Feb. 17, 1863; res. for incompetency March 28, 1864.

Daniel McGovern, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

ENLISTED MEN, CO. A.

Sergeants.

Halvey, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Kirland, George A., must. Nov. 24, 1861.

Cabill, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. H.

Corporals.

Carroll, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861.

McHugh, James, must. Nov. 24, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Corbett, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to Art. November, 1862.

Musician.

Dean, William, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran.

Privates.

Barnett, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; deserted Feb. 19, 1864.

Brady, William, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Baguly, Daniel, must. Nov. 24, 1861.

Boucher, Henry, must. Nov. 24, 1861.

Backus, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 17, 1864.

Carey, Edward, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Coughlin, Martin, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Clifford, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Carey, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

¹ Both these entered as second lieutenants.

² Both entered as first lieutenants.

Costello, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. March 29, 1865, for wounds.

Crarey, Dennis, must. Nov. 24, 1861.

Connor, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Connors, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 17, 1864.

Caylor, Jacob, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.

Discan, Martin, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Foley, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865, as sergt.

Fox, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862, for disability.

Fox, Patrick, must. Nov. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 17, 1864.

Gay, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; killed at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863.

Gillin, John C., must. Nov. 24, 1861.

Kelly, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to Art. November, 1862.

Kearns, James, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died at Nashville Dec. 16, 1863, of wounds at Lookout Mountain.

Keating, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Kelleher, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 20, 1865, as corp.

Kane, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; must. out March 28, 1865.

Lyons, William, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 2, 1864.

Murray, Charles, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 2, 1863, for wounds at Stone River.

McCossan, Samuel, must. Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps March 28, 1863.

Murphy, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. March 26, 1863, for wounds at Stone River.

McKane, Charles, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865, as corp.

McEvoy, Arthur, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. April 10, 1862, disability.

Morrissey, Patrick, must. Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May, 1864.

Mulcahee, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died in Andersonville prison July 24, 1864.

Murphy, Timothy, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died at Nashville Oct. 1, 1862.

Moriarty, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out April 28, 1865.

Matthews, James, must. Nov. 24, 1861.

Mannix, Thomas, must. Nov. 24, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Milompy, James, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 20, 1865.

Moran, Crohan, must. Nov. 24, 1861; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.

McConliffe, Timothy, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Megin, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died in Andersonville prison.

McMahon, Edmund, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. May 28, 1862.

Ryan, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died at Nashville Dec. 26, 1862.

Raftery, Patrick, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 27, 1864, disability.

Shaler, Joseph, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Stockdale, Robert, must. Nov. 24, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. B.

Secrist, John, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

Shearer, Jacob, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; died at Cleveland, Tenn., March 24, 1864.

Springsteen, Abram, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. as minor.

Van Sickle, William, must. Nov. 24, 1861; died at Nashville February, 1862.

Winkle, James, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; pro. 2d lieutenant.

White, Patrick, must. Nov. 24, 1861; veteran; died July 12, 1864, of wounds at Kenesaw.

Thirty-sixth Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon.

Charles H. Abbott, com. May 18, 1863; must. out with regt.

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant.

James E. Baker, com. Sept. 14, 1861; res. May 1, 1862.

Thirty-seventh Regiment.

Colonel.

George W. Hazard, com. Sept. 12, 1861; returned to regular army March 5, 1862.

Adjutant.

Livingston Howland, com. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 1, 1864, for pro. to capt. and A.A.G.

Chaplain.

John Hogarth Lozier, com. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with regt.

Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Surgeon.

Luther D. Waterman, com. Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Oct. 11, 1864, time expired.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel A. Howard, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

Lawson H. Albert, com. April 30, 1862; dismissed Jan. 22, 1863.

Samuel A. Howard, com. May 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Fortieth Regiment.*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Elias Neff, com. June 9, 1862; res. for promotion April 25, 1864.

Major.

Elias Neff, com. May 19, 1862; pro. lieutenant-col.

Assistant Surgeon.

Orrin Aborn, com. Oct. 11, 1861; res. Feb. 14, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

Elias Neff, com. Nov. 18, 1861; pro. major.

Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry).*Colonel.*

Edward McCook, com. April 30, 1862; pro. brig.-gen. U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles E. Norris, com. Oct. 29, 1861, 2d Cav. U.S.A.; res. Feb. 11, 1862.

Edward McCook, com. Feb. 11, 1862; pro. col.

Major.

Edward McCook, com. Sept. 29, 1861; trans. from U.S.A.

Adjutant.

John Woolley, com. Oct. 3, 1861; must. out June 1, 1862; re-com. June 11, 1862; pro. maj. 5th Cav. March 23, 1863.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant.

G. M. Lafayette Johnson, com. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. capt.

Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry).*Colonel.*

George H. Chapman, com. March 12, 1863; pro. brig.-gen. July 21, 1864; brevet maj.-gen.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

George H. Chapman, com. Oct. 25, 1862; pro. col.

Major.

George H. Chapman, com. Oct. 21, 1861; pro. lieutenant-col.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Felix W. Graham, com. Oct. 1, 1861; res. April 9, 1862.

COMPANY L.

First Lieutenant.

George J. Langedale, com. Sept. 29, 1862; res. Aug. 1, 1864.

COMPANY M.

Captain.

Charles U. Patton, com. Nov. 4, 1861; must. out April 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas G. Shaeffer, com. Feb. 16, 1863; died Aug. 25, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.

Samuel Borton, com. Sept. 4, 1864; must. out April 15, 1865.

Forty-sixth Regiment.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Samuel Osbourne, com. Feb. 6, 1862; res. May 26, 1862.

Joseph C. Plumb, com. July 27, 1863; res. March 2, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph C. Plumb, com. May 20, 1863; pro. capt.; 2d lieutenant March 1, 1863.

Forty-seventh Regiment.*Colonel.*

John A. McLaughlin, com. March 1, 1865; must. out as lieutenant-col. with regt.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

John A. McLaughlin, com. Oct. 22, 1862; pro. col.

Assistant Surgeon.

David A. Fitzgerald, com. Jan. 27, 1865; died as hosp. steward Jan. 1, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

John A. McLaughlin, com. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. maj.

Albert Moorhous, com. April 22, 1862; res. October, 1862; re-entered as capt. 9th Cav.

Thomas Hough, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

First Lieutenants.

Albert Moorhous, com. Oct. 20, 1861; pro. capt.

Thomas Hough, com. Jan. 1, 1865; pro. capt.

Second Lieutenants.

Hiram Moorhous, com. April 22, 1862; res. Oct. 30, 1862.

Thomas Hough, com. Oct. 19, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert N. Harding, com. Feb. 3, 1863; pro. capt. Co. K.

Forty-eighth Regiment.*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

De Witt C. Rugg, com. June 17, 1862; res. April 24, 1863.

Major.

D. C. Rugg, com. Nov. 24, 1861; pro. lieutenant-col.

Forty-ninth Regiment.*Surgeon.*

Charles D. Pearson, com. Nov. 19, 1861; res. Feb. 7, 1862; then surg. 82d Regt.

Emanuel R. Hawn, com. Feb. 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 29, 1864, time expired; then surg. 144th Regt.

Fiftieth Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon.

James W. Hervey, com. Jan. 27, 1862; res. Feb. 4, 1863.

Fifty-first Regiment.

Adjutant.

William S. Marshall, com. Nov. 29, 1862; hon. disch. March 22, 1865.

Quartermaster.

John G. Doughty, com. Sept. 27, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 30, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Second Lieutenant.

William H. Harvey, com. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out, term expired.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenants.

Wilber F. Williams, com. Oct. 11, 1861; res. April 15, 1862.

Alva C. Roach, com. May 1, 1865; res. June 14, 1865.

Fifty-second Regiment.

Colonel.

James M. Smith, com. Oct. 21, 1861; res. June 4, 1862, disability.

Adjutants.

Samuel W. Elliott, com. Oct. 24, 1861; res. Nov. 17, 1862.

James H. Wright, com. Nov. 18, 1862; pro. capt. and A.D.C. Sept. 4, 1864.

Fifty-third Regiment.

Colonel.

Walter Q. Gresham, com. March 10, 1862; pro. brig.-gen. Aug. 11, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Hezekiah B. Wakefield, com. Sept. 19, 1863; hon. disch. May 15, 1865; 2d lieut. September, 1862.

Fifty-fourth (one year) Regiment.

Colonel.

Fielding Mansfield, must. out with regt.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Herman Sturm, com. Nov. 17, 1862; res. Dec. 28, 1862.

Major.

Oliver M. Wilson, com. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out as capt. with regt.

Adjutant.

Marshall P. Hayden, com. Oct. 29, 1862; died in rebel prison at Vicksburg Jan. 30, 1863, of wounds at Chickasaw Bayou.

Quartermaster.

Thomas F. Purnell, com. Oct. 30, 1862; pro. capt. and A.Q.M. May 28, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Oliver M. Wilson, com. Oct. 16, 1862; pro. major.

First Lieutenant.

William M. Conner, com. Oct. 16, 1862; must. out with regt.; then 1st lieut. of heavy artillery.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Captains.

J. W. T. McMullen, com. Nov. 9, 1861; res. March 6, 1862.

Cyrus C. Hines, com. March 6, 1862; res. July 27, 1863, for wounds at Stone River.

COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant.

Albert G. Harding, com. July 13, 1864; declined.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Nathaniel J. Owens, com. Dec. 26, 1861; res. March 29, 1862; capt. of 9th Cav.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.

Quartermaster.

William Ryan, com. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Bryan C. Walpole, com. Jan. 29, 1863; res. March 10, 1863; 2d lieut. June 18, 1862.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant.

Richard P. Craft, com. Jan. 29, 1863; res. April 18, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Woodford Tousey, com. Sept. 21, 1863; res. March 25, 1865; 1st lieut. March 30, 1863; 2d lieut. Jan. 29, 1863.

Fifty-ninth Regiment.

Colonel.

Jeff. K. Scott, com. Aug. 13, 1864; must. out April 9, 1865, term expired; lieut.-col. Nov. 19, 1861.

Sixtieth Regiment.

Quartermaster.

John J. Palmer, com. Nov. 8, 1861; app. Q.M., U.S.A.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

John Burns, com. Jan. 7, 1862; res. Nov. 30, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

Elijah W. McVey, com. Feb. 10, 1863; must. out with regt.

Sixty-third Regiment.—Four companies raised at Covington were sent to Lafayette to guard prisoners; thence to this city to guard Camp Morton; thence East in May, 1862, where they were in the Second Bull Run battle. They returned in October, and the regiment completed with six additional companies. It remained in Indianapolis, but four companies were detached for provost guard duty. On Christmas, 1863, the other six companies went to Kentucky, to guard railroads, till January, 1864, having frequent skirmishes and long marches in that time. April 28th they started to join Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. On May 9th and 10th they lost two killed and four wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, and at Resaca lost, in a desperate charge over open ground, eighteen killed and ninety-four wounded. They had sixteen wounded in intrenchments near June 1st on the Dallas line, and were put in front at Lost Mountain, where six were killed and eight wounded. In the flank movement at Kenesaw two were killed and one captured. After the capture of Atlanta the Sixty-third was moved about a good deal, engaged in destroying railroads and doing guard duty. It joined the movement against Hood, lost three killed and three wounded at Columbia, and in the great battle of Franklin lost one killed and one wounded. On the 16th of January, 1865, it went to Alexandria, Va., and thence to Fort Fisher. It engaged in the movements against Hoke, and entered Wilmington, N. C., February 23d, and remained till March 6th. At Greensborough six companies were mustered out June 21, 1865. The other four were mustered out here May 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Henry Tindall, com. Jan. 22, 1864; hon. disch. May 19, 1864, disability; had been maj. and capt. Co. I.

COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph M. Blythe, com. May 21, 1864; pro. capt. Co. F; had been 2d lieut.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas McConnell, com. Feb. 21, 1862; res. June 11, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Gustavus F. E. Raschig, com. Aug. 19, 1862; res. June 9, 1864, disability.

Joseph M. Blythe, com. July 20, 1864; must. out with regt. June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph R. Haugh, com. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. adjt. 5th Cav.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry Plaswick, com. Sept. 3, 1862; res. July 19, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Henry Tindall, com. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. maj.

Theodore B. Wightman, com. Aug. 14, 1863; res. Nov. 18, 1863, disability.

Andrew T. Jenkins, com. Jan. 12, 1864; hon. disch. Aug. 13, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Theodore B. Wightman, com. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. capt.

Jesse C. Hunt, com. Aug. 14, 1863; hon. disch. July 19, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Jesse C. Hunt, com. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.

Andrew T. Jenkins, com. Aug. 14, 1863; pro. capt.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Norman Tindall, com. Aug. 30, 1862; res. June 13, 1863.

William Bolen, com. July 1, 1863; disch. Sept. 6, 1864, disability.

First Lieutenant.

William Bolen, com. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. capt.

Second Lieutenant.

Frank G. Marcina, com. Aug. 30, 1862; res. Oct. 1, 1862.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY F.

First Sergeant.

Henry Plasnick, must. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Laird Harrison, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 12, 1864, disability.

William R. Conroe, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 7, 1864, disability.

Corporals.

Isaiah Lindsay, must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.

Charles H. Roberts, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.

Isaac S. Cox, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Henry Fisher, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Feb. 12, 1864, disability.
 John Ehmen, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Daniel O'Connel, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.

Musician.

Alexander Haugh, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.

Privates.

George Barker, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Paul P. Blank, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 William H. Bird, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Elihu H. Embree, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
 William H. Hornaday, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Thomas M. Hume, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 John K. Long, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Edward Louney, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 John McKeand, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 James S. Miller, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 John E. Moore, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out July 21, 1865.
 William McCaw, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out May 11, 1865.
 Asbury May, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 William J. Markland, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Thomas Mathers, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Thomas Myers, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Christian Myers, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Willis G. Pierson, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865.
 Walter B. Price, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865.
 Ezekiel Ross, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865.
 William H. Ralston, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Frederick Stiltz, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 William H. Vorhees, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Robert R. Walker, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 James A. Winnings, must. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
 William H. Corbaley, must. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to V.R.C. Jan. 1, 1864.
 David L. Boots, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Indianapolis Jan. 27, 1864.
 William Boulds, must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Burnt Hickory June 16, 1864.
 John W. Carrell, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Indianapolis Dec. 8, 1863.
 Alexander Connaday, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Cleveland, Tenn., May 20, 1864.

John P. Jack, must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Burnt Hickory June 16, 1864.
 James M. Jack, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1863, by civil authority.
 James Jennings, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1863, disability.
 Alexander Kinsley, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Indianapolis Nov. 24, 1863.
 John G. Kolf, must. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 18th U. S. Inf. Feb. 5, 1863.
 David L. McClellan, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Indianapolis Sept. 24, 1864.
 Melvin McCaw, must. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.; must. out July 20, 1865.
 John A. Mullin, must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.
 Samuel Murrell, must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Town Creek Feb. 20, 1865.
 Isaac C. Myers, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Cleveland, Tenn., May 10, 1864.
 John Railsback, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863, disability.
 Enoch Railsback, must. Aug. 30, 1863; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 14, 1865.
 Gresham L. Rude, must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.
 George L. Sinks, must. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 16, 1864; must. out May 10, 1865.
 James Williams, must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Indianapolis March 4, 1863.

Seventieth Regiment.—The Seventieth Regiment rendezvoused at Indianapolis and was fully organized between the 14th of July and the 12th of August, 1862, in less than one month, when it was mustered in with Benjamin Harrison as colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 13th, reaching Louisville same day, and on the following night left for Bowling Green, reporting for duty on the 15th, thus being the first regiment in the field under the call of July, 1862. From Bowling Green there were made several small expeditions to Franklin, Morgantown, Munfordville, and Russellville, at which place, on the 30th of July, it encountered several hundred cavalry, killing and wounding many, and capturing forty horses and a large lot of small-arms, saddles, and other property.

On the 10th of November the regiment moved with Ward's brigade, Dumont's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to Scottsville, Ky., and on the 24th to

Gallatin, Tenn. On the 10th of December, as part of the Eighth Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, it was posted along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from Gallatin to Nashville, to defend the road and bridges, on which duty it was engaged until the 9th of February, 1863. It then went into camp at Gallatin, doing provost and picket duty until June 1st, when it was removed to Lavergne, Tenn. Remaining here until the 30th of June, it then marched to Murfreesborough, camping at Fort Rosecrans, when it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, of Gen. Granger's reserve corps. On the 19th of August it moved with its brigade to Nashville, and while there it was engaged in guarding trains to Stevenson, Chattanooga, and other points, and picket and fatigue duty within the city. On the 2d of January, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and Col. Harrison assigned to the brigade. On the 24th of February the Seventieth left Nashville and marched with its division to Wauhatchie, Tenn., in Lookout Valley.

From Wauhatchie it marched on the 2d of May, having previously been transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and entered on the Atlanta campaign, during which it was engaged in the following battles: Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach-Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta.

At Resaca it led the attack on the left and captured a fort and four Napoleon guns, the only ones captured between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and had forty-one killed, forty-three died of wounds, and one hundred and ninety-one wounded.

On the 5th of November, 1864, the veterans and remaining recruits of the Twenty-seventh Indiana were consolidated with the Seventieth by special order. The regiment participated in Sherman's march through Georgia, and on the 31st of December it crossed the Savannah River with the first brigade of Western troops that entered South Carolina. Marching through the Carolinas it rested at Raleigh, N. C., where it was on the announcement of Lee's surrender. From here it went to Richmond and

then to Washington City, where it was mustered out June 8, 1865. Those whose terms had not expired were transferred to the Thirty-third, and then mustered out at Louisville on the 21st of July, 1865. The regiment was publicly welcomed on its return home, on the 16th of June. The casualties of the regiment were forty-three killed, same number died of wounds, one hundred and ninety-four wounded, five accidentally wounded, and one hundred and two died of sickness; total, three hundred and eighty-seven.

Original enlistments for three years from Marion County :

Colonel.

Benjamin Harrison, com. Aug. 7, 1862; brev. brig.-gen.; must. out with regt.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Samuel Merrill, com. March 1, 1862; must. out with regt.

Majors.

Samuel C. Vance, com. Aug. 9, 1862; res. April 10, 1863; app. col. 132d Regt.

Samuel Merrill, com. April 11, 1863; pro. lieut.-col.

Adjutant.

James L. Mitchell, com. July 16, 1862; must. out with regt.

Quartermaster.

John L. Ketcham, Jr., com. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with regt.

Chaplain.

Archibald C. Allen, com. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with regt.

Assistant Surgeons.

William R. Smith, com. Aug. 12, 1862; res. Nov. 8, 1862.

Jenkins A. Fitzgerald, com. Oct. 17, 1863; must. out with regt.

Herman J. Watjen, com. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with regt. as hospital steward.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Benjamin Harrison, com. July 22, 1862; pro. col.

Henry M. Scott, com. Aug. 9, 1862; brev. maj. March 31, 1865; must. out with regt.

Henry M. Scott, com. July 22, 1862; pro. capt.

Martin L. Ohr, com. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out Nov. 4, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

James A. Wallace, com. July 22, 1862; must. out Nov. 22, 1864; pro. q.m. 10th Cav.

John W. Kilgour, com. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with regt.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

William M. Meredith, com. Aug. 6, 1862; res. Aug. 12, 1864.

Peter Fesler, com. Feb. 13, 1864, from 27th Regt.; must. out with regt.

Charles H. Cox, com. Aug. 13, 1864; not mustered.

First Lieutenants.

Hiram H. Hand, com. Aug. 6, 1862; res. Nov. 9, 1862.

Columbus V. Gray, com. Nov. 10, 1862; res. June 16, 1863.

Edward B. Colestock, com. Jan. 17, 1863; died May 30, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca.

Charles H. Cox, com. July 1, 1864; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

Columbus V. Gray, com. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Edward B. Colestock, com. Nov. 10, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Charles H. Cox, com. Jan. 17, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Allan F. Schley, com. Aug. 13, 1864; must. out with regt.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant.

John S. Parker, com. Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with regt.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Parker S. Carson, com. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out with regt.

First Lieutenant.

Summerfield Thomas, com. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenant.

Summerfield Thomas, com. Nov. 14, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant.

William Hardenbrook, com. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with regt.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Samuel Merrill, com. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. maj.

Thomas S. Campbell, com. Nov. 14, 1864; declined and commission returned.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas S. Campbell, com. Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with regt.

William H. Kemper, com. Jan. 24, 1865; declined and commission returned.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas S. Campbell, com. April 11, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant.

William H. Kemper, com. Nov. 14, 1864; must. out with regt.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Musgrave, Phillip D., must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. A Aug. 20, 1862.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Marrs, William A., must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Commissary-Sergeant.

Isaacs, Reuben D., must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 15, 1863, for disability.

Hospital Steward.

Watson, Herman J., must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY A.¹

First Sergeant.

John W. Kilgore, must. July 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Sergeants.

John Judge, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1864, as 1st sergeant.

George W. McKnight, must. July 17, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1864, for disability.

Andrew A. Buchanan, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Alonzo P. Babbitt, must. July 22, 1862; must. out July 8, 1865.

Corporals.

Wm. R. Smith, Cumberland, must. July 14, 1862; pro. asst. surg.

Robert A. Taylor, must. July 18, 1862; disch. May 20, 1863, for disability.

George W. Lackey, must. July 15, 1862; disch. Nov. 9, 1862, for disability.

Herman F. Ropkey, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.

Henry Wesling, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.

George W. Cook, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; disch. April 10, 1865, for wounds.

Musicians.

Samuel H. Lauback, must. June 16, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Herman J. Watson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as hosp. steward.

Wagoner.

Jackson Summer, Bridgeport, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Privates.

Isaac Baker, must. July 17, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Henry Baker, must. July 17, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Anton Banks, Cumberland, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George W. Burris, must. July 19, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1864, for wounds.

John L. Brown, Clermont, must. July 21, 1862; disch. March 3, 1865, for wounds.

Jerome A. Babbitt, must. July 23, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Henry Cruse, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

¹ In the roll of enlisted men, all those not residents of Indianapolis are so stated.

Francis Cecil, Cumberland, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Clark Converse, must. July 14, 1862; died Aug. 18, 1864, of wounds.

Lemuel L. Carter, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

John Custer, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Alfred Chandler, must. July 21, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps July 31, 1864.

Josiah S. Clark, must. July 21, 1862; disch. June 30, 1863, for disability.

Edward Cox, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Allen Caylor, must. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 27, 1863, for disability.

Andrew Dunway, must. July 17, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Perry A. Demanget, must. July 19, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

William Douglass, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John England, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1863, for disability.

Edmond P. Ervin, must. July 19, 1862; must. out May 10, 1865.

Wilkinson Farley, must. July 25, 1862; disch. Dec. 18, 1862, for disability.

James Fergus, must. July 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1865, for wounds.

Nathaniel Follett, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Rodney B. Gibbons, must. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1864, for wounds.

Samuel B. Gardner, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Frank Hall, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Joseph F. Harbart, must. July 17, 1862; died at Nashville May 17, 1864.

John W. Hackleman, must. July 19, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps July 31, 1864.

Noble Huntington, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.

John Harrison, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William Hobbs, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Howard Hudnut, must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Russellville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862.

John R. Jenkins, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John Law, must. July 17, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Alexander Moore, must. July 22, 1862; died at Resaca, Ga., June 5, 1864, of wounds.

Moses Musgrave, must. July 21, 1862; disch. April 23, 1863, for disability.

Philip D. Musgrave, must. July 15, 1862; pro. surg. U. S. colored troops.

Henry May, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Oliver Marshall, must. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. April 7, 1863, for disability.

William Muston, Bridgeport, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William McElroy, must. July 21, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 10, 1865.

Joseph F. McFailing, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Samuel L. Null, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Lebbens T. Nassaman, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George R. Orr, must. July 15, 1862; pro. lieut. U. S. colored troops.

Andrew A. Peck, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Francis Pursell, must. July 21, 1862; died at Chattanooga June 25, 1864, of wounds.

Charles Pursell, must. July 19, 1862; died at Louisville June 30, 1864.

William Purcell, must. July 21, 1862; disch. Nov. 8, 1862, for disability.

Robert H. Patterson, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. March 13, 1863, for disability.

Frederick Rodeback, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Dudley Roberts, must. July 21, 1862; disch. May 29, 1863, for disability.

William H. Smith, must. July 21, 1862; died at Gallatin Dec. 26, 1862.

James Shank, must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Bowling Green Sept. 4, 1862.

William H. H. Shank, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Jonathan P. Sunderland, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Daniel Spiegel, Bridgeport, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

David P. Thomas, must. July 19, 1862; died at Gallatin April 23, 1863.

Gardner P. Thornton, must. July 21, 1862; pro. lieut. U. S. colored troops.

Alexander Thür, must. July 21, 1862; disch. June 22, 1864.

George W. Wells, must. July 15, 1862; died at Gallatin March 2, 1863.

John Williams, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Henry Wiese, Cumberland, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

James N. Wilson, must. July 19, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

George C. Wallace, must. July 21, 1862; disch. March 26, 1864, by order War Department.

William J. Wheatley, must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Dec. 30, 1862, for disability.

Simeon T. Yancey, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

COMPANY E.

First Sergeant.

Edward B. Colestock, must. July 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Samuel Lang, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as private.
 William Bodenhammer, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 William H. Griggs, must. July 21, 1862; died at Edgefield Junction, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862.
 Daniel J. Miller, must. July 17, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Corporals.

William H. Cooper, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Frank A. Majers, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as private.
 Allen F. Schley, must. July 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.
 Jonathan Gray, must. July 15, 1862; discharged.
 Frederick J. Meickel, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as private.
 Robert F. Davis, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Musicians.

Cyrus O. Sackett, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as principal musician.
 Thomas D. Smith, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Wagoner.

Thomas Fitzgerald, must. July 26, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps Aug. 10, 1864.

Privates.

George K. Albro, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Melville C. Alexander, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Isaac Amos, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.
 Jerry Barker, must. July 31, 1862; disch. March 26, 1864.
 Charles Berg, must. Aug. 4, 1862; died June 30, 1864, of wounds.
 Thomas Beale, must. July 15, 1862; died at Chattanooga July 5, 1864.
 John F. Burns, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Charles C. Butler, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Jasper N. Butterfield, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Anthony Bredemeyer, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Chris. C. Bredemeyer, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Henry W. Brucher, must. Aug. 5, 1862; discharged.
 William D. C. Brickett, must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.
 Winfield Scott Baker, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Henry Caylor, must. July 17, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Charles L. Carter, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 John D. Charles, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Charles F. W. Cook, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George C. Campbell, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Joel Converse, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Joseph Clinton, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.

George H. Craig, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Charles H. Cox, must. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.

Thomas R. Davies, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William H. Demmy, must. July 23, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John M. Dashiell, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Jenkins A. Fitzgerald, must. July 21, 1862; pro. asst. surg.

William Forsha, must. Aug. 1, 1862; discharged.

David B. Forsha, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Albert L. Ferguson, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George W. Gettier, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.

James S. Hardin, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Henry Heitkam, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Edward Higdon, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William R. Hushaw, must. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Lookout Valley, Tenn., March 31, 1864.

Thomas B. Hornaday, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Charles W. Jenkins, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Augustus J. Kinnan, must. July 18, 1862; discharged.

Charles W. Knight, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William W. Lang, must. July 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John H. Law, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Joseph Landers, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George W. Loucks, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John D. Lowe, must. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. March 19, 1863.

William McCubbin, must. July 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 3, 1862.

Harvey N. McGuire, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Samuel E. Mette, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Alva C. May, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Theophilus McClure, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William Miller, must. Aug. 6, 1862; discharged.
 John W. McConnell, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.
 John L. McConnell, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Remus Oakey, must. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Edward Oakey, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 John W. Perkins, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Peter Quackenbush, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Hiram R. Rhoads, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 James M. Rhoads, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Ezra Ross, must. July 28, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 15, 1864.
 William H. Robinson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Samuel H. Stevens, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 John F. Shoemaker, must. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps July 18, 1864.
 George Shoemaker, must. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Charles Shott, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 David Smith, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Joseph B. Sulgrove, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Joseph H. Vandeman, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Frank W. Wells, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 George N. Wells, must. July 25, 1862; discharged.
 Samuel Whiteridge, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 John Wilson, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.

Edward S. Smock, Acton, must. July 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Josiah Lawes, Acton, must. July 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 John S. Morris, Acton, must. July 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Thomas Summerfield, Acton, must. July 14, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Edward Kenzel, Southport, must. July 21, 1862; killed near Big Shanty, Ga., June 15, 1864.

Corporals.

John C. Thomas, must. July 23, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.
 Richard C. Ferree, Southport, must. July 19, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.
 Daniel W. Levette, Acton, must. July 19, 1862; died at Chattanooga Oct. 11, 1864.

William McLaughlin, Southport, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.
 Cary A. McFarland, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 David Brewer, Southport, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865, as sergt.
 Dan. M. Ransdell, must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. March 1, 1865, arm amputated.
 Robert M. Willis, must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 6, 1864.

Musician.

Wharton Ransdell, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Privates.

Joseph J. Alexander, must. July 31, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Robert Butcher, Acton, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 John W. Barnett, must. July 20, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Howard W. Brumley, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Andrew Carson, Acton, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Absalom Cruse, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Samuel S. Colly, Acton, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 John R. Copeland, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 George Crosson, Acton, must. Aug. 8, 1862.
 George W. Caldwell, Acton, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.
 James G. Clark, Acton, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.
 Thomas D. Campbell, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 William Dunlap, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Richard Dobson, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Thomas W. Duell, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Joseph H. Edwards, Acton, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Isaac N. Fred, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Elijah R. Fisher, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.
 David Grube, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Alexander Gordon, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 William Guirmup, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 James H. Gibson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 James O. Harris, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 George W. Harlin, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Thomas D. Hartman, Southport, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 William A. Kuser, Southport, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Valentine Leeper, Acton, must. July 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William R. Lowes, Acton, must. July 27, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Valentine S. McMullen, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Robert S. Moore, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George W. McMillen, Acton, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William A. Marrs, Southport, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as q.m.-sergt.

Enoch R. Nelson, Acton, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

David W. Pierson, Acton, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John H. Peggs, Acton, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Charles W. Rawlings, Southport, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Benjamin Ransdell, Southport, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Theodore Rayborn, Acton, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Richard Scanlon, must. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Richard M. Smock, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

George C. Thompson, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Shelton Thompson, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

James J. Toon, must. July 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Joseph A. Wheatley, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William L. Wentz, must. July 23, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Nelson Yoke, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Recruits.

George W. Lewis, Acton, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William D. Brenton, Acton, must. July 19, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.

William T. Clark, Acton, must. July 16, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.

Chancey Lewitt, Acton, must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.

Hiram Adair, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nashville July 20, 1864, of wounds at Big Shanty.

James B. Adair, must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Chattanooga of wounds.

Henry H. Clary, must. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Chattanooga June 20, 1864, of wounds.

Charles N. Fitzgerald, Acton, must. July 14, 1862; died June 16, 1863.

Silas S. Harris, must. July 28, 1862; died at Bridgeport, Ala., Aug. 14, 1864.

Martin M. Harlin, must. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Chattanooga July 8, 1864, of wounds.

George M. Jones, must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 8, 1862.

Lyman L. Martin, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Murfreesborough Nov. 10, 1863.

Benjamin Thomas, must. Dec. 14, 1863; died June 21, 1864.

John W. Foulk, must. July 21, 1862; killed near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

William Wells, Acton, must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed near Atlanta, Ga.

Ellison Carr, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Aug. 12, 1864, disability.

David M. Edwards, Acton, must. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 12, 1863, disability.

Jeremiah N. Featherston, must. July 18, 1862; disch. March 6, 1865, disability.

Thomas B. Fowler, must. July 25, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1864, disability.

Albert Helms, must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Jan. 17, 1865, disability.

James H. McLaughlin, Southport, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. July 19, 1863, disability.

Daniel H. Merryman, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1863, disability.

Moses D. McClain, must. July 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, for wounds.

William Rawlings, Southport, must. July 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 18, 1863, disability.

James W. Russell, Southport, must. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1862, disability.

Luther Sylvey, must. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. March 11, 1864, disability.

John T. Seeley, must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1864, disability.

David H. Stoops, Southport, must. July 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 7, 1864, for wounds.

Samuel J. Smock, must. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. Sept. 1, 1864, for wounds.

John Thomas, must. July 18, 1862; disch. May 4, 1863, disability.

Adolpha Toon, must. July 21, 1862; disch. March 19, 1863, disability.

Howard Todd, must. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863, disability.

William H. Freel, must. Nov. 7, 1863; disch. March 18, 1865.

Samuel H. Moore, must. Nov. 6, 1863; disch. for promotion March 29, 1864.

Samuel Barrow, Acton, must. Dec. 5, 1863; trans. to 33d Regt. June 8, 1865.

William E. Gordon, Acton, must. Oct. 27, 1863; trans. to 33d Regt. June 8, 1865.

Francis M. Hartman, Southport, must. July 31, 1864; trans. to 33d Regt. June 8, 1865.

Robert A. Moore, must. Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to 33d Regt. June 8, 1865.

John J. Turner, must. Dec. 14, 1863; trans. to 33d Regt. June 8, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY K.

First Sergeant.

Thomas S. Campbell, must. July 25, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Nathan A. Secrest, must. July 14, 1862; pro. capt. of 28th U. S. Colored Inf.

William H. Kemper, must. July 19, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.

George P. Vance, must. July 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.

Corporals.

Cas. T. Curtis, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Andrew Graydon, must. July 14, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.

Parish L. Mayhew, must. July 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 21, 1863.

Frank Gillett, must. July 15, 1862; disch. for promotion U. S. Colored Inf.

Robert W. Cathcart, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as sergt.

Musicians.

Thomas Angle, must. July 24, 1862; disch. Dec. 17, 1864, for wounds.

Nathaniel E. Eudaly, must. July 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Wagoner.

George W. Koontz, must. July 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 13, 1864, for wounds.

Privates.

Perry E. Abell, Castleton, must. July 26, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Benjamin F. Askren, Lawrence, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Dec. 7, 1864.

James W. Blue, must. July 25, 1862; died at Chattanooga March 8, 1864.

George W. Carter, must. July 21, 1862; died at Indianapolis June 16, 1864.

James H. Clark, must. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 22, 1864; sergt.

Richard Graves, must. July 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Martin V. Griffith, Lawrence, must. Aug. 5, 1862; died May 24, 1864, of wounds.

James Graves, Lawrence, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

William C. Hind, Cumberland, must. July 26, 1862; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.

John L. Ketcham, must. July 15, 1862; pro. q.m.

John Kirkland, Lawrence, must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Sandersville, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.

George Kocker, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Robert Langsdale, must. July 24, 1862; disch. March 4, 1863.

Thomas Miller, Clermont, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Charles Potts, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Alfred E. Purcell, must. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Resaca May 14, 1864.

George Redmond, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Harvey B. Rodgers, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Abraham Seay, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John Seay, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

John Seekamp, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Marion Springer, Lawrence, must. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Galatin, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1862.

John Stoofoe, Lawrence, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

James Vansickle, Lawrence, must. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1863.

David Watson, must. July 30, 1862; died May 17, 1864, of wounds.

Jasper Watson, must. July 31, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Martin Watson, must. July 26, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, as corp.

Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment.

—The Fourth Cavalry Regiment was organized at Indianapolis on the 22d of August, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as colonel. On the completion of its organization the aspect of affairs in Kentucky was so threatening that four companies, the regiment having been divided, were sent, under the command of Maj. John A. Platter, to Henderson, Ky., and the remaining companies to Louisville, from whence they were ordered into the interior, where they were joined by Col. Gray.

The battalion under the command of Maj. Platter had a skirmish at Madisonville, Ky., on the 26th of August, and again at Mount Washington on the 1st of October, in which a number were killed and wounded. On the 5th it was engaged again at Madisonville, with a slight loss. In the spring of 1863 this battalion joined the other companies.

During the invasion of Bragg, a part of the regiment, under Col. Gray, was camped at Madison, moving from there to Vevay, then across the river to Frankfort, Ky., remaining here until about the 1st of December, when they started in the pursuit of Morgan, defeating him, on Christmas, at Mumfordsville, with a slight loss. From here, in January, 1863, a movement was made into East Tennessee,

where the regiment was united and assigned to the army of Rosecrans, and on the 19th and 20th of September participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and a small engagement on the 23d, and also on the 1st of November at Fayetteville. During the winter of 1863-64 the regiment was in East Tennessee, having engagements at Mossy Creek, Talbot's, and Dundridge, and on the 27th of January, 1864, a severe fight at Fair Garden. Capt. Rosecranz, of Company F, with Second Battalion of the Fourth Indiana and First Wisconsin Cavalry, also dismounted. Maj. Purdy, with the First Battalion, supported by Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, made a sabre charge on a rebel battery, being led by Lieut.-Col. Leslie, who was killed in the charge, and captured the battery and more prisoners than they had men, and suffered but little loss.

The regiment in March moved to Cleveland, Tenn., then to Atlanta in May, having skirmishes at Varnell's Station on the 9th, at Burnt Church on the 2d of June, and at Newnan on the 31st of July. Coming back into Tennessee, it had engagements at Columbia; went from here to Louisville, then to Nashville, and in February, 1865, to Waterloo, Ala., and was afterwards in the battles of Plantersville and Selma. Coming back to Nashville in May, it was mustered out and discharged June 29, 1865, not returning home in a body.

Company C served as escort to Gen. A. J. Smith in the siege of Vicksburg and the Red River expedition, but joined the regiment in 1864 and served with it until discharged.

Major.

Albert J. Morley, com. June 24, 1864; must. out with regt.

Adjutants.

William G. Anderson, com. July 31, 1863; dismissed Aug. 8, 1864.

Homer C. Carpenter, com. Aug. 4, 1864; must. out with regt.

Quartermaster.

George W. French, com. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. March 18, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon.

Jonathan J. Barrett, com. Sept. 3, 1863; not must.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Albert J. Morley, com. Jan. 10, 1863; pro. maj.

First Lieutenant.

Albert J. Morley, com. Oct. 16, 1862; pro. capt.

Second Lieutenants.

Upton J. Hammond, com. Aug. 1, 1862; res. Feb. 26, 1863.

Albert J. Morley, com. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant.

Daniel S. Moulton, com. April 30, 1863; 2d lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1862; must. out with regt.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Henry M. Billingsley, com. May 16, 1865; must. out with regt.; had been 1st and 2d lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY A.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Charles J. Ford, must. July 28, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1864, as private.

Commissary Sergeant.

Conwell P. Meek, must. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.

Sergeants.

William H. Eagle, must. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as private.

John W. Smith, must. July 24, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Robert J. Killan, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as private.

Corporals.

Joseph M. Douglass, must. Aug. 3, 1862; disch. Nov. 1, 1862.

James A. Rowans, must. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.

Marion Kelly, must. July 30, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as serg.

Farrier and Blacksmith.

Edward Wilson, must. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Oct. 21, 1862.

Privates.

Jefferson Bailey, must. July 29, 1862; disch. May, 1863.

Abijah Bales, must. July 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 1, 1864, leg amputated.

Oscar M. Barnett, must. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Cartersville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864.

James T. Boswell, must. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Murfreesborough April 23, 1863.

Joseph E. Boswell, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as 1st sergt.

John Barnes, must. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 6, 1864.

James Bennett, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as corp.

Seward Cramer, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.

Homer C. Carpenter, must. July 29, 1862; pro. adjt.

Charles Carter, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Murfreesborough Aug. 2, 1863.

Jacob H. Durst, must. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 8, 1864.
 Jesse J. Downard, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Henry Ellis, must. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 John Fox, must. July 29, 1862; disch. Oct. 8, 1862.
 John H. Ferguson, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Alexander C. Ferguson, must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Francis M. Fiscus, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 James M. Ferguson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 William J. Gray, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch.
 Archimides Gilson, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 James Grant, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 William A. Hall, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Richard D. Herald, must. July 29, 1862; died at Rowling Green Dec. 6, 1862.
 Samuel Hawkins, must. Aug. 7, 1862; died at home Jan. 14, 1864.
 Edward Johnson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 8, 1864.
 William H. Judkins, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nashville Oct. 14, 1864.
 Andrew J. Long, must. July 29, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.
 Samuel N. List, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Martin T. Lang, must. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 George H. Lehman, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 John S. Moore, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as regt. com.-sergt.
 Noah N. Meek, must. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Lot W. Martin, must. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Oliver P. Martin, must. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 8, 1864.
 Samuel B. McDaniel, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Henry McDaniel, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 James W. McMahan, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as sergt.
 Samuel R. Perkins, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as regt. q.m.-sergt.
 Charles Puroell, must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. March 18, 1863.
 Martin E. Pierson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Lewis S. Pierson, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Conrad Raab, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Lewis A. Reinhart, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.

Edwin Simpson, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Nicholas Shumer, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Joseph T. Short, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 George W. Scott, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Isaiah M. Staley, must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at New Market, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1863.
 Thomas W. Staley, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as corp.
 Richard B. Sears, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Augustus Servore, must. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 8, 1864.
 Emanuel Tague, must. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. March 8, 1863.
 Charles Van Sickle, must. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Louisville Oct. 5, 1862.
 George Warner, must. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
 George W. White, must. July 24, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863.
 William Yount, must. July 24, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, as corp.

Recruits.

Ai Beard, must. Nov. 5, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Henry C. Ferguson, must. Jan. 5, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
 George W. Haynes, must. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
 William Warrell, must. Jan. 3, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
 John Winsell, must. Jan. 24, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Joseph D. McGuffin, must. Aug. 13, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
 James Atherton, must. Feb. 13, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
 George Birner, must. Jan. 5, 1865; must. out June 29, 1865.

Seventy-ninth Regiment.—The Seventy-ninth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis during August, 1862; was mustered in for three years September 2d, with Frederick Knefler as colonel, and immediately ordered to Louisville, to help protect that city against Bragg, and was there assigned to Buell's army, being in the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. Leaving Louisville October 1st, to join in pursuit, it was present in reserve at the battle of Perryville, and at Crab Orchard, where one was killed and two wounded. Then to Logan's Cross-Roads, Gallatin, Tenn., and across the Cumberland River into camp at Nashville. It participated in the battle of Stone River, being changed on the 2d of January, 1863, during the battle, from the right to the left wing. Afterwards it marched to Murfreesborough, here going into camp and remain-

ing until June 24th, when it left and went to Tullahoma; then to Manchester, McMinnville, and Pikeville. On the 1st of September it moved toward Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport on the 6th, Lookout Mountain on the 9th, going through Rossville and Ringgold to Lee and Gordon's Mills. On the 13th was a heavy skirmish, and on the 19th and 20th the battle of Chickamauga, where one was killed, forty wounded, and thirteen missing, and where the First Virginia Battery of Longstreet's corps was captured. It then fell back with the army to Chattanooga.

Upon reorganization the Seventy-ninth was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. On the 23d of November the regiment was in the movement against Bragg, when the celebrated battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge occurred. During this time the Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment was attached to the Seventy-ninth, under Col. Knefler, and this consolidated force led the column which stormed and captured Mission Ridge, being the first to plant the colors on the enemy's works, and captured eleven pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners, its loss being small. It took part in the movement which began on the 27th towards Knoxville, to relieve Gen. Burnside, arriving there on the 6th of December.

During the following four months they remained in East Tennessee, suffering much from exposure and want of supplies, and participating in many minor expeditions, those at Strawberry Plains, New Market, Mossy Creek, Clinch Valley, a cavalry expedition to Thornhill, and others. In April, 1864, they had ten days' rest at Chattanooga, the first in ten months.

On the 3d of May the regiment marched to Ca-toosa Springs, Ga., thence to Tunnel Hill and Rocky-face Ridge, Dalton and Resaca, where it was present in the reserve. It then proceeded, with continual skirmishing, to Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, and Cassville, crossing the Etowah River on the 23d. There then came the battles of New Hope Church, Pickett's Mills, Pine-Top Mountain, Lost Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain, where it took part in the heavy skirmishing before the evacuation. It then marched to Marietta and the Chattahoochee River,

crossing on the 14th of July. This regiment was the first to cross Peach-Tree Creek, capturing the works and many prisoners. It was present and on active duty at the siege of Atlanta, from July 22d to August 24th, when it moved to the south and engaged in the actions at Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station, September 1st and 2d. The regiment then marched toward Atlanta, reaching there on the 7th, and remained until October 3d, when it went in pursuit of Gen. Hood, and continued until it reached Gaylesville, Ala., and the lines of the Coosa River, when the Fourth Corps was sent to Nashville, going through Chattanooga, Athens, Ala., Pulaski, Tenn., where it arrived November 1st, and then fell back to Columbia, Springfield, and Franklin, at which battle it was in the reserve. The regiment arrived at Nashville December 1st, and during the battle captured nine guns and assisted the storming of Overton Hill, afterwards pursuing through Brentwood, Franklin, Spring Hill, Columbia, Pulaski, to Huntsville, Ala., arriving Jan. 6, 1865, and remaining until March 17th, when it went by rail to East Tennessee, to help in the advance on Richmond; arrived at Morristown, marched through Bull's Gap and Greenville to Jonesborough, when further movements were arrested by the surrender of Richmond. It then returned to Nashville, arriving April 26th, remained till June 5th, and then started home, reaching Indianapolis June 7th, and was discharged on the 11th. This regiment during its term of service was constantly in the field, never having performed garrison duty, and is credited with the capture of eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

Original enlistments for three years from Marion County:

Colonel.

Frederick Knefler, com. Aug. 27, 1862; brev. brig.-gen.; must. out with regt.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

George W. Parker, com. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with regt.

Majors.

Elliott George Wallace, com. Jan. 26, 1863; dismissed as capt. by court-martial May 13, 1863.

George W. Parker, com. Oct. 14, 1863; pro. lieut.-col.

Adjutants.

Thompson Dunn, com. May 9, 1864; killed in battle at Lovejoy's Station Sept. 2, 1864.
 Leander W. Munhall, com. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with regt.

Quartermaster.

Jacob H. Colclazier, com. April 24, 1863; must. out with regt.

Chaplain.

Love H. Jameson, com. Dec. 6, 1862; res. April 30, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon.

John H. Tilford, com. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Elliott G. Wallace, com. July 30, 1862; pro. maj.
 William A. Abbott, com. Aug. 2, 1863; must. out and hon. disch. June 7, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

John R. Colton, com. July 30, 1862; res. Jan. 30, 1863.
 William A. Abbott, com. Jan. 31, 1863; pro. capt.
 Frank H. Butterfield, com. Aug. 2, 1863; declined.
 William H. Hagerhorst, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenant.

George G. Earl, com. Jan. 31, 1863; pro. capt. Co. G.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

William V. Burns, com. Aug. 26, 1864; must. out and hon. disch. May 15, 1865; cause, service no longer required and disability.

First Lieutenants.

William V. Burns, com. Jan. 29, 1863; revoked; recom. 1st lieutenant. June 21, 1863; pro. capt.
 Arthur St. Clair Vance, com. Jan. 29, 1863; res. June 20, 1863.
 Henry Magsam, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

Arthur St. C. Vance, com. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 William V. Burns, com. Jan. 29, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Simeon J. Thompson, com. June 21, 1863; disch. before must.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

John G. Waters, com. Aug. 19, 1862; res. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Benjamin Valliquette, com. Feb. 2, 1863; hon. disch. Nov. 18, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

Benjamin Valliquette, com. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. capt.
 William S. Cardell, com. Feb. 2, 1863; pro. capt. Co. H.
 Charles T. Many, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

William S. Cardell, com. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Edwin M. Byrkit, com. Feb. 2, 1863; pro. capt. Co. I.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

James M. Buchanan, com. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Feb. 5, 1864.
 John T. Newland, com. Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with regt.

First Lieutenants.

John T. Newland, com. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. capt.
 Ezra Buchanan, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

John S. McDaniel, com. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.
 George Harris, com. Feb. 22, 1863; must. out with regt.

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant.

John W. Gosney, com. July 1, 1864; must. out with regt.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Andrew W. Faqua, com. Aug. 23, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
 James P. Catterson, com. Dec. 21, 1862; res. March 22, 1864.
 Isaac W. Stubbs, com. March 23, 1864; must. out with regt.

First Lieutenants.

John B. Johnson, com. Aug. 23, 1862; res. Nov. 16, 1862.
 James P. Catterson, com. Nov. 17, 1862; pro. capt.
 Isaac W. Stubbs, com. Dec. 21, 1862; pro. capt.
 William J. Carter, com. March 23, 1862; hon. disch. Oct. 14, 1864.
 John B. W. Parker, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Second Lieutenants.

James P. Catterson, com. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Richard E. Perrott, com. Jan. 5, 1863; res. Sept. 2, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

George W. Parker, com. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. maj.
 William H. H. Sheets, com. Oct. 14, 1863; declined.
 George G. Earl, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

First Lieutenants.

William H. H. Sheets, com. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out with regt.
 George W. Clark, com. Oct. 14, 1863; wounded and died as 2d lieutenant. Sept. 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

James Comstock, com. Aug. 23, 1862; res. Sept. 24, 1862.
 George W. Clark, com. Nov. 25, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

John L. Hanna, com. March 22, 1863; res. Nov. 17, 1864.

William S. Cardell, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

First Lieutenant.

William P. Mounts, com. Nov. 23, 1862; dishon. dismissed Dec. 15, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Thompson Dunn, com. June 24, 1864; pro. adjt.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Edwin M. Byrkit, com. March 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant.

Edgar J. Foster, com. Nov. 13, 1862; res. Feb. 22, 1864.

Henry J. Brattain, com. March 13, 1865; must. out with regt.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY A.

First Sergeant.

Francis M. Severance, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as private.

Sergeants.

Edgar J. Foster, must. July 28, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. K.

William A. Abbott, must. July 18, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Francis H. Butterfield, must. July 23, 1862; pro. lieutenant. 5th U. S. Colored Troops.

Henry C. Earnest, must. July 20, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as private.

Corporals.

Arthur Rhouette, must. July 23, 1862; dish. Jan. 27, 1863.

Adam Hereth, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

William B. Lewis, must. July 23, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Julius Young, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Herman Franer, must. July 18, 1862; dish. Feb. 2, 1865, for wounds.

Adolph J. Many, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

William J. Brattain, must. July 18, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps July 20, 1864.

Wagoner.

Morris Sullivan, must. July 20, 1862; dish. March 11, 1863.

Privates.

Thomas Arnold, must. Aug. 5, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds.

Frederick Barton, Cumberland, must. Aug. 16, 1862; dish. May 21, 1865, for wounds.

Philip Boehm, must. Aug. 10, 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 14, 1864.

Henry Bredeneyer, must. Aug. 16, 1862; died at Georgetown, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1863.

Daniel Brennan, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out May 13, 1865.
Patrick Brennan, must. July 20, 1862; must. out Oct. 13, 1865.
William Bailey, must. July 26, 1862; died Oct. 20, 1862, of wounds.

William Cerr, must. July 24, 1862; dish. March 26, 1863, for wounds.

Francis M. Christian, must. July 24, 1862; dish. Dec., 1862.

Benjamin Crigler, must. July 26, 1862; killed at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863.

Samuel Dalzell, must. July 26, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

John Devine, must. July 24, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

John B. Ducker, must. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville Sept. 30, 1863.

George G. Earl, must. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant.

Samuel B. Gaylord, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds.

Henry Grabhorn, must. July 30, 1862; dish. March 17, 1863.

August Gregorie, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.

Timothy Haley, must. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Murfreesborough Aug. 20, 1863.

Rufus Harper, must. July 26, 1862; missing at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.

John Hause, must. July 29, 1862; dish. June 23, 1863.

James F. Hawthorn, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Robert C. Heitzer, must. July 26, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.

William Hinesley, must. July 21, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Benjamin Jameson, must. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 1, 1863.

Charles D. Joslin, must. July 18, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.

Sebastian Knodle, must. July 23, 1862; died at Nashville Dec. 21, 1862.

Philip Kuhn, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Aaron Lawson, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

James F. Lawson, must. Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Thomas S. Lawson, must. July 22, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 15, 1863, on account of wounds.

John S. Lawson, must. Aug. 26, 1862; dish. Dec. 15, 1863.

Elijah Long, must. July 28, 1862; dish. April 7, 1863.

Daniel Mann, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Jacob Medeker, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

William P. Moore, must. Aug. 1, 1862; dish. April 9, 1863, for wounds.

Alonzo McNeal, must. July 20, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

John H. Nelson, must. July 22, 1862; died June 3, 1863, of wounds.

Patrick O'Connell, must. July 20, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Michael O'Connell, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

David Pearson, must. July 26, 1862; died at New Albany May 8, 1863.

Jonas O. Pearson, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Nov. 8, 1862.
 John M. Pettitt, must. July 30, 1862; died June 20, 1863, of wounds.
 Jesse S. Pointer, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. March 1, 1865, for wounds.
 James A. Pressley, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.
 Frederick Raffert, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
 John Reister, must. July 20, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Emil Renard, must. July 22, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Robert Ross, must. July 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 3, 1863.
 Philip Seyferd, must. July 24, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 George Stimmann, must. July 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1863, for wounds.
 Wellington Watts, must. July 21, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps July 20, 1864.
 William Werzner, must. July 26, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Charles Wortman, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 George Williams, must. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Louisville April, 1864.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY C.

First Sergeant.

Edwin M. Byrkit, must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Charles J. Many, must. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.
 Charles Anderson, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as private.
 Joseph Kline, must. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as sergt.-maj.
 John W. Warner, must. Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Atlanta July 21, 1864.

Corporals.

John L. Monroe, must. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Leander W. Munhall, must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. adjt.
 William R. Sullivan, must. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
 Theodore R. Bryant, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out July 7, 1865.
 Henry Anderson, must. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. Jan. 21, 1863.

Musicians.

George Frankenstein, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Dec. 15, 1862.
 John W. Hartpence, must. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. July 26, 1864.

Wagoner.

Oliver F. Long, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as q.m.-sergt.

Privates.

John Anderson, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 William Amos, must. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Edmond C. Boaz, must. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Seth W. Bardwell, must. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Candy Burns, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. March 26, 1863.

Albert A. Chester, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as sergt.

David W. Davis, must. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Henry Eaton, must. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to 18th U. S. Inf. Dec. 22, 1862.

James E. Foudray, must. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Thomas Green, must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. April 21, 1863.

William M. Hall, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March 2, 1863, as 1st sergt.

Andrew Hoover, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. April 18, 1863.

William Haggart, must. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.

William Jacobs, must. Aug. 22, 1862; accidentally shot at Murfreesborough June 13, 1863.

Benjamin Lester, must. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Newton Munsell, must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. April 9, 1863.

Henry A. Mittay, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as sergt.

Horace Marple, must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.

Fleming B. Martin, must. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

James Montgomery, must. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Louisville Dec. 20, 1862.

Williamson B. Martin, must. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Edward F. Merryman, must. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Johnson S. Poppline, must. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 27, 1865.

Robert Rochester, must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. April 20, 1863.

John Ryan, must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Kenesaw June 8, 1864.

Henry Stumpf, must. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Murfreesborough March 5, 1864.

James Welsh, must. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN, COMPANY F.

First Sergeant.

Benjamin F. Riley, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Oct. 18, 1862.

Sergeant.

Edward P. Thomas, must. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville Dec. 18, 1862.

Corporals.

John J. Murdock, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as private.

Samuel Redman, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1863.

Charles Hayes, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.

John E. Alexander, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Jan. 30, 1863.

Musician.

William S. Robinson, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1863.

Wagoner.

Caleb Thomas, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Privates.

Taylor Arnold, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Nathan Brooks, must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Jeremiah M. Buckley, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. May 13, 1863.
 John Bloomfelter, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 James Bailey, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 Thomas Bairnworth, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
 William J. Carter, must. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. 1st lieu.
 William S. Chanplain, must. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1862.
 James A. Clements, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 John Decker, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.
 Lafayette Doughty, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Severe Doughty, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Teterick Eck, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 John F. Edgington, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 28, 1863.
 James Fort, must. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 18, 1864.
 William H. Francis, Bridgeport, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Daniel Fink, must. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 28, 1864.
 Edward Gordon, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Thomas Garvey, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Joseph Holderman, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Uriah M. Holmes, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March 8, 1863.
 Adam Hiss, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.
 Henry James, must. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Nashville Dec. 26, 1862.
 John W. James, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.
 Joseph Ketrow, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 George W. Ketrow, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Edward Kocker, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. April 12, 1863.
 Robert Lynn, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 John Lynn, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Samuel Long, must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 1st U. S. Engineers Aug. 15, 1864.
 Joshua M. W. Langsdale, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as sergt.
 John Middough, must. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1862.

Tobias Maddox, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Robert Potter, must. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863.
 Jeremiah Probus, must. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Knoxville Jan. 16, 1864.
 Reuben Randolph, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 David A. Randolph, must. Aug. 12, 1862; died Aug. 4, 1864, of wounds received at Marietta.
 Harmon Stout, must. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Joseph B. Stewart, must. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. C.
 Isaac W. Stubbs, must. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. 1st lieu.
 Samuel T. Scott, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863.
 Christopher Southern, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 John Shafer, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as com.-sergt.
 John J. Stormer, must. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, as corp.
 Benjamin Vanblaricum, must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. May 5, 1863.
 Frank Walz, must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Stephen Ward, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.
 Joseph Ward, must. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Chattanooga Sept. 19, 1862.

CHAPTER XV.

ORDERS, SOCIETIES, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The Masons.—When the middle-aged men of this generation were little boys the brightest days of the year were the Fourth of July, when the Sunday-schools paraded, and a day in May—no fixed day probably—when the Freemasons assembled at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge made a public demonstration, of which a street procession was the chief feature. The Masons—always given their full name, "Freemasons," and only abbreviated in the more practical days of the railroad era—made a peculiarly attractive show. There was a delightful mystery through the whole line, from the men with white aprons who held black sticks crossed at the top, to the chaplain with an open Bible before him, on to the gorgeously gilt aprons and scarfs of the Royal Arch and higher degrees. The squares and compasses on the aprons of some, the columns on those of others,

the mysterious open eye on others, were strange enough to interest intelligent boys, and they followed the ranks from Hubbard's Block or Norwood's Block (Claypool's now), in all their stately marches, with a stronger interest than they did the cage-carriages of a menagerie or the spangled riders of a circus. These displays began here probably when it was decided to hold the annual communications permanently here, in 1833 or within two or three years later. Previously these annual meetings had been held in various towns as the Grand Lodge pleased, sometimes here, and sometimes in Corydon, Madison, Jeffersonville, Salem, Vincennes, or New Albany. These parades were made there, and maintained here till after the completion of the Grand Masonic Hall in 1850. But like the Sunday-school processions and other displays for mere show with no practical aim, they fell into disuse and disappeared as the steam clouds of railroad engines thickened, and the roar of factories and traffic drowned the music of their bands. They are seen now only in the fraternal duty they discharge at the funerals of brethren, or some rare civic demonstration.

THE GRAND LODGE of Indiana was formed at Madison on the 12th of January, 1818. Alexander A. Meek, the oldest Past Master present, presided. On the following day an election of officers was held and the first Grand Master of Indiana was elected, Alexander Buckner. The following is the official list of officers for the portion of the year remaining till the regular election in September, furnished for this work by the kindness of the Grand Secretary, with the list of those selected for the first full term:

January, 1818: M. W. Alexander Buckner, G. M.; R. W. Alexander A. Meek, Dep. G. M.; R. W. John Tipton, Sen. G. W.; R. W. Benjamin V. Becker, J. G. W.; R. W. Samuel C. Tate, G. Treas.; R. W. Henry P. Thornton, G. Sec.; W. Jeremiah Sullivan, G. O.; W. Isaac Howk, Sen. G. D.; W. Jonathan Woodbury, J. G. D.; W. Nicholas D. Grover, G. P.; Brother Alexander McCrosky, G. S. and Tyler.

September, 1818: M. W. Alexander A. Meek, G. M.; R. W. Davis Floyd, Dep. G. M.; R. W. John Tipton, Sen. G. W.; R. W. Thomas Douglas, J. G. W.; R. W. Henry L. Miner, G. Treas.; R. W. Isaac

Howk, G. Sec.; W. William Stephens, G. Chapl.; W. Jeremiah Sullivan, G. O.; W. Richard C. Talbott, G. M.; W. Nicholas D. Grover, Sen. G. D.; W. John Weathers, J. G. D.; W. Abel C. Pepper, G. S. B.; W. Alexander McCrosky, G. P.; Brother George Leas, G. S. and Tyler.

The following complete roll of the Grand Masters of the order since the first organization of the Grand Lodge will be of interest to very many more than the members:

GRAND MASTERS.¹

*Alexander Buckner, January.....	1818
*Alexander A. Meek, September.....	1818-19
*John Tipton.....	1820
*John Sheets.....	1821-22
*Jonathan Jennings.....	1823-24
*Marston G. Clark.....	1825
*Isaac Howk.....	1826
*Elihu Stout.....	1827
*John Tipton, Logansport. ²	1828
*Abel C. Pepper, Rising Sun.....	1829
*Phillip Mason, Connersville.....	1830
*William Sheets, Madison.....	1831
*Woodbridge Parker, Salem.....	1832
*Phillip Mason, Connersville.....	1833
*Daniel Kelso, York.....	1834
*John B. Martin, Vincennes.....	1835
*James L. Hugin, Indianapolis.....	1836
*Caleb B. Smith, Connersville.....	1837
*Phillip Mason, Connersville.....	1838-44
*Isaac Bartlett, Logansport.....	1845
*Johnson Watts, Dearborn County.....	1846
*Elizur Deming, Lafayette.....	1847-50
Alexander C. Downey, Rising Sun.....	1851-52
*Henry C. Lawrence, Lafayette.....	1853-54
Alexander C. Downey, Rising Sun.....	1855-56
*Solomon D. Bayliss, Fort Wayne.....	1857-58
Alexander C. Downey, Rising Sun.....	1859-60
Thomas R. Austin, New Albany.....	1861
*John B. Fravel, Laporte.....	1862
William Hacker, Shelbyville.....	1863-64
*Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Lebanon.....	1865-67
Martin H. Rice, Plymouth.....	1868-71
Christian Fetta, Richmond.....	1872-73
Lucian A. Foote, Crawfordsville.....	1874
Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.....	1875
Frank S. Devol, New Albany.....	1876
Andrew J. Hay, Charlestown.....	1877
Robert Van Valzah, Terre Haute.....	1878
Bellamy S. Sutton, Shelbyville.....	1879
Calvin W. Prather, Jeffersonville.....	1880-81
Bruce Carr, Bedford.....	1882

GRAND SECRETARIES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA.

*R. W. Davis Floyd, Secretary of the Convention.....	1817
*R. W. Henry P. Thornton, January to September.....	1818

¹ Those marked with a * are dead.

² Previously the residence is not given.

*R. W. Isaac Howk.....	1818-19
*R. W. William C. Keene.....	1819-26
*R. W. James F. D. Lanier.....	1826-30
*R. W. Austin W. Morris.....	1830-35, 1839-52
*R. W. Daniel Kelso.....	1835-36
*R. W. A. W. Harrison.....	1836-38
*R. W. Charles Fisher.....	1838-39
*R. W. William H. Martin.....	1841-42
*R. W. Francis King.....	1852-65
R. W. William Hacker.....	1865-68
R. W. John M. Bramwell.....	1868-78
R. W. William H. Smythe.....	1878-

An account of the Grand Lodge Hall and its reconstruction will be found in the chapter on "Public Buildings, Halls," etc.

The first subordinate lodge organized in Indianapolis was "Centre." A dispensation for this body was issued March 27, 1822, to Harvey Gregg, the first Master, Milo R. Davis, the first Senior Warden, and John T. Osborn, the first Junior Warden. A charter followed, on the 7th of October, 1822, with Harvey Gregg as first Master, Hervey Bates as first Senior Warden, and John T. Osborn as first Junior Warden. In 1834 this charter was surrendered and a new one granted Dec. 17, 1835. The whole number of Affiliated Master Masons in the city is about eleven hundred, according to the statement of Grand Secretary Smythe.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23, chartered finally Dec. 17, 1835: James L. Hogin, W. M.; John Foster, S. W.; John Williams, J. W. Present officers: John J. Huffer, W. M.; John Schley, S. W.; E. D. Marshall, J. W.

MARION LODGE, No. 35, chartered May 28, 1847. First officers: John Evans, W. M.; John Greer, S. W.; T. Bradley, J. W. Present officers: William H. Shirt, W. M.; George H. Emery, S. W.; Charles H. Abbett, J. W.

CAPITAL CITY LODGE, No. 312, chartered May 24, 1865. First officers: Aaron D. Orr, W. M.; Joseph F. Trowbridge, S. W.; Jacob King, J. W. Present officers: Howard Hcaren, M. W.; Thomas G. Spafford, S. W.; John A. Buchanan, J. W.

ANCIENT LANDMARKS LODGE, No. 319, chartered May 24, 1865. First officers: John Love, W. M.; James W. Hess, S. W.; Edmund Clark, J. W. Present officers: William S. Rich, W. M.; Hugh O. McVey, S. W.; William H. Meier, J. W.

MYSTIC TIE LODGE, No. 398, chartered May 25, 1869. First officers: John Caven, W. M.; George B. Engle, S. W.; Joseph W. Smith, J. W. Present officers: Charles B. Wanamaker, W. M.; Frank H. Carter, S. W.; Chester Bradford, J. W.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 500, chartered May 25, 1875. Charles P. Jacobs, W. M.; Daniel W. Howe, S. W.; Joseph A. Humphreys, J. W. Present officers: Thomas L. Sullivan, W. M.; Rice T. Bates, S. W.; and Charles H. Arndt, J. W.

PENTALPHA LODGE, No. 564, chartered May 24, 1882. First officers: Martin H. Rice, W. M.; Edward H. Wolfe, S. W.; Adolph Seidensticker, J. W. Present officers: Martin H. Rice, W. M.; Jacob M. Bruner, S. W.; Samuel A. Johnson, J. W. The symbol of the "Pentalpha" is the five-pointed star, composed of three triangles, the significance of which is thus explained by the official publication:

"Pentalpha, the name of this lodge, is the triple triangle, or the pentalpha of Pythagoras, and is so called from *pente*, five, and *alpha*, the letter A, because in its configuration it presents the form of that letter in five different positions. The mediæval Masons considered it a symbol of deep wisdom, and it is found among the architectural ornaments of most of the ecclesiastical edifices of the Middle Ages. As a Masonic symbol it peculiarly claims attention from the fact that it forms the outlines of the five-pointed star, which is typical of the bond of brotherly love that unites the whole fraternity. It is in this view that the pentalpha, or triple triangle, is referred to in Masonic symbolism as representing the intimate union which existed between our three ancient Grand Masters, and which is commemorated by the living pentalpha at the closing of every Royal Arch Chapter."

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, No. 3, Order of Eastern Star. Mrs. Mary E. Ten Eyck, W. M.; Miss Mary E. Engle, Secretary.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER of Indiana was organized in 1845, and held its thirty-eighth annual convocation in the Grand Masonic Temple, Oct. 17, 1883, A.I. 2413. The present grand officers are: M. E. Robert Van Valzah, of Terre Haute, G. H. P.; R. E. Benjamin F. Dawson, of Angola, Dep.

G. H. P. ; R. E. Mortimer Nye, of La Porte, G. K. ; R. E. Christian Fetta, of Richmond, G. S. ; R. E. Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, G. Treas. ; R. E. John M. Bramwell, of Indianapolis, G. Sec. ; E. Edward P. Whallon, of Vincennes, G. Chapl. ; E. Calvin W. Prather, of Jeffersonville, G. C. of H. ; E. William M. Blakey, of Evansville, G. R. A. C. ; Comp. William M. Black, of Indianapolis, G. G. ; M. E. William Hacker, of Shelbyville, C. of W. ; M. E. Thomas B. Long, of Terre Haute, Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

GRAND COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASONS of Indiana was organized in 1855, and held its twenty-eighth annual convocation in the Masonic Temple, Oct. 16, 1883, A.D. 2883. The present grand officers are Comp. LaGrange Severance, of Huntington, I. G. M. ; Comp. Thomas R. Austin, of Vincennes, Dep. I. G. M. ; Comp. Hezekiah R. Marlatt, of Winchester, G. I. M. ; Comp. Augustus M. Sinks, of Connorsville, G. P. C. of W. ; Comp. Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, G. Treas. ; Comp. John M. Bramwell, of Indianapolis, G. R. ; Comp. Edward P. Whallon, of Vincennes, G. Chapl. ; Comp. Henry W. Mordhurst, of Fort Wayne, G. C. of G. ; Comp. William M. Black, of Indianapolis, G. S. and S. ; Comp. William Hacker, of Shelbyville, C. of W. ; Comp. William W. Austin, of Richmond, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.

GRAND COMMANDERY of Indiana was organized in 1854, and held its twenty-ninth annual conclave in the Asylum of Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in Masonic Temple, April 24, 1883, A.O. 765. Sir Richard L. Woolsey, of Jeffersonville, R. E. G. C. ; Sir Walter Vail, of Michigan City, V. E. Dep. G. C. ; Sir Henry C. Adams, of Indianapolis, E. G. G. ; Sir Ephraim W. Patrick, of Evansville, E. G. C. G. ; Sir James H. Ford, of Logansport, E. G. P. ; Sir George W. F. Kirk, of Shelbyville, E. G. S. W. ; Sir Reuben Peden, of Knightstown, E. G. J. W. ; Sir Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, E. G. T. ; Sir John M. Bramwell, of Indianapolis, E. G. R. ; Sir William A. Foote, of South Bend, E. G. S. B. ; Sir Edgar H. Andress, of Lafayette, E. G. S. B. ; Sir Madison M. Hurley, of New Albany, E. G. W. ; Sir William M. Black, of

Indianapolis, G. C. of G. ; Sir William Hacker, of Shelbyville, C. of W. ; Sir Nicholas R. Ruckle, of Indianapolis, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER of Royal Arch Masons, No. 5, was chartered May 25, 1846. The present officers are Herman Weinberger, H. P. ; William Wiegel, K. ; Charles A. Morse, S. Membership, one hundred and thirty.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, No. 6, of Royal Arch Masons, was organized under a dispensation Sept. 30, 1870, and chartered October 20th following. Present officers : Jacob W. Smith, H. P. ; Christian Brink, K. ; Ferdinand Christman, S. Membership, one hundred and five.

INDIANAPOLIS COUNCIL, No. 2, of Royal and Select Masons, was organized under charter of Oct. 18, 1855. Present officers : Herman Weinberger, I. M. ; Roger Parry, Dep. I. M. ; William Wiegel, P. C. of W. Membership, one hundred and forty.

RAPER COMMANDERY, No. 1, OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—A sketch of the history of this notable body by Grand Secretary Smythe appears in the *Masonic Advocate* of last December, from which it appears that the organization was made on the 17th of May, 1848, at the residence of Governor Whitcomb (the executive mansion, northwest corner of Illinois and Market Streets), and took its name from Rev. William Raper, an eminent Methodist clergyman and chief of the Reed Commandery, No. 6, of Dayton, Ohio. He was for many years known in the West as a lecturer on Masonry. Mr. Smythe adds : "He was present at the organization of this, the first commandery in Indiana, and assisted very materially in laying the foundation 'deep, broad, and strong' upon which the superstructure of Raper Commandery has so firmly rested. A period of thirty-five years has elapsed since that little band of Sir Knights, consisting of Abel C. Pepper, James H. Pepper, James Stirrat, Caleb Schmidlap, Isaac Bartlett, Francis King, B. T. Kavanaugh, Henry C. Laurence, Seth Beers, William Hacker, William H. Raper, and Samuel Reed (the latter two named being from Ohio), met at the residence of Governor Whitcomb, where Raper Commandery was organized under many difficulties."

Since its organization four hundred and forty-five Knights have held membership in this body, and the present number is one hundred and seventy-six. The drill of this commandery, which has won it a national distinction, was mainly the work of Col. N. R. Ruckle, of the Indiana Eleventh Regiment, now P. G. C. of the commandery. In the competitive drill at Cleveland in 1877 it took the second prize, a silver libation set. At Chicago, in 1880, it took the first prize, a fine sword set with diamonds. At San Francisco, last year, it took the second prize, a mounted Knight Templar in bronze, with gold armor and trappings set on a column of gold-bearing quartz finely polished and ornamented with emblematical figures and gems, and wreathed with a vine of enameled work, the whole costing over two thousand dollars.

THE SCOTTISH RITE A. AND A. MASONS receive none but those who have attained the Master's degree in the York Rite. The highest degree is the thirty-third. The order is divided into four bodies,—“Lodges of Perfection,” “Councils of Princes of Jerusalem,” “Chapters of Rose Croix,” and “Consistories of Princes of the Royal Secret.” In February, 1864, the Supreme Council granted to Caleb B. Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and his associates, a dispensation to institute the first lodge of the Scottish Rite A. and A. Masonry, and the Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection was thus organized. The present members are Nicholas Ruckle, 33°, T. P. G. M.; Jos. W. Smith, 33°, H. D. T. G. M.; John T. Brush, V. S. G. W.; Samuel A. Johnston, Ven. J. G. W.; John A. Holman, G. Orator; Joseph Staub, G. Treas.; Cortes F. Holliday, 33°, G. Sec. K. of S.; Jacob W. Smith, 33°, G. Mas. of Ceremonies; J. Giles Smith, G. Capt. of the G.; Charles H. Reynolds, G. Hospitaller; Henry H. McGaffey, G. Tiler. Trustees: Nicholas Ruckle, 33°, Phineas G. C. Hunt, 33°, Austin H. Brown, 33°.

THE SERAIAH COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM was instituted simultaneously with Adoniram Lodge, and by the same men and the same authority. The present officers are Chas. E. Wright, 33°, M. E. Sov. P. G. M.; A. H. Brown, G. H. P. D. G. M.; Geo. F. Branham, M. E. Sen. G. W.; C. C. Adams, M. E. Jun. G. W.; Jos. Staub, Val. G. Treas.; Cor-

tes F. Holliday, 33°, Val. G. Sec. K. of S. and A.; Henry H. McGaffey, Val. G. M. of C.; C. F. Weyer, Val. G. Almoner; Charles L. Hutchinson, Val. G. M. of E.; Gilbert W. Davis, 33°, G. Tiler.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER OF THE ROSE CROIX was opened, under a dispensation granted to Theodore P. Haughey and others, Nov. 2, 1864. The Indiana Consistory was given a dispensation, through Edwin A. Davis and others, Nov. 2, 1864. The present officers of both the Chapter and Consistory are Byron K. Elliott, M. W. and P. M.; Roscoe O. Hawkins, M. E. and P. K. S. W.; Jno. A. Holman, M. E. and P. K. J. W.; Frisby S. Newcomer, M. E. and P. K. G. O.; Joseph Staub, R. and P. K. Treas.; Cortes F. Holliday, 33°, R. and P. K. Sec.; John R. Nickum, R. and P. K. H.; John A. Henry, R. and P. K. M. of C.; J. Giles Smith, R. and P. K. C. of G.

INDIANA SOVEREIGN CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S., 32°.—Nicholas R. Ruckle, 33°, I. C. in C.; Cyrus J. Dobbs, I. First Lieut. Com.; Phineas G. C. Hunt, 33°, I. Second Lieut. Com.; Samuel A. Johnston, I. G. C.; Cortes F. Holliday, 33°, I. G. Sec. and K. of S.; Joseph Staub, I. G. Treas.; Roscoe O. Hawkins, I. G. E. and A.; Frederick Baggs, I. G. H.; Joseph W. Smith, 33°, I. G. M. of C.; John T. Pressley, I. G. S. B.; Charles L. Hutchinson, I. G. C. of G.; George W. Ayers, I. G. S.

Acting members of the Supreme Council: Elbridge G. Hamilton, 33°, John Caven, 33°, Thomas R. Austin, 33°; deputy for the district of Indiana, Elbridge G. Hamilton. The roster of members contains about six hundred names.

The building recently erected by the A. and A. Masons of the city is claimed by them and generally conceded by others to be the most complete Scottish Rite temple in the United States or the world. The east and south walls are one hundred and six feet high, and command the best view of the city attainable anywhere within its limits. The cost of fitting it up was about fifty thousand dollars. The ground-floor is rented for business houses, and the whole of the upper space is used by the order. A recent description says that on the west side are the secretary's room, two parlors, and the library-room. These four

rooms are each twenty-five feet square and *en suite*. Of the library, donated by Mr. William Hacker, it may be said that in intrinsic value as a Masonic library it stands only second in the United States. These rooms are all carpeted with velvet. The furniture of the secretary's room and the library is walnut and leather, and of the two parlors walnut and plush. On the east side is the banquet-room, thirty-five by fifty-nine feet, which by means of folding doors can be thrown open, and with the other rooms on the floor accommodate a great throng of people. Communicating with the banquet-room is a large and admirably-arranged kitchen and pantry.

On the third floor, which will be devoted to work in the degrees leading to and including the fourteenth, or Perfection degree, are the candidates' room and the Perfection room. The first is nineteen by forty feet, the furniture being walnut and plush; the other is twenty-five by thirty-eight feet in its auditorium, with a stage twenty feet deep. Adjoining this are scene-rooms, etc. On this floor, as on the others, there are all conveniences, including numerous and easy exits to the floor below.

The fourth and fifth stories, in which will be conducted the work of conferring the higher degrees, must be considered as forming one story. On the west side is the grand auditorium-room forty by eighty feet, including a stage thirty feet high. The scene-room and amphitheatre on this floor is twenty-two by fifty feet and twenty-seven feet high, and the candidates' room is nineteen by forty feet. Around three sides of the theatre (for so it must be called) are broad and capacious galleries that will seat over four hundred and fifty persons, and the sunlight that depends from the centre of the ceiling diffuses a beautiful and brilliant light over the audience-room. This room and the ceiling and galleries have been exquisitely frescoed.

COLORED MASONS.—The Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Indiana was chartered by the National Grand Lodge assembled at Cincinnati July 30, 1859. The first Grand Master was John G. Britton. The present is Charles Lancier. Of the present subordinate lodges it is said that Central, No. 1, was at first the Union, No. 1, organized in 1846; but be

that as it may, the Central and another were consolidated in 1872, and the former stands as the oldest lodge of colored Masons in the city.

Central Lodge, No. 1.—Present officers: Joseph Lewis, M.; Albert G. Farley, Sec.

Trinity Lodge, No. 18.—Present officers: William Harvey, M.; William De Horney, Sec.

Waterford Lodge, No. 13.—Present officers: Henry S. Seaton, M.; William Lockett, Sec. Membership of all the lodges, two hundred and seventy-five.

Leah, Eastern Star Order.—Present officers: Jessie Herron, Prest.; Alice Green, Sec. Membership, seventy-five.

Alpha Chapter, No. 13.—Anderson Lewis, H. P.; Charles W. Lewis, Rec. Membership, thirty-two.

Gethsemane Commandery, No. 9.—John W. Stewart, E. C.; Henry Moore, Rec. Membership, thirty.

The colored lodges all meet at 115½ East Washington Street.

MASONIC MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The object of this association is to give assistance to the families or dependents of deceased members. None are admitted but Master Masons of this State in good standing and good health at the time. There are four classes and two divisions. Art. VI. of the constitution thus defines the classes: first, from twenty-one to thirty years of age; second, from thirty-one to forty; third, from forty-one to forty-seven; fourth, from forty-eight to fifty-five. The assessments are made on the deaths of members as follows: first class pays one dollar; second, one dollar and ten cents; third, one dollar and twenty-five cents; fourth, one dollar and eighty cents.

The benefits are thus defined in the constitution: "Upon the death of a member the directors shall pay to the beneficiary of the deceased member a sum equal to seventy cents for every member of the society of the first class at the time of his death; seventy-five cents for every member of the second class; ninety-five cents for every member of the third class; and one dollar and sixty cents for every member of the fourth class. The payments are only for the divisions of the society of which the deceased was a member;

but not more than twenty-five hundred dollars shall be paid to beneficiaries of the first division, and not more than fifteen hundred dollars to those of the second division." Out of the assessments not required to pay benefits and out of the admission fees of members is made a permanent fund to make payments to heirs before assessments are paid, to make up deficiencies, and to pay expenses of management. The number of members in the two divisions in 1883 was 9013, or in the first 4932, in the second 4081. Deaths in the first, 55; in the second, 23; a total of 78. Average percentage of deaths in thirteen years, 10.92; percentage to one thousand members, 8.65. Increase of membership in the year ending July 31, 1883, 4833, or 115 per cent. Amount of benefits paid to 1st of January, 1884, \$2,452,337.96.

The Odd-Fellows. GRAND LODGE.—Though the origin of the Masonic order is mythical, and not made clearer or more authentic by its authoritative expositions, that of Odd-Fellowship is as well ascertained as the origin of the Temperance Union or the United States government. From chance meetings of "good fellows," who fancied the name "Odd-Fellows," at taverns for convivial purposes in London, it advanced first to permanent organization, and then to a moral and benevolent association which stands fairly among the most potent agencies for good in this world, at least of those of human device. It was introduced in this country by Thomas Wildey in 1819, who, with four others, that year formed the Washington Lodge, No. 1, in Baltimore, and soon afterwards obtained a charter from the Manchester Unity, the central organization of England, for the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States. The first lodge in Indiana was organized in New Albany in October, 1835, the next in Madison in 1836. These two obtained from the Grand Lodge of the United States authority for a Grand Lodge of Indiana, Aug. 14, 1837, instituted by the Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Henry Wolford. It was located at New Albany until 1841, when it was removed to Madison. In September, 1845, the Grand Lodge of the United States authorized a vote of the subordinate lodges of the States to decide whether another removal should not be made to In-

dianapolis. The decision was affirmative, and the first session of the Grand Lodge was held here on the 19th of January, 1846, and represented twenty-seven subordinate lodges and a total membership of seven hundred and sixty-eight. The first grand officers in 1837 were Joseph D. Barkley, Grand Master; Richard D. Evans, Dep. G. M.; Jared C. Jocelyn, G. Sec.; Henry H. West, G. W.; John Evans, G. Treas. The Grand Masters holding for one year have been:¹

Joseph D. Barkley.....	1837
* Richard D. Evans.....	1838
* William Ford.....	1839
Christian Bucher.....	1840
John Neal.....	1841
James W. Hinds.....	1842
Noah H. Cobb.....	1843
William Cross.....	1844
* John H. Taylor.....	1845
* Joel B. McFarland.....	1846
John Green.....	1847
Philander B. Brown.....	1848
Job B. Eldridge.....	1849
Milton Herndon.....	1850
Oliver Dufour.....	1851
* Joseph L. Silcox.....	1852
* William K. Edwards.....	1853
* Oliver P. Morton.....	1854
J. B. Anderson.....	1855
James H. Stewart.....	1856
* Pleasant A. Hackleman.....	1857
* A. H. Matthews.....	1858
Thomas Underwood.....	1859
* Solomon Meredith.....	1860
William H. Dixon.....	1861
Jonathan S. Harvey.....	1862
* Dennis Gregg.....	1863
Harvey D. Scott.....	1864
* Thomas B. McCarty.....	1865
Joseph A. Funk.....	1866
John Sanders.....	1867
* Daniel L. Adams.....	1868
James A. Wildman.....	1869
Wm. H. DeWolf, Vincennes.....	1870
J. W. McQuiddy, New Albany.....	1871
Platt J. Wise, Fort Wayne.....	1872
Richard Owen, New Harmony.....	1873
D. B. Shideler, Jonesborough.....	1874
J. B. Kimball, Kendallville.....	1875
Leonidas Sexton, Rushville.....	1876
Wm. R. Myers, Anderson.....	1877
Enoch Cox, Delphi.....	1878
D. W. La Follette, New Albany.....	1879
Will Camback, Greensburg.....	1880
N. P. Richmond, Kokomo.....	1881
S. P. Oyler, Franklin.....	1882
H. McCoy, Indianapolis.....	1883

The present Grand Lodge officers are H. McCoy,

¹ Those marked thus * are deceased.

G. M., Indianapolis; John F. Wildman, D. G. M., Muncie; J. B. Kenner, G. W., Huntington; B. F. Foster, G. S., Indianapolis; Theo. P. Haughey, G. Treas., Indianapolis; N. P. Richmond, G. Rep. Sov. G. Lodge, I. O. O. F., Kokomo; S. P. Oyler, G. Rep. S. G. Lodge, I. O. O. F., Franklin; R. F. Brewington, G. Chap., Knightstown; A. C. Daily, G. Marshal, Lebanon; P. M. Martin, G. C., Gosport; C. H. Hauffer, G. G., Knightstown; F. J. Clark, G. H., Jonesborough.

The report of Grand Secretary Foster shows that there are now six hundred and four lodges in the State, with an aggregate contributing membership of twenty-six thousand and seventeen. In the year ending last November (1883) the number of brothers relieved was seventeen hundred and eighteen; of families, one hundred and seventy; amount paid for relief of brothers, \$31,052.95; for relief of widowed families, \$3334.58; for educating orphans, \$625.50; for burying the dead, \$8173.32; other charitable purposes, \$4084.51; total for charity and relief, \$47,270.56.

In the year 1853 the Odd-Fellows began the work of providing themselves with a suitable building for Grand Lodge meetings and the use of subordinate lodges and encampments. Subscriptions by lodges and individuals to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars were procured, and the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Washington Streets bought. On this lot had stood the first carriage factory in the city, and later the dry-goods store of Col. Russell and William Conner (the Indian agent and guide), followed by that of Smith & Hanna; while along its eastern line was the lot on which Luke Walpole had one of the first stores in the place. The building was planned by the late Francis Costigan, who built the post-office and the Oriental House (now part of the Grand Hotel), but finished by D. A. Bohlen, who mounted an elongated and very pretty dome upon it. The style of the structure was fanciful, but attractive, and it is still counted one of the prettiest buildings in the city. Some years ago it was reconstructed and the dome taken off, but not otherwise greatly changed. The entire cost of building and site was sixty-two thousand dollars.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Indiana was instituted Jan. 10, 1847, by the late Jacob P. Chapman, by warrant from the Grand Lodge of the United States. The following is the roll of the Past Grand Patriarchs:

Christian Bucher.....	1847	C. P. Tuley.....	1866
Thomas S. Wright.....	1848	W. M. French.....	1867
Isaac Taylor.....	1849	W. C. Lupton.....	1868
Job Eldridge.....	1850	James Pierce.....	1869
Jacob P. Chapman.....	1851	Thomas G. Beharrell.....	1870
Daniel Moss.....	1852	W. Y. Monroe.....	1871
Edward H. Barry.....	1853	N. P. Richmond.....	1872
Marshall Sexton.....	1854	J. E. Barrett.....	1873
Lewis Humphreys.....	1855	Reuben Robertson.....	1874
J. S. Harvey.....	1856	J. W. Smith.....	1875
Chris. Miller.....	1857	John Morgan.....	1876
J. H. Stailey.....	1858	W. K. Edwards.....	1877
T. B. McCarty.....	1859	J. F. Wallick.....	1878
N. P. Howard.....	1860	S. B. Halley.....	1879
L. M. Campbell.....	1861	R. Berger.....	1880
David Ferguson.....	1862	H. O. Heichert.....	1881
Leonidas Sexton.....	1863	W. H. Jacks.....	1882
James Burgess.....	1864	Richard Berger.....	1883
F. J. Blair.....	1865		

The Grand Encampment now represents one hundred and fifty-nine subordinate encampments, with five thousand five hundred and seven contributing members; paid for relief of patriarchs, widowed families, burying the dead, and other charitable purposes, five thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-two cents.

SUBORDINATE LODGES OF INDIANAPOLIS.—*Centre, No. 18*, was instituted on the 24th of December, 1844, with the following members: William Sullivan, Edgar B. Hoyt, Jacob P. Chapman, William A. Day, Enoch Pile, Jacob B. McChesney, and John Kelly. William Sullivan was the first Noble Grand, and the first representative to the Grand Lodge. The present officers are Frank Matlock, N. G.; W. W. Knight, Sec. Contributing members, one hundred and thirty-five.

Philoxenian Lodge (Strangers' Friend), No. 44, was instituted July 8, 1847, with the following members: Harvey Brown, D. P. Hunt, Willis W. Wright, John J. Owsley, William Robson, George D. Staats, D. T. Powers, Lafayette Yandes, William Mansur. The first officers were Harvey Brown, N. G.; David P. Hunt, V. G.; Willis W. Wright, Sec.; John J. Owsley, Treas. The present officers are John Gustin,

N. G.; Joseph S. Watson, Sec. Contributing members, two hundred and eleven.

Capital Lodge, No. 124, was instituted Jan. 20, 1853, with the following first officers: John Dunn, N. G.; John Cottman, V. G.; William Wallace, Rec. Sec.; George F. McGinnis, Treas. The present officers are M. J. Laporte, N. G.; W. A. McAdams, Sec. Contributing members, one hundred and seventy-nine.

Germania Lodge, No. 129, was established Feb. 24, 1853, with ten members and the following first officers: Charles Conlon, N. G.; Alexander Metzger, V. G.; Julius Boettiker, Sec.; Henry Schmidt, Treas. Present officers are H. Ranje, N. G.; and H. E. Thomas, Sec.

Indianapolis Lodge, No. 465. Present officers: W. H. Orpwood, N. G.; Louis Smith, Sec. Contributing members, seventy-seven.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 474. Present officers: J. T. Williams, N. G.; L. W. McDaniels, Sec. Contributing members, seventy-three.

Meridian Lodge, No. 480. Present officers: Thomas A. Black, N. G.; J. T. Armstead, Sec. Contributing members, one hundred and forty-nine.

Centennial Lodge, No. 520. Present officers: Thomas Rodebaugh, N. G.; J. A. Pritchard, Sec. Contributing members, seventy-four.

Mozart Lodge, No. 531. Present officers: M. Kleebauer, N. G.; F. Boettiker, Sec. Contributing members, ninety-seven.

SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.—The *Metropolitan, No. 5*, was instituted July 20, 1846, with the following past officers: Jacob P. Chapman, C. P.; Edwin Hedderly, H. P.; George B. Warren, S. W.; W. B. Preston, J. W.; Benjamin B. Taylor, S.; A. C. Christfield, Treas.; John H. Taylor, Sent. Present officers: S. W. Wales, C. P.; Charles B. Foster, S. Contributing members, one hundred and seventy-two.

Marion, No. 35, was instituted March 24, 1853, with the following past officers: Obed Foote, C. P.; Joseph K. English, H. P.; Anthony Defrees, S.; Daniel Yandes, Jr., S. W.; William C. Lupton, J. W.; George G. Holman, Treas.; John M. Kemper, Sent. It had ninety members in 1870. Since that

it has been in some way eliminated, as it no longer appears in the official list of encampments and there is a gap between Nos. 34 and 36.

Teutonia, No. 57 (German), was established Aug. 1, 1858, with thirty-two members and the following officers: George F. Meyer, C. P.; Charles Conlon, H. P.; John P. Stumph, S. W.; Charles Bals, J. W.; F. Tapping, S.; Alexander Metzger, Treas. Present officers: W. A. Schoppe, C. P.; Henry Kuerst, S. Contributing members, one hundred and twelve.

Ariel, No. 144, Chief Patriarch not designated; Omer Rodibaugh, S.; contributing members, ninety-nine.

Indianapolis Degree Camp, No. 1, H. McCoy, Com.; C. D. Hoyle, O. of the G.; Frank McQuiddy, Sec.; Theodore P. Haughey, Treas.

Harmonia and Olive Branch Rebekah Degree Lodges meet, the first on the second Thursday, the other on the second Saturday in each month.

COLORED ODD-FELLOWS have a Grand Lodge (Mr. Paran, G. M.) and three subordinate lodges in the city, with one female affiliated society called Household of Ruth, Lodge 34, and a P. G. M. Council. They all meet in No. 82½ East Washington Street.

Lincoln Union Lodge, No. 1486, Edward Proctor, Sec.

Gerritt Smith Lodge, No. 1707, Samuel Herron, Sec.

O. P. Morton Lodge, No. 1987, William Christie, Sec.

ODD-FELLOWS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—This society was organized Nov. 21, 1872, with a board of twelve directors, of which William Wallace was president; Leonidas Sexton, vice-president; J. W. McQuiddy, secretary; and Theodore P. Haughey, treasurer. The following is the present board of directors and officers: William Wallace, president; Thomas Underwood, vice-president; John W. McQuiddy, secretary; Theodore P. Haughey, treasurer; W. E. Jeffries, medical examiner. Directors: William Wallace, P. G.; Thomas Underwood, P. G. M.; John W. McQuiddy, P. G. M.; Theodore P. Haughey, G. Treas.; Platt J. Wise, P. G. M.; William H. DeWolf, P. G. M.; James B. Kimball,

P. G. M.; John F. Wildman, D. G. M.; Nathaniel P. Richmond, P. G. M.; Samuel B. Halley, P. G. F.; Edward S. Porter, G. H. P.; John F. Wallick, P. G. P. This association, like that of the Masons, divides the members into four classes, those from twenty-one to thirty years of age constituting the first class; from thirty-one to forty, the second class; from forty-one to fifty, the third class; from fifty-one to fifty-five, the fourth class. On the death of a member each of the other members, within fifteen days, pays to the secretary or his duly authorized agent assessments, as follows: Members of the first class, one dollar; of the second class, one dollar and five cents; of the third class, one dollar and twenty-five cents; of the fourth class, one dollar and eighty cents. The report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1883, shows that 2625 certificates are "in force," of which 390 are in the first class, 1015 in the second class, 859 in the third class, and 394 in the fourth class. The total amount of benefits paid from the organization of the association is \$776,071.82. Whole number of deaths in the two divisions since organization is 379. The following summary shows the operation of the aid system as clearly as anything that can be put in equal space. The cost to each member in the first division for the year for \$2500 has been as follows: First class, \$31, or \$12.40 per \$1000; second class, \$32.55, or \$13.02 per \$1000; third class, \$28.75, or \$15.50 per \$1000; fourth class, \$55.80, or \$22.32 per \$1000.

The cost for eleven years for a member who has paid every assessment for an average benefit of \$2386 has been,—

	Whole Cost.	Per Year.	Per \$1000 per Year.
First class.....	\$256.70.....	\$23.33.....	\$9.74
Second class.....	270.45.....	24.59.....	10.30
Third class.....	325.45.....	29.57.....	12.38
Fourth class.....	495.20.....	45.01.....	18.86

Receipts, both divisions, \$115,679.79; expenditures other than death losses, \$11,464.33.

Knights of Pythias.—The most numerous and respectable secret order, after the Masons and Odd-Fellows, is the Knights of Pythias, an outgrowth of the period since the war. The first lodge was organized in Washington City in February, 1864, by J. H. Rathbone. A few other lodges followed

at once, and in less than a month the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was organized. This was rapid growth, but the decay was equally rapid. In about two years all the lodges were dead but the second one formed in Washington. It became the nucleus of future accretions, and in another year the order began its second growth. A lodge was established in Philadelphia, and was followed in other quarters, till on the 11th of August, 1868, the rejuvenated order felt able to organize a Supreme Lodge of the World at Washington. In the session of 1869, at Richmond, Va., seven States and the District of Columbia were represented; in 1870, in New York, seven more States, including Indiana, were represented; at the third session, in Philadelphia, twenty-two States in all were represented. It has overspread to Europe and South America and all round the world.

The order was brought to Indiana by Charles P. Carty, who organized the first lodge in Indianapolis—Marion Lodge, No. 1—on July 12, 1869. In three months there were three lodges here and three in Fort Wayne, and these organized the Grand Lodge on the 20th of October, 1869. The first Grand Lodge officers were Charles P. Carty, V. G. P., Indianapolis; John Caven, G. C., Indianapolis; John L. Brown, V. G. C., Fort Wayne; George H. Swain, G. R. and C. S., Indianapolis; George F. Meyer, G. B., Indianapolis; John B. Ryan, G. G., Indianapolis; William A. Root, G. I. S., Indianapolis; Charles Johns, G. O. S., Indianapolis. On the 1st of May, 1871, there were nine lodges in good working order, with an aggregate membership of seven hundred in the State. In this city there are eight lodges, all meeting at the hall northwest corner of Market and Pennsylvania Streets. The general relief committee meets there the first Saturday of every month. The annual convocations meet the fourth Tuesday in January. The present grand officers are James T. Darnell, P. G. C.; E. G. Herr, G. C.; R. A. Carran, G. P.; W. L. Dunlap, G. M. of E.; D. B. Shideler, G. K. of R. and S.

MARION LODGE, No. 1.—Officers: W. T. Semple, C. C.; Theodore Buchter, K. of R. and S.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 2.—Officers: Wil-

liam H. Orpwood, C. C.; John T. Francis, K. of R. and S.

KOERNER LODGE, No. 6.—Officers: Philip Graffe, C. C.; Charles Dahlman, K. of R. and S.

STAR LODGE, No. 7.—Officers: H. C. Newcomb, Jr., C. C.; Frank Blanchard, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 25.—Officers: Lewis Feller, C. C.; Henry B. Stotte, K. of R. and S.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE, No. 56.—Officers: J. M. Ryder, C. C.; J. A. Preston, K. of R. and S.

SCHILLER LODGE, No. 61.—Officers: William J. Rosebrock, C. C.; John Ploeger, K. of R. and S.

CAPITAL CITY LODGE, No. 97.—Officers: Dr. Earp, C. C.; John J. Langdon, K. of R. and S.

Knights of Honor.—The Grand Lodge meets annually on the last Tuesday in February, hall northwest corner of Market and Pennsylvania Streets. William D. Bynum, G. D.; James W. Jacob, G. R.

WHEATLEY LODGE, No. 8.—Officers: George Brunick, D.; Charles Kerner, R.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE, No. 9.—Officers: Titus Atland, D.; Thomas H. Clapp, R.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 22.—Officers: G. M. Alexander, D.; J. W. Hosman, R.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 24.—Officers: J. K. Robson, D.; J. B. Nickerson, R.

SCHILLER LODGE, No. 40.—Officers: Theodore Wagner, D.; Fred. Weiffenpach, R.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 114.—Officers: Claude M. Ryan, D.; Joseph Dovy, R.

MARION LODGE, No. 601.

GARFIELD LODGE, No. 2583.—Officers: C. T. Stone, D.; William H. Fulton, R.

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 2634.—Officers: William John, D.; Albert J. Groenwaldt, R.

Women are members and officers of one of the divisions called the Degree of Perfection, of which there are two lodges, Hope, No. 6, and Martha Lodge. Of the latter Elizabeth Hert is P., and Peter Lehr, R.

Druids.—*The Grand Grove of Indiana* was established in Indianapolis in 1860, and the order has three groves here, Chapter, No. 3, and Germania Circle, No. 2. The groves are Octavian,

No. 3, Humboldt, No. 8, Mozart, No. 13, and Washington Supreme Arch Chapter, No. 3.

Red Men.—The first of the tribes of this order organized here was the Pocahontas, Oct. 3, 1869, with forty-eight members. This division of the Red Men to which it belongs is called the "Independent Order," or "United Order." The other is called the "Improved Order," and has three tribes here which have a hall in the Griffith Block, No. 36½ West Washington Street.

THE PALMETTO TRIBE, No. 17.—Adam Kalb, S.; Ferdinand Rouser, C. of R. Instituted May 2, 1870. Works in German.

THE RED CLOUD TRIBE, No. 18.—J. S. Coffman, S.; Henry Albertsmeyer, C. of R. Instituted Aug. 10, 1870. Works in English.

THE MINNEWA TRIBE, No. 38.—Robert Smith, S.; George F. David, C. of R.

Royal Arcanum.—The Grand Council meets annually on the first Wednesday in March in the hall, Bates' Block, North Pennsylvania Street; C. B. Miller, G. R.; Frank W. Olin, G. Sec. The subordinate councils are

INDIANA COUNCIL, No. 128.—Hall, corner of Fort Wayne Avenue and St. Mary Street; Thomas H. Clapp, R.; C. W. Overman, Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS COUNCIL, No. 328.—Hall in Bates' Block; W. H. Hobbs, R.; Charles M. Coats, Sec.

HOOSIER COUNCIL, No. 394.—Hall, corner of Illinois and Seventh Street; A. A. Helfer, R.; A. J. Van Deinse, Sec.

MARION COUNCIL, No. 399.—Hall, Bates' Block; W. R. Miller, R.; Charles G. Irwin, Sec.

O. of C. F. (Chosen Friends).—**THE SUPREME COUNCIL** meets first Tuesday in September; A. Alcon, S. C.; T. B. Linn, S. R. Hall, 172½ East Washington Street. The **GRAND COUNCIL** meets the third Tuesday in February, Nos. 16 and 18 Hubbard's Block; Dr. C. S. Pixley, G. C.; C. Bradford, G. R.

ALPHA COUNCIL, No. 1.—Hall of Chosen Friends, Bates' Block; A. Rosengarten, C. C.; Mrs. H. C. Page, Sec.

DELTA COUNCIL, No. 2.—Hall, Bates' Block; Levi Roberts, C. C.; John McElwee, Sec.

VENUS COUNCIL, No. 7.—Hall, 13½ East Washington Street; M. H. Daniels, C. C.; Barry Self, Sec.

CRESCENT COUNCIL, No. 8.—Hall, corner of Vermont and Mississippi Streets; Frank B. Taylor, C. C.; G. E. Tiffany, Sec.

MARION COUNCIL, No. 16.—Hall of Red Men, 36½ West Washington Street; George F. David, C. C.; Ernest B. Cole, Sec.

TRUE FRIEND COUNCIL, No. 23.—Hall, Bates' Block; G. B. Manlove, C. C.; C. L. Hinton, Sec.

EUREKA COUNCIL, No. 25.—Hall, Bates' Block; George Lutz, C. C.; J. S. Roberts, Sec.

U. O. H.—**SUPREME LODGE** meets first Wednesday in October; George W. Powell, Sup. Prest.; Ernest Duden, Sup. Sec.; A. L. Blue, Sup. Treas. **GRAND LODGE** meets third Tuesday in May; Thomas E. Boyd, G. Prest.; Ernest Duden, G. Sec.; Samuel B. Corbaley, G. Treas.; Mrs. Althouse, G. Chapl. The subordinate lodges are:

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 1.—Hall, Griffith's Block; John W. Howe, Prest.; J. F. Feshler, Rec. Sec.

CAPITAL CITY LODGE, No. 2.—Hall, Mankedick's, end of Virginia Avenue; James D. Caylor, Prest.; Eliza Champe, Rec. Sec.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 13.—Hall, Vermont and Mississippi Streets; R. A. Pearce, Prest.; W. A. Brackin, Rec. Sec.

HOPE LODGE, No. 14.—Hall, corner of Fort Wayne Avenue and St. Mary Street; Peter P. Hereth, Prest.; James S. Smith, Rec. Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE, No. 15.—Hall, Boston Block; Charles O. Harris, Prest.; George F. Ridge, Rec. Sec.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—Officers of the county, James H. Deery, C. D.; William Broderick, Jr., C. S.; John H. Meany, C. T.

DIVISION No. 1.—Hall, Parnell Hall, McCarty and Maple Streets; William Broderick, Jr., Prest.

DIVISION No. 2.—Peter Carson, Prest.; John H. Meany, F. S.; E. F. Hart, R. S.

DIVISION No. 3.—Andrew Lee, Prest.; William Brennan, F. S.; Dennis Sullivan, Treas.

American Order United Workingmen.—Hall,

25

Griffith's Block. **Grand Lodge** meets biennially on the third Thursday in February. There are five subordinate lodges here:

UNION LODGE, No. 6.—John T. Francis, Fin.

EAGLE LODGE, No. 10.—John M. Bohmie, M. W.; G. W. Hill, Fin.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 19.—C. H. Miller, Rec.; John Bessel, Fin.

PROSPECT LODGE, No. 45.—Joseph Dynes, M. W.; J. R. Childers, Fin.; F. G. Brown, Rec.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 72.—C. F. Miller, Fin.

A. R. A. GERMAN LODGE, No. 3.—John Benninger, W. M.; Henry Riechmeyer, Sec.

R. P. O. E. INDIANAPOLIS LODGE, No. 13.—John H. Martin, E. R.; S. C. Henton, Sec.; James V. Cook, Treas.

D. O. H. FREYA LODGE, No. 63.—George Holler, O. B.; August Emerich, Sec.

SCHILLER LODGE, No. 381.—Frank Noelle, O. B.; Silas Thompson, Cor. Sec.

D. R. K.—St. Bonifacius' Support Union and St. Joseph's Support Union are both purely German and Catholic charitable associations, holding their meetings at St. Mary's School.

G. A. R. (Grand Army of the Republic).—Southeast corner of Tennessee and Market Streets. Commander, James R. Carnahan, Adj.-Gen. of Indiana; Ben. D. House, A. A. G.; G. H. Shover, A. Q. M. G. There are two posts here, George H. Thomas and George H. Chapman. The colored members have a post partially organized.

Good Templars.—Hall, southeast corner of Meridian and Washington Streets. **GRAND LODGE**. Annual meeting third Tuesday in October. Eli Miller, G. W. C. T.; Rev. W. W. Snyder, G. W. C.; Mrs. S. C. Jackson, G. W. V. T.; M. E. Shiel, G. W. S.; Isaac Underwood, G. W. T.

MONITOR LODGE, No. 1, meets Monday evening.

NORTH STAR, No. 4, meets Saturday evening.

General Temperance Ribbon Association.—John W. Copner, Prest.; D. B. Ross, Sec.

Hebrew Societies.—(I. O. B. B.) **ABRAHAM LODGE**, No. 58. Hall, 27½ South Delaware Street.—Solomon Mossler, Prest.; J. M. King, Sec.

ESTHER LODGE, No. 323, same hall.—D. S. Ben-

son, Prest.; Benjamin Frey, Sec. O. R. S. B., same hall. INDIANAPOLIS LODGE, No. 149.—M. Emden, Prest.; Ed. Ducas, Sec.

TREE OF LIFE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Isador Deitch, Prest.; M. Solomon, Sec.

O. I. H. SUPREME SITTING. Biennial meeting fourth Tuesday in March.—Emi Kennedy, S. J.; C. H. Horton, S. A.; M. C. Davis, S. C.

LOCAL BRANCH, No. 1.—F. H. Pillet, C. J.; J. Gaffga, Accountant.

LOCAL BRANCH, No. 117.—D. W. Coslor, C. J.; C. L. Hinton, Accountant.

Knights of Labor.—This is the most recent and one of the most extensive orders in the city. Its name indicates its character as a sort of workingmen's order, irrespective of differences of trades and occupations. The minor or local bodies are called "Assemblies," and in some women are admitted to membership, with a probability of the formation of "Assemblies" wholly of women. Female Knights of Labor will be a rather incongruous name, but not more so than Knights of Temperance or knights of some other cause as ill fitted with such designations. The fancy for mediæval names and distinctions could be changed with an improvement of taste to others of a later date and more apt significance. A knight and a workingman are as nearly antipodal as any two conditions of mortal life can be, or could when there were such existences.

The Elks.—This is a recent organization and rather a restricted, not to say select, one in Indianapolis, seemingly composed of artistic or æsthetic elements derived from the stage and the fine arts. The benevolent characteristic no doubt is asserted in its organization, but its primary purpose seems to be convivial and entitle itself to the name of good fellows. The significance of the name they have adopted is probably the secret of the order.

Among these minor orders there are of course not a few lodges and organizations that amount to little more than a name. Besides these there are some that have come and gone, or at least make no demonstration of existence, which were once active societies. Among these are the Heptasophs, or Seven Wise Men, who had two lodges or conclaves here ten or

twelve years ago. The Sons of Herman is another that was in prosperous condition a dozen years ago, and is now dead or idle. An unusually large proportion of these minor secret orders are of German origin and membership. The meeting-place of all the State organizations and larger combinations of all of them is Indianapolis.

It may be worth noting in this connection that the central location of this city, and its ready accessibility by rail, have for thirty years made it a frequent meeting-place of national assemblages as well as those State and local gatherings which naturally gravitate to the State capital. The first of these probably was the national Woman's Rights meeting, held in Masonic Hall in 1855, referred to in the general history. The first of full national, or even wider, interest was the Methodist General Conference which met here May 1, 1856, in the hall of the House in the old State-House. May 18, 1859, the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States met here in the Third Church building, corner of Illinois and Ohio Streets. Among the distinguished clergymen in attendance were Dr. Alexander, of Princeton; Dr. McMaster, of New Albany, Ind.; Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina; Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans; Dr. N. L. Rice, of Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. The National Christian Missionary Society has been here. The National Scientific Association met here one year in the old State-House, when the celebrated botanist, Asa Gray, was here, and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. Besides these, the National Pharmaceutical Association has met here, the National Bee-Keepers' Association, the National Poultry Breeders' Association, the National Wool-Growers' Association, the National Short-Horn Association, the National Swine Breeders' Association, railroad associations, and conventions innumerable; political conventions of all degrees except a national nominating convention; temperance and reform conventions, business conventions, all kinds of public assemblages, representing all interests, from setting telegraph-poles to saving souls. No city in the Union is more familiar with the annoyance or satisfaction, as it happens, of crowds of strangers on some special engagement of

interest or duty. This pre-eminence is likely to grow instead of decline as the city's traveling facilities increase, and with them increase the means of comfortable accommodation of visitors.

Charitable Associations.—While secret or special organizations give due attention to the needs of their own adherents, and occasionally to those who have no such claim upon them, there is still a large balance of want and suffering in a city so largely filled with temporary residents and professional beggars as the centre of our railroad system must be, and these must be cared for by the benevolent associations which are rarely lacking in any town of the West, either as unsectarian combinations of all classes of citizens or as appendages of churches. The township trustee does a great deal of charitable service, as the legal agent of the community, with the revenues placed by law in his hands for that purpose. But legal assistance has to be supplemented by the aid of associations, and in not a few cases some of the most deserving of the necessitous will not apply to the trustee. The following report of the township's charitable work during the first month of the year 1884 will give some idea of the character and extent of the claims on the charity-fund provided by taxation :

Number of applications.....	853
Number of applicants aided.....	713
Number of applicants refused aid.....	140
Total	— 853

EXPENDITURES.

386 grocery orders, at \$2.....	\$772.00
84 half-cords wood, average \$2.25.....	189.00
282 loads of coal, at \$2.40.....	676.80
Transportation.....	79.45
Burial costs.....	80.50
Total.....	\$1797.75

The oldest, most conspicuous, and most effective benevolent association in the history of the city, until within the last few years, was the Indianapolis Benevolent Society. It is traditionally claimed to have been organized on Thanksgiving evening, 1835; but this is a suggestion starting in the fact that the annual meetings were held on the evenings of Thanksgiving days, or the following Sundays. The first Thanksgiving day observed by public order or request was the 28th of November, 1839, on a

proclamation of Governor Wallace. The Benevolent Society was organized four years before. Its work was done by visitors, who were appointed—a man and a woman together—to small, well-defined districts, to visit every resident and procure contributions of everything that could be made serviceable to the needy. These collections were kept in a depository by some well-known citizen, and given out on direct application, or on the order of some member of the society. It did a great deal of good work, but could not do close work, and, like its coadjutor association ten years ago, the Ladies' Relief Society, it was often imposed upon.

The money collected, usually in considerable amounts, was used to pay the bills of grocers on whom orders were given for family supplies to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents a week, except in cases of sickness or special urgency. Transient sufferers were relieved by a special committee when their cases were discovered in time. James Blake was president of this old charity from its organization till his death, Nov. 26, 1870; Calvin Fletcher, Sr., was the secretary from the first till his death, May 26, 1866; James M. Ray was treasurer from the first till Mr. Blake's death, when he became president. Occasional organizations of the same character were formed and maintained with this reliable charity, but none continued long or did much. The Ladies' Relief, just referred to, was the most efficient of these for several years, but went out some four or five years ago.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION.—All the charitable associations in the city disconnected with the secret orders have within the last few years been combined into a perfectly methodized system, each with its special province, and the work so well arranged and so intelligently prosecuted that it is no idle boast to say that Indianapolis has as comprehensive and complete a system of private charities as any city in the United States; the old Benevolent Society is part of it. The Charity Organization, as the combination is called, has a special duty separate from the societies that compose it. An authoritative publication thus defines generally the purpose of each:

"The special work of each society is this: The Charity Organization Society looks up each case of reported need, brings together a number of men and women to decide how it should be helped. The Benevolent Society gives the special relief decided upon, —rent, food, fuel, loans, work, sends transients to the Friendly Inn, and gives boys work. During the late cold days about fifty each night were lodged. The Flower Mission takes care of the sick poor, sends nurses, and provides suitable food. The Training-School educates nurses and sends them into private families and among the sick poor. Through the city dispensary, the orphan asylum, and the hospitals we can take care of all cases of need quickly and adequately. We think that no one need be in want or suffering a day who will let it be known to these societies. By this means, also, the great waste of charity, when given to the unworthy, is stopped."

Charity Organization Society.—Central Council: S. T. Bowen, W. E. Krag, George W. Sloan, H. Bamberger, J. H. Holliday, E. B. Martindale, A. L. Wright, C. C. Foster, M. W. Reed, George B. Wright, Aug. Bessonies, T. P. Haughey, V. K. Hendricks, T. A. Hendricks, Peter Lieber, J. W. Murphy, E. C. Atkins, N. Morris, C. M. Martindale, O. C. McCulloch.

Indianapolis Benevolent Society.—President, Oscar C. McCulloch; Vice-Presidents, Myron W. Reed, Chapin C. Foster, Mrs. L. W. Moses, Mrs. Paulina Merritt; Treasurer, Ingram Fletcher; Secretary, Henry D. Stevens; Executive Committee, George Merritt, Franklin Taylor, Mrs. Julia H. Goodhart, Mrs. Emma L. Elam; Finance Committee, Cyrus C. Hines, Thomas H. Sharpe.

Flower Mission.—President, Mrs. Hannah G. Chapman; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. G. T. Evans, Mrs. H. McCoy; Secretaries, Mrs. V. K. Hendricks, Mrs. Helen B. McKinney; Treasurers, Mrs. Helen Wright, Mrs. W. J. McKee.

Flower Mission Training-School.—Committee on Organization, Mrs. Hannah G. Chapman, chairman; Mrs. John M. Judah, Mrs. John A. Holman, Mrs. Julia H. Goodhart, Mrs. George T. Evans, Mrs. A. D. Lynch, Mrs. R. R. Parker, Mrs. Theodore P. Haughey, Mrs. John H. Stewart, Miss Mary C.

Rariden, Mrs. B. D. Walcott, and Miss Sue Martindale.

The Organization in its last publication makes a more specific statement of duties and labors in the following summary:

INDIANAPOLIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Founded 1876. Gives relief; operates the Friendly Inn, for transients; the Friendly Inn Wood-Yard, for giving work to all out of work; the Employment Agency, for finding work for women and girls; the Industrial Committee, for giving work in sewing to women; the Friendly Visitors, for bringing the poor under the personal care of some friend. The society expects also to open a school for teaching girls that which they shall practice when they become women,—sewing, housekeeping, cooking, etc.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.—Organized December, 1879. This society does not give relief. It is, as its name signifies, a society for organizing charity. It proposes to meet a scientific pauperism with a scientific charity. It co-ordinates the charitable forces. It brings all interested in the work of helping the poor together. It exchanges information. It registers all information concerning dependent and neglected classes. It investigates all cases applying for aid. It publishes the best methods of caring for the needy. It covers the field with watchful visitors, who see that no suffering is unrelieved. It distributes among societies ready to help, those who are needy and worthy. It watches the administration of public funds as regards the poor and criminal. It wants to know the reason why certain abuses and wrongs exist, which may be remedied. It organizes the charitable and moral forces of the community, in order to counteract the evils incident to city life. It is a bureau of information, a clearing-house of charities, a commercial agency of records of the poor.

THE FLOWER MISSION.—Founded in 1876. The work of this society lies among the sick. It distributes flowers in the hospital; looks after the sick poor, seeing that they have proper food; provides nurses, bedding; provides original appliances for crippled children. It is woman caring for women and children, nourishing and visiting.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—This, an

outgrowth of the Flower Mission work, was begun in September, 1883. Its design is to train a body of skilled nurses to nurse among the sick poor and in the homes of the city. The school is now in operation at the City Hospital; has a superintendent and two trained nurses from Bellevue Hospital, and six pupil nurses. It gives a two years' course of instruction to women, thus opening up a new profession and aiding the physician by an intelligent helper.

In the construction of this admirable organization, as well as in the prosecution of its multifarious labors, Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, of Plymouth Church, has borne his share and rather more, and very fairly stands at the head of it. Whether without him would any part of it have been made that is made, is a question. What these affiliated bodies have done, each in its own province, is stated in the following summary:

Number of applications for aid, 1391; number of persons in these families, 4752.

Class I.—Cases worthy of relief: Orphans, 9; aged, 69; incurable, 13; temporary illness or accident, 534; total, 625.

Class II.—Cases needing work rather than relief, but relieved: Out of work, able and willing, 85; insufficient work, able and willing to do more, 170; unfitted by infirmity or family cares for all but special kinds, 56; shiftless, imprudence or intemperance, 76; others, 30; total, 387.

Class III.—Cases not requiring, unworthy, or not entitled to relief, relief denied: Not requiring, 79; owning property, having relatives able to support, hopelessly shiftless or improvident, 149; preferring to live on alms, 111; others, 40; total, 379.

Aided from the various societies, 1012.

Refused, 370.

INDIANAPOLIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Amount expended in direct relief, \$2286.24. Friendly Inn—Lodgings furnished, 4188; meals furnished, 8203; strangers cared for, 382; number employed in yard, 2725. Employment Agency—Employers' applications, 305; employes' applications, 267; number of girls registered, 2136. Industrial Committee—Women given work, 20. Friendly Visitors—No account is kept of visits.

FLOWER MISSION.—During the year the Flower Mission has cared for two hundred and one different cases. The number under care each month is as follows:

1882. November.....	62	1883. May.....	61
December.....	81	June.....	52
1883. January.....	79	July.....	44
February.....	72	August.....	40
March.....	71	September.....	40
April.....	58	October.....	30
			<hr/> 690

In addition, the Flower Mission united with the ladies of the Benevolent Society, Children's Aid, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and interested individuals in giving a picnic to the poor children of the city. About eight hundred went to Salem. The success of it may be inferred from the remark of a boy that "The grub is better even than a fellow gets in jail."

The following list embraces every charitable organization and agency in the city, with its location and time of meeting, where meeting is necessary to action. Of most of these no further account is necessary than is furnished by its name and object. Of a few, however, the history extends over a considerable period, and requires a more extended notice, which will follow this:

Charity Organization Society.—Central office, Plymouth Building; District office, Nos. 1 and 2 Plymouth Building. Committee meets on Tuesdays at 3.30 P.M.

Indianapolis Benevolent Society.—Plymouth Building, south parlor.

Employment Agency.—For girls and women, at same place; for men and boys, at Friendly Inn.

Friendly Inn and Wood-Yard.—No. 290 West Market Street.

Industrial Committee.—Meets during the winter on Wednesdays, at Benevolent Society room, at two o'clock.

Friendly Visitors.—Meet on Wednesdays, at half-past three o'clock, at the Central office.

Flower Mission.—Mrs. Hannah L. Chapman, president, No. 617 North Meridian Street. Weekly meetings on Thursdays, at Plymouth Building.

Flower Mission Training-School for Nurses.—

At the City Hospital; Home, No. 274 West Vermont Street.

Indianapolis Orphan Asylum.—Corner of College and Home Avenues, Mrs. Hannah Hadley, president.

Home for Friendless Women.—Corner Eighth and Tennessee Streets, Mrs. Mary R. Bullitt, matron.

Colored Orphan Asylum.—Corner Twelfth and Mississippi Streets.

German Orphan Asylum.—West side of Reed Street, north of Cyprus.

St. Vincent's Hospital.—Vermont Street, corner of Liberty.

Little Sisters of the Poor.—Vermont Street, corner of Liberty.

Township Trustee.—Ernest Kitz, office No. 10½ East Washington Street.

City Dispensary.—No. 34 East Ohio Street.

City Hospital.—Corner Locke and Margaret Streets.

Children's Aid Society.—Having care of neglected and dependent children.

Charity Kindergartens.—Corner West and McCarty Streets; No. 280 West Market Street.

Maternity Society.—Plymouth Building.

The Orphans' Home.—This, the oldest of the local asylums of the city, was projected by the old Benevolent Society in 1849, and an organization formed in November of that year. In January, 1850, it was chartered by the Legislature, and the first officers were Mrs. A. W. Morris, president; Mrs. Alfred Harrison, Mrs. William Sheets, Mrs. Judge Morrison, vice-presidents; Mrs. Isaac Phipps, treasurer; Mrs. Hollingshead, secretary; Mrs. Wilkins, depository; Mrs. Calvin Fletcher, Mrs. Graydon, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. I. P. Williams, Mrs. Cressy, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Dr. Dunlap, Mrs. I. Hall, Mrs. Bradley, managers; Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Ferry, Mrs. Paxton, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. A. F. Morrison, Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Brouse, Mrs. Wiseman, visiting committee; Messrs. N. McCarty, Alfred Harrison, Judge Morrison, William Sheets, Judson R. Osgood, Ovid Butler, A. G. Willard, Henry Ohr, John Wilkins, advisory committee. The Home has been uniformly well managed. Though largely de-

pendent on the contributions of the charitable, the indefatigable zeal of its managers has succeeded in keeping it always in effective condition. The County Board pays twenty-five cents a day for the board of each inmate, but that is all the public support it gets. The city government gives nothing. During the year ending May, 1883, two hundred and fifty-two children were taken care of at the Home, thirty-three placed in permanent situations, and one hundred and three returned to their relatives or friends. Since last May the demand upon the asylum has been larger than ever, and in January, 1884, there were one hundred and twenty-four children in it at one time, and but three of these over twelve years old.

The average number of the family was one hundred; sixty were attending the public school in the building, under charge of a competent teacher furnished by the school board; forty under six years of age have been taught by the kindergarten system, also conducted in the building. There is a good Sunday-school also maintained in the institution. Of the property of the institution, the president, Mrs. Hadley, says,—

"In 1854 two city lots were purchased for the location of the asylum, and a third one donated by James P. Drake. In 1855 the first building was erected, costing twelve hundred dollars. In 1869 the building was enlarged at a cost of three thousand dollars, and at that time could accommodate thirty-five children. The increasing demand for charity towards this class in the growth of our city has been such that the managers have had to secure a larger building to supply better accommodations, and have leased the Christian College building, on College Avenue, for a time, which lease has nearly expired. The managers hope to be able to raise a sufficient sum to build a good substantial house on the old ground belonging to them on North Tennessee Street, one which will answer the future demand for many years to come."

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum was organized on the 11th of August, 1867, with Mr. Frederick Thoms as president. In 1869–70 a lot of six and three-quarter acres was purchased on the

south bank of Pleasant Run, on Pleasant Avenue, and a handsome building erected, which constitutes the chief ornament of that recent suburb of the city. The grounds around it are well laid out and finely improved with trees and shrubbery and flowers. The following extract from the report of President Russe shows the condition of the institution :

In 1883 the number of inmates was twenty-eight boys and twenty-six girls. The expense per head per year is eighty-nine dollars, besides donations. After a child is fourteen years of age we bind it out to a responsible party to learn a trade or business.

RECEIPTS FOR 1883.

Dues from members.....	\$656.00
From excursions and festivals.....	1991.00
From the county.....	4553.00
	<hr/>
	\$7200.00

EXPENSES FOR 1883.

Salaries	
To matron, hired man, five hired girls, and one servant.....	\$1000.18
For household expenses.....	1952.00
For furniture, wagon, feed, books, etc.	750.00
For repairs, etc.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$3702.18

Value of property, forty-one thousand dollars; money on interest, twenty-six hundred dollars; money on hand, two thousand dollars. Directors, A. Henry Russe, president; Chris. Off, vice-president; Henry Rosebrock, recording secretary; H. W. Hartman, financial secretary; Henry Rosener, treasurer. Trustees, C. Russe, Fred. Thoms, H. H. Koch, Henry Mankedick, H. Hartman, William Teckenbrock, William Wieland, Ewald Over, Harvey Pauli, Gus. Sommer, Chris. Wiese. Matron, Libby Weisgerber.

Colored Orphan Asylum.—On the southwest corner of Twelfth and Mississippi Streets. The association that founded this beneficent charity was completed on the 26th of February, 1870. The building was erected and occupied in 1871. It is a large, substantial brick, with ample grounds about it, and under good direction. A well-ventilated nursery and dormitory have been added to the original building, and Mrs. Trueblood, president, says that a considerable enlargement will be made this (1884) spring, the means having been provided by contributions of gen-

erous friends of the orphans. It was opened for the reception of pupils in June, 1871. There are sixty-two children in it at present, and between six and seven hundred have found a home there since it was opened. The county board pays twenty-five cents a day for the board of each child, "which provides for the wants of the family, including the matron," Mrs. Anna E. Stratton, nurse, seamstress, cook, and laundry help. There has always been a school and a teacher in the institution, where the children who are old enough are given a fair education. Mrs. Trueblood says, "Many are quick to learn, and they are also taught, out of school hours, to assist in any work that they are able to do. They are also taught in Sunday-school, in which their singing and memorizing of texts are very interesting."

Home for Friendless Women.—This institution is an outgrowth of the war. The soldiers, and floating population living by plunder and chance upon the soldiers, brought a plague of harlots here, and in May, 1862, Mayor Caven called the attention of the Council to the evil, and its effect in filling the jail with such inmates. He recommended the erection of a house of refuge for them, but nothing was done. In July of the year following the late Stoughton A. Fletcher made a proposition to the Council to give seven acres of ground just south of the city, between the Bluff and Three Notch roads, for a Reformatory, if the city would put a suitable house upon it. The donation was accepted, and five thousand dollars appropriated to the house. Plans were adopted, a board of trustees created, and contracts let. Then prices advanced so greatly under the influence of the war that the work was stopped in 1864, after eight thousand dollars had been expended and a fine stone basement built, and never resumed till recently, when it was taken in hand by one of the Catholic Sisterhoods, as related in the account of the Catholic Church and its charities here. Meanwhile, in 1866, a society for the aid and improvement of abandoned women was formed, with boards of trustees and directors, and with the aid liberally extended, and with the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association, a house of nine rooms was obtained on North Pennsylvania Street, for the service mainly

of female prisoners in the jail. Obvious good was the result, but the location was too public, and steps were taken to obtain a better situation. For this purpose the city and county each gave seven thousand five hundred dollars. A site on North Tennessee Street was found, and with the public appropriations and donations of city lots by James M. Ray, Wm. S. Hubbard, and Calvin Fletcher, and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, a suitable building was erected by May, 1870. It was dedicated May 21st, the services being conducted by Rev. Drs. Scott, Holliday, and Day. It was fifty-seven by seventy-five feet, three stories, with forty-nine comfortable rooms, and capable of housing healthfully one hundred inmates. On the 23d of September, four months after its dedication, it was nearly destroyed by fire, the loss exceeding the amount of insurance by several thousand dollars. The Home was temporarily removed to 476 North Illinois Street, and the burned building reconstructed in the same style and as substantially as before. The following statement has been kindly furnished for this work by Mrs. Todd, the treasurer:

The Indianapolis Home for Friendless Women was incorporated March 11, 1867. Inmates (adults and children) have averaged from five hundred to six hundred annually. Yearly expenditures from two thousand five hundred to three thousand dollars. Has received no funds from the city for several years. Mr. E. J. Peck left to it five thousand dollars. The income from this is its only permanent source of support. The county commissioners gave last year (1883) three hundred dollars. Its work-fund and the voluntary gifts of its friends supply the remainder. The trustees and managers are members of the various Protestant churches in the city. It is not controlled by any denomination.

Its board of managers are the following ladies: Mrs. Judge Newman, president; Mrs. J. L. Ketcham, vice-president; Mrs. N. A. Hyde, secretary; Mrs. C. N. Todd, treasurer; Mrs. J. M. Ray, Mrs. T. H. Sharpe, Mrs. J. H. Vajen, Mrs. Conrad Baker, Mrs. A. L. Rouche, Mrs. E. Eckert, Mrs. M. Byrkit, Mrs. Dr. Newcomer, Mrs. H. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Ohr, Mrs. Jane Trueblood, Mrs. H. Hadley, Mrs. C. W. Moores, Mrs. T. P. Haughey, Mrs. Dr. Carey, Mrs. G. D.

Emery, Mrs. Judge Gresham, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Mrs. Dr. Burgess, Mrs. Abram W. Hendricks, Mrs. H. B. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Coburn, Mrs. M. W. Burford, Mrs. Franklin Landers, Mrs. John T. Morrison.

Y. M. C. A.—The associations of a religious character which apply themselves to charitable purposes as a part of their scheme of duty, are affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association, of the origin and early history of which a brief sketch is given in the general history, and in the reference to the courses of lectures maintained in the city. In the other aspect of its services it deserves mention here, for its charitable ministrations have been unintermitting and invaluable. It has given much time and work to the establishment of mission Sunday-schools, and to the maintenance of religious services in waste places of the city where such a visitation was very improbable without such an agency. In 1871 it purchased the Exchange Block, on the east side of North Illinois Street, about half-way to Market from Washington, where had for several years been maintained the most fashionable saloon and gambling hell of the city. It had also been used as a variety theatre. The price was twenty-four thousand dollars. It was mostly paid or secured, the building reconstructed, reading-rooms and comfortable meetings provided, and later bath-rooms and gymnastic apparatus were added, and have made it as favorite a resort for healthful and moral purposes now as it used to be for purposes less commendable. Its resources are voluntary contributions wholly.

The Women's Christian Association is an auxiliary of this society, and a German branch co-operates with it, or used to. Prayer-meetings are held every day at 8 A.M., and the reading-rooms are open free every day from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. A fee of six dollars obtains the use of all the bathing conveniences and others of the gymnasium for a year. The officers of the association are Samuel Merrill, president; Thomas C. Day, vice-president; T. H. K. Enos, treasurer; John Kidd, recording secretary; Rev. John B. Brandt, general secretary. Mr. Brandt, however, resigned in 1884.

Besides the distinctively charitable associations, secret and public, thus far noticed, and the religious

associations that use their means and opportunities for benevolent work without organizing primarily for that purpose, there are a great many societies of workmen and persons connected by interests of one kind or another, like "trades unions," which give help to the needy of their members, but these are too numerous and, in the main, too evanescent to require notice here; little more could be said of them than the mention of their names and locations, and that is the work of a directory rather than a history.

Cemeteries.—**THE CITY CEMETERY.** In the general history is given an account, upon the authority of Mr. Nowland's memoirs, of the selection of the first cemetery in Indianapolis, called the "old graveyard" for one generation or more. It consisted of four acres on the east bank of the river, directly east of Governor's Island. The whole of the latter and a good deal of the other have been washed away. In 1834 the "new graveyard," as it was universally called,—it being a sort of fashion of those primitive times not to call things by their right names, thus making "Main" Street of Washington, "diagonal" of avenue, "new graveyard" of Union Cemetery,—was laid out east of the old one selected in 1821, extending from the border of that to Kentucky Avenue. The old one in time was taken altogether by the colored residents. The new one was very carefully platted and amply provided with carriage-ways to every little square. About 1850, William Quarles built a private vault there, near the Kentucky Avenue side, and was laid there two years later. Evergreens were profusely planted by lot-owners, and a number of the original forest-trees retained, so that in a few years the cemetery was made a very attractive spot, and the only place approaching a park about the town. The owners of the tract—Mr. McCarty, Dr. Coe, Mr. Blake, Mr. Ray, and John G. Brown—made an agreement that all lots remaining unsold after fifty years, and all to which no heirs or assigns of the original purchasers appeared, should become the property of the survivor, who proved to be James M. Ray, who assigned his rights to the First Presbyterian Church. The new or Union Cemetery contained five acres.

In 1852, Mr. Edwin J. Peck, president of the Vandalia Railroad, laid off seven and a half acres north

of both the old cemeteries into an addition. Messrs. Blake and Ray were associated in this cemetery too. It extended to the Vandalia tracks on the north and to West Street on the east, leaving an open tract of forest, beautifully undulating, between it and the river. This then belonged to a Philadelphia merchant firm, Siter, Price & Co., and was laid off in 1860 into a cemetery called Greenlawn, better planned and more expensively improved in graveled walks and sightly plats than either of its predecessors. It was never used. The southern portion, adjoining the old cemeteries, however, was largely used, or at least that part of it north of the "new graveyard." In 1862 the national government bought a narrow tract along the Vandalia railway for a graveyard for rebel prisoners who died here. Two or three hundred were buried here, but subsequently removed to Crown Hill, and the site is now used by the railroad company for its round-house, wood-house, water-tanks, and blacksmith-shops. These were begun in 1870. There has been much discussion of projects for procuring a cemetery site out of the city instead of these combined old cemeteries now called the City Cemetery, but nothing has come of it yet.

THE HEBREW CEMETERY was established in 1856 on three acres of ground directly south of the Catholic Female Reformatory, between the Bluff and Three Notch roads. The larger part of the space is still unfilled, the Jews being rather a healthy people for cemetery service.

THE LUTHERAN CEMETERY consists of ten acres purchased by the trustees of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church a little south of Pleasant Run, on the east side of the Three Notch road. Its plats are large, its drive-ways well graveled and graded, and it contains some handsome monuments.

THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY contains eighteen acres, on the plateau of the north bluff of Pleasant Run. It has been very handsomely but not uniformly improved. The north half is used mainly by the Irish, the south by the German Catholics. The most striking monument in it, or, indeed, in any cemetery about the city, is the little chapel erected to the memory of the old pastor of St. Mary's (German)

Church, Father Segrist, but there are several very pretty memorials of the dead in this little necropolis.

CROWN HILL CEMETERY.—This is the chief cemetery of Indianapolis, and grows constantly more conspicuous and more closely associated with the memories and interests of the city. Happily it is in the hands of a superintendent able to do full justice to the opportunities the situation gives him, by applying sound judgment and cultivated taste to its improvement. The history of Crown Hill and its conversion to its present uses is a very short one. It was a farm, partly used as a nursery by Martin Williams, about three miles northwest of the Circle, on the east side of the Michigan road. On it, and forming its north-western extremity, is the only earthly projection near the city that can be called a hill. It is nearly two hundred feet higher than the level of the river. On the 25th of September, 1863, an association was formed, with James M. Ray as president, Theodore P. Haughey as secretary, and Stoughton A. Fletcher, Jr., as treasurer, with seven directors, to provide a cemetery to take the place (when required) of the old City Cemetery. S. A. Fletcher, Sr., proposed to advance the money to purchase a site, without interest, and a committee selected Crown Hill. The farm, with the hill and some adjacent tracts needed to square the whole plat, contained two hundred and fifty acres and cost fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars. Frederick W. Chislett, of the Pittsburgh Cemetery, was chosen superintendent, and remains so, and is likely to till he dies. The dedication was made the following year, with a speech from ex-United States Senator Albert S. White, of Lafayette. Lots were rapidly bought and improvement systematically begun. Nothing was done at hap-hazard, but all, however scattered, as parts of a well-defined plan. It is now as beautiful a cemetery as there is in the world, excepting none of the celebrated mortuary achievements of the East,—Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, or Greenwood. This, of course, is mainly due to the superintendent, who determined at the outset to have none of the rectangular lots and railings that so disfigure some otherwise beautiful cemeteries. There are no fences nor railings, no formal squares, but winding drives and foot-walks mark the boundaries of burial-

plats, and roads follow the natural undulations of the surface. The forest-trees are left in their native beauty or trimmed only where disfigured, and in places where the farm was cleared for cultivation flowering trees and evergreens and flower-beds and borders are set, making by far the most attractive and tasteful resort about the city, and a resort that no impudence or vicious temerity can abuse, for the superintendent and his men live on the ground and keep watch upon it day and night.

In the first four years after the organization of the Cemetery Association was completed and the sale of lots commenced, the total amount of sales was \$172,060.70. In the past five years only \$54,298.17 of lots were sold in Greenwood, and in the first twelve years only \$128,892.49 in Spring Grove. The proceeds of lot-sales are to be applied to the improvement of the grounds. No profits are made and no dividends declared, nor can there ever be. Every purchaser of a lot is a stockholder as fully as every other one, and he has his right to a voice in what is done, but his benefits, outside of his burial rights, end there. The second article of incorporation says,—

“The distinct and irrevocable principle on which this association is founded and to remain forever (except as hereinafter allowed) is that the entire fund arising from the sale of burial-lots and the proceeds of any investment of said funds shall be and they are specifically dedicated to the purchase and improvement of the grounds for the cemetery, and keeping them durably and permanently inclosed and in perpetual repair through all future time, including all incidental expenses for approach to the cemetery and the proper management of the same, and that no part of such funds shall, as dividends, profits, or in any manner whatever, inure to the corporators.” The exception to the permanence of this provision is thus defined in the thirteenth article: that “after twenty-five years shall have expired from the organization of this corporation, by a vote of twenty-five of the corporators living in the county of Marion, Ind., and after a fund has accumulated which will amply and permanently provide for the preservation, sustaining, and ornamenting the cemetery, such alteration may be made at any annual meeting in the principles and

limitations of these articles as that out of the surplus funds of this cemetery or association contributions and appropriations may be made by the managers in aid of the poor of Indianapolis."

A burial-vault was early erected on one of the main lines of road, and near it on the south and east is the National Cemetery, where the dead of the Union army who died here, or whose bodies have been brought here, are buried. Here lies the body of Governor Morton among the men in whose service he sacrificed his health and strength, as they sacrificed their own in the service of the country. On the east of this section a chapel of Gothic architecture, striking and handsome, with burial-vaults attached, was built a few years ago at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Illinois Street, running out into the Westfield pike, passes the eastern side of the cemetery, where a gate opens into a long and, in summer, delightfully shady drive over to the improved portion of the grounds on the west. A road opened within a year or two extends Tennessee Street to the south side of the cemetery. The last is now chiefly used.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHURCHES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

THE primitive churches of the city and of the entire West, where there were no rituals or authoritative forms, differed little from each other in public observances or the rites of worship, and a stranger might easily mistake one for the other, as preachers are said to have done sometimes, till the sermon came to enlighten him. It was a rare sermon that did not betray the sectarian cast of the congregation. Now the points of identity or similarity have made a complete revolution. The differences are more discernible in forms and methods than sermons. It is a rare sermon now that indicates the sectarian attitude or tendency of the church. Forty and fifty years ago it was a rare one that did not. There

might be nothing precedent in the seating of the congregation, in the hymns or prayers or attitudes, to distinguish a Methodist from a Baptist meeting, but the sermon would do it. The tendency of the religious feeling of those days was to sects and separations. It magnified differences. It hunted more diligently than intelligently for Scriptural excuses for division. It perverted texts to support creeds and uncharitable criticisms of varying creeds. The best sermon was that which made the best array of plausibilities for sectarian separation. The truest preacher was he who could make most nearly incontestable the saving efficacy of what Baptist A. believed and the futility of what Methodist B. believed. Thus, as related in the general history, came frequent collisions and public debates and acrimonious feelings. The condition of society out of which they grew is hardly conceivable to a community that hears Rev. Myron Reed, of the Presbyterian Church, speak with fraternal warmth of the pious zeal of the Catholic Father Bessonies. It was little less than sinful in early days to commend anything that another church or preacher did. The rigidly righteous took it for a sinful compliance, a giving way to the worldly spirit, a warning of evil, if not worse. The iron fixedness of faith of the Puritans was the dominant characteristic of the religious element of the community. It had its admirable qualities for the generation in which it was active, but it passed away with other conditions of the times, and allowed the approach of the change in which to-day we rarely hear sectarian differences alluded to in the pulpit. The sermon in a Methodist Church might be acceptably preached in any other of the four score of churches of different creeds, and pulpits are exchanged with no disturbance of religious complacency. The changes of material condition are hardly more striking than the changes of moral condition. The log house, little handsomer or handier than the barn in the next field, has given place to stone and brick edifices that are as slightly as costly, the benches or split-bottomed chairs to carved and cushioned pews, the hearty but dissonant singing to the trim accuracy of a paid choir and a professional organist, the cheap exhorter and

extempore outgiving to the high-paid pastor and written sermon; but no one of these nor all together are more impressive to the thoughtful mind than the change which has so nearly obliterated the sectarian differences so obtrusive a generation ago. Church members may have grown more worldly-minded, more luxurious, more of the Gallio type, but they have certainly grown more charitable, not so much in the ready bestowal of money as the willing exercise of generous opinion and appreciation,—a far more commendable trait and harder to come by.

In the general history is given a brief sketch of the origin of each of the early churches, their location, and the character of their buildings. It will be unnecessary to repeat these points here, but it may be well to note that but a single church established in the first twenty years of the city's history remains in its original situation. Rev. Mr. Hyde, in his address at the opening of the new Plymouth Church, said the congregation first worshiped in the Senate chamber of the State-House, then in a hall on South Illinois Street, then in the State-House again, then in the front hall of the first Plymouth Church, now a part of the English "Quadrant," and added, "I believe this has been the history of all the larger congregations in the city. Of the churches that were here when I came that then thought they were occupying permanent homes, nearly all have moved and enlarged."

It is true that the first congregations of the larger denominations have moved once, at least, and some oftener. The Baptists, who had the first local habitation here in 1823, in a school-house on the north side of Maryland Street, between Tennessee and Mississippi, nearly opposite the residence of Henry Bradley, one of the leading members, first organized in the school-house on the point of Kentucky Avenue and Illinois Street in 1822. They moved to the southwest corner of Maryland and Meridian Streets in 1829, but not till they had petitioned the Legislature for the donation of a lot for a building site, and failed. The house here was a broad, squatty one-story brick, with a wooden bell-tower against a little frame school-house a hundred feet west. This was replaced a dozen years later by a finer structure

on the same site, and it burned one Sunday morning early in January, 1861, and then the church moved to its present site. This made the second removal for the Baptists. The Presbyterians built first, in 1824, on the site of the Exchange Block; moved to the *Times* office site in 1842, and to its present place in 1866,—two removals for them. The Methodists first had a log house, in 1825, on Maryland Street, a little west of Meridian, on the south side, and kept it till 1829. Then they built their first regular church edifice, and used it till 1846. Then they tore that down and built Wesley Chapel. They sold that in 1869 and built Meridian Church, making the fourth house and second removal. The Christians built their first church in 1835-36, on Kentucky Avenue. They moved to the present site of Central Chapel in 1852, one removal for them. The Catholics first built in a hackberry-grove on the military ground, near the corner of West and Washington Streets, in 1840. In 1850 St. John's Church was built, on Georgia Street, and in 1867 the Cathedral replaced it, making two removals for them. The Episcopalians alone of all the leading denominations have never changed. Their first church was on the spot where the present Christ Church stands. Few remains of any of the old churches are visible now. The first Episcopal Church was moved to Georgia Street near the canal, for a colored church, and burned the second or third year. The first Baptist Church on the old site, corner of Maryland and Meridian Streets, was torn down and the second burned down. The first Presbyterian Church—the old frame—was torn down, and so was the brick where the *Journal* building is. The first Christian Church, a frame, was preserved and is now a tenement-house. The first Methodist (log) Church was torn down. So was the first brick, but Wesley Chapel was changed to the late *Sentinel* building. Roberts' Chapel was incorporated in one of Martindale's blocks. The Fourth Presbyterian Church was put into Baldwin's Block, and Beecher's church is the body of Circle Hall. St. John's Catholic Church was torn away entirely when the Cathedral was built. The first Lutheran Church, 1838, near the southeast corner of Meridian and Ohio Streets, was torn away

entirely. It removed to the southwest corner of Alabama and New York Streets, where it remained for many years, and then moved up-town to the corner of Pennsylvania and Walnut Streets.

There are now eighty-eight churches in the city, each, with one or two exceptions, with a building of its own and erected for it. Of these the Methodists, including the German and Colored Conferences, and the Methodist Protestant, have twenty-four; the Presbyterians have fourteen; the Baptist, thirteen; the Catholics, seven; the Christians (formerly better known as "Disciples," or "Campbellites"), six; the Episcopalians, with the Episcopal Reformed, six; the Lutherans, six; the Congregationalists, two; the Hebrews, two; the German Reformed, three; the Evangelical Association, one; the Friends, one; United Presbyterian, one; United Brethren, one; Swedenborgian, one. In 1868, and for some time following, the Unitarians formed an organization here with the Rev. Henry Blanchard as pastor, and used the Academy of Music as a place of worship. But it has been dissolved for ten or twelve years. The Universalists had two churches here for a number of years, but now have none. The first was organized about forty years ago, but soon failed, and was re-organized in 1853, or replaced by an organization of the same views, of which Rev. B. F. Foster, Grand Secretary of the Odd-Fellows, and still the most eminent clergyman of that faith in the State, was the first pastor. In 1860 he was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Brooks for a year; resumed his pastorate for five years more, and was again succeeded, in 1866, by Rev. J. M. Austin, of New York. He resigned in about six months, and Mr. Foster, then State Librarian, resumed his pastoral charge and kept it till his civil office expired in 1869. Since then the church has had no pastor, no settled worship, and never had a building of its own. It used at one time or another the old court-house, the old seminary lecture-room (Mr. Beecher's first church), College Hall, Temperance Hall (where the *News* Block is), Masonic Hall, and the hall on the southwest corner of Delaware and Maryland Streets. In 1860 a personal difference in the original Universalist Church caused a secession under the lead of the eminent manufacturer, Mr.

John Thomas, and the colony bought a lot and built a house on Michigan Street near Tennessee. Of this Mr. Thomas became the sole owner, and when the church ceased to use it, as it did after the first year, while Rev. C. E. Woodbury and Rev. W. W. Curry (afterwards Secretary of State) were pastors, it was occupied by the Wesley Chapel (Methodist) Church during the time their own Meridian Church was in progress, and later by a division of Strange Chapel (Methodist), under the noted and eloquent J. W. T. McMullen, first colonel of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers. It is now occupied by the North Presbyterian (colored) Church. There are ten colored churches in the city,—four Methodist, four Baptist, one Presbyterian, and one Christian.

WHITE BAPTISTS.

First Baptist Church.—Although religious services were held in the new settlement as early as the spring of 1821, and continued occasionally, sometimes in the woods and sometimes in private houses, no church organization was made till the 10th of October, 1822. Then the First Baptist Church was formed. The history of this earliest of Indianapolis churches is told briefly in the old records which may be introduced here as of more interest than any second-hand account could be. The first entry says, "The Baptists at and near Indianapolis, having removed from various parts of the world, met at the school-house in Indianapolis (this was the first school-house near the point of junction of Illinois Street and Kentucky Avenue in August, 1822), and after some consultation, adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That we send for help, and meet at Indianapolis on the 20th day of September next for the purpose of establishing a regular Baptist Church at said place. That John W. Reding write letters to Little Flat Rock and Little Cedar Grove Churches for help. That Samuel McCormack (McCormick) write letters to Lick Creek and Franklin Churches for helps. Then adjourned."

The next entry reads thus: "Met according to adjournment; Elder Tyner, from Little Cedar Grove, attended as a help from that church, and after divine service went into business. Letters were received and read from Brothers Benjamin Barns, Jeremiah Johnson, Thomas Carter (the tavern-keeper), Otis

Hobart, John Hobart, Theodore V. Denny, John McCormack (McCormick), Samuel McCormack, John Thompson, and William Dodd, and sisters Jane Johnson, Nancy Carter, Nancy Thompson, Elizabeth McCormack, and Polly Carter. Then adjourned until Saturday morning, 10th October." That day the organization was completed, and the old record tells the event thus: "Met according to adjournment, and after divine service letters were read from John W. Reding and Hannah Skinner. Brother B. Barns was appointed to speak, and answer for the members; and Brother Tyner went into an examination, and finding the members sound in the faith, pronounced them a regular Baptist Church, and directed them to go into business. Brother Tyner was then chosen moderator, and John W. Reding, clerk. Agreed to be called and known by the name of the First Baptist Church at Indianapolis. Then adjourned till the third Saturday in October, 1822. J. W. Reding, clerk." There was not much form or ceremony observed in constituting this old church, and a later meeting, in which financial matters were the main subject of consideration, shows that there was as little pretension to worldly wealth among the members. "At a church meeting held at Indianapolis on the third Saturday of January, 1823, after divine service, Brother B. Barns, moderator, on motion, Brother J. Thompson was unanimously called to serve this church as a deacon, having previously been ordained. The reference taken up respecting a church fund, the brethren whose names here follows paid Brother J. Thompson twenty-five cents each: H. Bradley, J. W. Reding, S. McCormack, T. V. Denny, T. Carter, J. Hobart, D. Wood, J. Thompson. On motion, agreed that Brother B. Barns be sent as a help to constitute a church at White Lick, near the Bluffs of White River, when called on by the brethren at that place. Ordered, that Brothers T. Carter, H. Bradley, and D. Wood be a committee to make arrangements for a place of worship and report to the next meeting. J. W. Reding, clerk." The next entry says, "The committee chosen for the purpose of making arrangements for a place of worship, reported that the school-house may be had without interruption." Whether this school-house was the first one built in the town,

as above noted, or another on Maryland Street, north side, west of Tennessee Street, does not appear from the record, but it was probably the latter, and must have stood on or very near the site of Alexander Ralston's residence. A little single-room hewed log house did stand near that rather pretentious structure for several years after his death. On the third Saturday of June, 1823, a meeting was held at which Mr. Barnes, who had been the leading member of the organization from the start, "requested and was granted a letter of dismission." Following this is the statement, "Agreed, that Brother B. Barns be called to preach to this church once a month until the end of this year, to which Brother Barnes agreed." Thus the First Baptist Church had a complete organization, a place of worship, and a regular, though not frequent preacher in two years after the town was laid out.

As noted above, the church petitioned the Legislature in November, 1824, for a lot to build a house of worship upon, but failed. The order says, "On motion, agreed that the church petition the present General Assembly for a site to build a meeting-house upon, and that the southeast half of the shaded block 90 be selected, and that Brothers J. Hobart, H. Bradley, and the clerk be appointed a committee to bear the petition Saturday in February." What is meant by a "shaded block" can only be conjectured, but it probably referred to a grove that made a pleasant shelter. In the spring of 1825, Major Thomas Chinn, who lived on the north side of Maryland Street, pretty nearly opposite the site of the east end of the Grand Hotel, invited the church to meet at his residence during the summer, and they did. In June, 1825, a lot was purchased for a church building, and measures taken to finish a small frame house upon it for that use, but the matter was put off after an assessment was made on the fifteen adult males of the congregation of forty-eight dollars to pay for the lot, a little over three dollars each. In 1826, Rev. Cornelius Duvall, of Kentucky, was called to the charge of the church, but he never accepted or never acted, and in December, 1826, Rev. Abraham Smock was called for one year, accepted and set to work. During his pastorate the lot on the southwest corner

of Meridian and Maryland Streets was purchased, and in 1829 the first Baptist Church building erected, as above related. This was removed fifteen or twenty years afterwards and a handsome church with a fine spire erected, which was burned the first Sunday in 1861, when the present site, on the north-west corner of New York and Pennsylvania Streets, was obtained and built upon.

Rev. Abraham Smock remained pastor till 1830, when he resigned and left the church without a pastor for some years, though several ministers preached statedly, and one, Rev. Byron Lawrence, in 1832 was requested to "preach as frequently as he can on Lord's day for six months." Under the stated arrangement Revs. Jamison Hawkins (grandfather of Nicholas McCarty), Byron Lawrence, and Ezra Fisher preached till February, 1834, when Mr. Fisher was called to be the stated preacher of the church. He retired in the fall or winter of 1834, and Rev. T. C. Townsend was requested to preach till a regular pastor was obtained. Then in July, 1835, came Rev. and Dr. John L. Richmond, who served for six or eight years, and was one of the best known and esteemed clergymen and physicians in the town. He was a good deal of a humorist and one of the most eccentric men both in appearance and conduct who ever lived here, but withal a genuine Christian and a noble man. It was told of him that he once silenced a braggart who was boasting of the fertility of his farm, particularly in pumpkins, by telling him that "his farm was nothing to one he (the doctor) had seen recently." "Why, what could that farm do?" "The pumpkins grew so thick all over one of the fields that if a man would kick one on one side of the field it would shake those against the fence on the other side." The laugh of the company at this sally stopped the boaster from repeating his folly. In 1843, Rev. George C. Chandler succeeded Dr. Richmond, who was himself succeeded by Rev. T. R. Cressy in 1847, and he in 1852 by Rev. Sydney Dyer, who attained considerable distinction as a poet, and published a volume of poems about 1856. Rev. J. B. Simmons followed, and remained till 1861. After the burning of the church in that year the congregation worshiped in Masonic Hall till the new

edifice was completed. It was begun in 1862. Rev. Henry Day succeeded Mr. Simmons in 1861, and remained till a few years ago. The present pastor is Rev. Henry C. Mabie. The number of members is five hundred and sixty-nine; Sunday-school pupils, about five hundred; value of property, about sixty-five thousand dollars.

South Street Baptist Church.—This was at first a mission church, established by the old First or Home Church, which purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Noble and South Streets about 1867, and built a small but pretty chapel there. In 1869 a number of the members of the parent church, whose places of residence made a church more convenient there than away off at University Square, formed an organization, and with a membership of seventy-six took the mission building as a gift from the old congregation and at once established a flourishing church there. A handsome new building replaced the mission house a few years ago. Pastor, Rev. I. N. Clark. Membership, two hundred and ninety-five; Sunday-school pupils, three hundred and fifty; value of property, about twenty thousand dollars.

Garden Baptist Church.—This also was a mission established in 1866 on Tennessee Street, and then removed to the corner of Washington and Missouri Streets. It finally built its own house on Bright Street. Pastor, Rev. B. F. Patt. Membership, one hundred; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and fifty; value of property, six thousand dollars.

North Baptist Church.—This, like the other two, was a mission branch of the old First Church, established on the corner of Broadway and Cherry Streets, where it still is. The present pastor is Rev. Daniel D. Read. Membership, one hundred and thirty-one; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and fifty; value of property, about eight thousand dollars.

Third Baptist Tabernacle, though named in the city directory with a pastor, Rev. Christopher Wilson, and located on Rhode Island Street, does not appear in the official list of the Association.

German Baptist Church.—Pastor, Rev. August Boelter, corner of Davidson and North Streets.

Mount Zion Baptist Church, Second and Lafayette Streets. Pastor, Rev. William Singleton.

New Bethel Baptist Church, Beeler Street. Rev. Jacob R. Raynor, pastor.

Judson Baptist Church, Fletcher Avenue, reported disorganized. These last four churches, like the Tabernacle, do not appear in the authoritative lists of the Association, but do in the directory.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

Second Baptist Church, north side of Michigan, east of West. Pastor, Rev. James M. Harris.

Corinthian Baptist Church, corner of North and Railroad Streets. Pastor, Rev. R. Bassett.

Olive Baptist Church, Hosbrook, between Grove and Pine Streets. Pastor, Rev. Anderson Simmons.

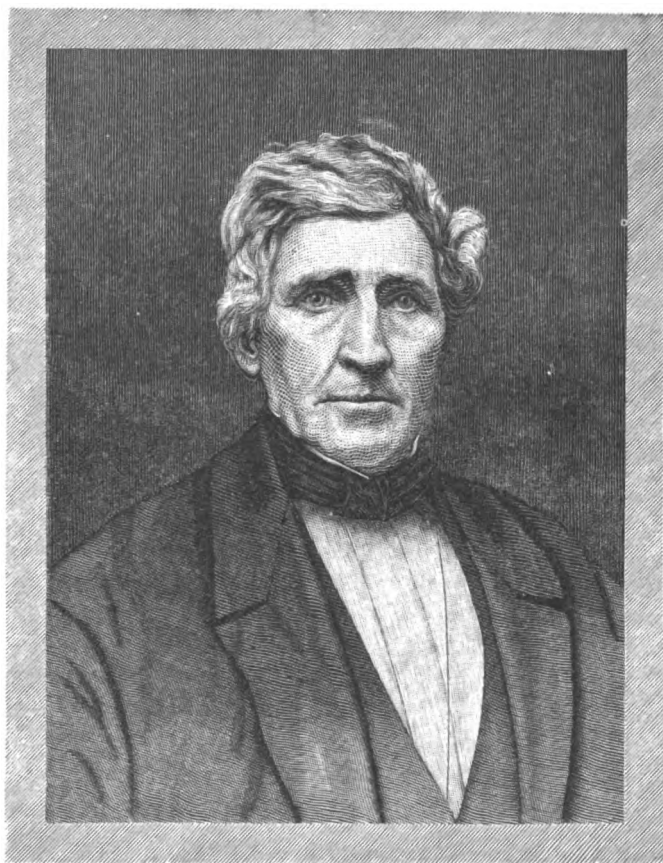
South Calvary Baptist Church, corner of Maple and Morris Streets. Rev. Thomas Smith, pastor.

PRESBYTERIANS.

First Presbyterian Church.—The sectarian differences which became so strongly marked in the different denominations of Indianapolis, after separate organizations had been made and separate places of worship established, were measurably suppressed in the first years of the settlement, and union meetings were frequent in which all denominations joined. Nevertheless each had occasionally worship and sermons of its own. In August, 1822, as we have seen, the Baptists took the first steps to form a distinct denominational organization. The Presbyterians followed on the 23d of February, 1823. Previously they had been preached to by Rev. Ludlow G. Gaines, —the same as the "Ludwell Gains" and "Ludwell G. Gains" who entered several tracts of land in Decatur township in 1821,—and during the year 1822 Rev. David C. Proctor was engaged as a missionary. The old school-house was the cradle of this church, as well as the First Baptist. The organization was made here on the 6th of March, 1823, after one or two previous meetings, and on the 22d of March trustees were appointed. The formal constitution of the church was completed with fifteen members July 5, 1823. Subscriptions were at once obtained, and a lot purchased on the northwest corner of Market and Pennsylvania Streets, where a frame building, the first church edifice in the place, was partially built the same year and finished the following summer, 1824,

at a cost for site and house of twelve hundred dollars. Mr. Gaines and Mr. Proctor both appear to have served as "stated supply" in the first days of the church's existence, and Mr. Proctor was pastor for a short time till the accession of Rev. George Bush in September, 1824, who continued till June, 1828, and remained in the town till March, 1829. Mr. Bush, as elsewhere noticed, became subsequently, on removing to the East, one of the most conspicuous heresiarchs in this country. His theological vagaries were equaled by his learning, however, and he always commanded attention and respect. It was thought by the community that his eccentricities of faith had something to do with the severance of his pastoral relation to the First Presbyterian Church here. Succeeding him came Rev. John R. Moreland, from 1829 to 1832. Rev. William A. Holliday succeeded him in 1832, continuing till 1835. A couple of years later he took charge of the old seminary, and figured prominently as one of the early educators of the city, as well as one of its most honored moral guides and instructors.

REV. WILLIAM ADAIR HOLLIDAY.—The parents of the subject of this biographical sketch were Samuel Holliday and Elizabeth Martin, both of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The former was associate judge of the Marion County Circuit Court, and officiated at the trial of Hudson, Sawyer, and the Bridges, in 1824, for murdering Indians. They are said to have been the only white men executed for this crime. It was said by Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Indian Trials," "Judge Holliday was one of the best and most conscientious men I ever knew." Elizabeth Martin Holliday was the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Martin, and the sister of Rev. William Martin, a prominent pioneer preacher of Indiana, familiarly known as Father Martin. William Adair Holliday, born July 16, 1803, in Harrison County, Ky., at the age of three years removed with his parents to Preble County, Ohio, and from thence in 1815 to Wayne County, Ind., after which Marion County, as then constituted, became the permanent residence of the family. The early years of Mr. Holliday were fraught with many of the deprivations incident to the life of the early settler. Few



William A. Holliday

opportunities for education were afforded, and the means for obtaining those advantages so limited as to make a thorough scholastic training a work requiring not only perseverance but often great sacrifice. William A. Holliday, being ambitious for instruction superior to that offered at home, walked from his father's farm to Hamilton, Ohio, and there attended school. Subsequently he went to Bloomington, and from thence to the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1829. Having chosen the ministry as his life-work, he traveled on horseback to Princeton, N. J., and there pursued a theological course, after which he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. At the close of his studies he preached with great acceptability at Goshen, N. Y., to the congregation of which Dr. Fisk had been pastor, and would have been called to that important pastoral charge had he not discouraged the movement under a conviction that he ought to labor in the West. In 1832 he accepted an invitation to supply the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, over which charge he ministered two years. Subsequently he devoted himself to missionary labor among feeble churches in Indiana and Kentucky, combining the work of preaching with that of a teacher. From 1841 until his death Indianapolis was his home. He was in 1864 elected professor of Latin and modern languages in Hanover College, of which he had long been a trustee, and for two years rendered gratuitous service in that capacity, resigning in June, 1866. His own early struggles for a thorough education gave him a deep sympathy with young men similarly situated, and inspired him with a deep interest in their efforts to secure opportunities for thorough education. A desire to promote this prompted him to give while yet living, out of a moderate estate, property which sold for twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of endowing a professorship of mental philosophy and logic in Hanover College. The following tribute is paid by Rev. Dr. J. H. Nixon, a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to his scholastic attainments and piety: "His prayers and counsels and influence were always heartily given to every good work. He was a man of deep piety, of much learning, and

of most excellent spirit. His habits of study were continued to the close of his life. He read daily the Scriptures in the original. He kept well abreast of the religious literature of the day, and yet was a careful and thoughtful student of passing events. So modest was he that few except his intimate friends knew the treasures of learning he had gathered. He had been for several years stated clerk of Muncie Presbytery, and was a regular and valued member of the church courts. For many years he was a member of the congregation of the First Church of Indianapolis, of which he had formerly acted as pastor, and was a most punctual and earnest attendant upon the ministry of the Word and the prayer-meetings, and ever ready to afford his pastor the benefit of his counsels, sympathies, and prayers." Mr. Holliday was married to Miss Lucia Shaw Cruft, to whom were born seven children. Two of these died in infancy, and a third at the age of fourteen years. The four survivors are Rev. Wm. A. Holliday, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, N. J., Margaret G. Holliday, a missionary of the Presbyterian board at Tabriz, Persia, John H. Holliday, founder and editor of *The Indianapolis News*, and Francis T. Holliday, its publisher. The death of Rev. William A. Holliday occurred Dec. 16, 1866, in his sixty-fourth year, and that of Mrs. Holliday Jan. 17, 1881, in her seventy-sixth year. She was a native of Boston, coming from Puritan stock numbering in its branches many eminent and worthy people of New England. Her grandfather, with whom she lived for some years during childhood, was the Rev. William Shaw, for more than fifty years a pastor at Marshfield, Mass., and she was trained in all the rugged New England virtues. Two of her brothers settling on the Wabash at an early day, she removed to Indiana in 1826, making her home at Terre Haute and Carlisle until married.

Mrs. Holliday was a woman of rare strength and charm of character. Prominent and devoted in her religious life, among the foremost in the benevolent and missionary work which falls peculiarly to the hand of woman, she yet illustrated the words of Lord Lyttleton, that "a woman's noblest station is retreat,"

and reserved for the sanctity of home and the narrower circle of intimate and loving friends that fuller exhibition of a thoroughly developed and symmetrical life, which will cause her memory to be cherished as a precious incense. In her girlhood she enjoyed only the ordinary common-school education incident to that period in the State of her birth; but she was all her life an omnivorous reader, was endowed with unusual perception, and was withal a deep and logical thinker. With these faculties she became a woman of great and varied information, of clear and strong judgment, and a ready and capable conversationalist and reasoner.

Cheerfulness and sympathy were prominent traits of her character, and these probably were the explanation of the strong hold she secured and retained upon her friends. Throughout her long life, checked with hardships inseparable from the lines in which it was cast, she ever had a smiling face, a warm hand, a sympathetic heart for everybody. In her Christian affection she was no "respector of persons," and from every walk and station of life there came at her death the sincerest grief, because "a friend has fallen." One of the most unselfish of women, forgetting herself entirely to serve others, she received the reward of a devotion from her family, and of sincere affection from those who lived within the influence of her deeds, which was conspicuous because of its rarity.

Rev. James W. McKennan succeeded Mr. Holliday in February, 1835, and remained till 1840, when Rev. Phineas D. Gurley followed and remained till 1849. Mr. Gurley was the cotemporary and friend of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of the other Presbyterian Church,—separated and by no means generally friendly in those days like other sects,—and in after-years, as the pastor of a church in Washington City, attained a national reputation. For about two years the church remained without a pastor, and then Rev. John A. McClung, of Kentucky, was called. He was a brother of the distinguished lawyer, politician, and duelist of Mississippi, Col. Alexander McClung, and for many years had himself been one of the leading lawyers of his State. At that time he was sceptical, and is said by his friends to have converted

himself by a close study of the prophecies. Whether this was true or not, he was more profoundly versed in the prophecies, and treated them more frequently and fully in his sermons, than any man that ever filled a pulpit in Indianapolis, or probably any other city. In his younger days he compiled a volume of stories of the adventures of the pioneers of Kentucky called "Western Adventures," which was a very popular and widely-read book, though now out of print. Mr. McClung remained here till 1855. Some years afterwards, probably during the war, he was drowned in the Niagara River,—some thought by suicide,—a few miles below Buffalo. His daughter was married to a son of Edmund Browning, of the old Washington Hall Hotel. Rev. T. L. Cunningham followed Mr. McClung in October, 1855, and remained till 1858, marrying here the daughter of Governor John Brough, of Ohio, previously for many years president of the Madison Railroad here. For two years the church remained without a pastor, when Rev. John Howard Nixon came in 1860 and remained till 1869. Rev. R. D. Harper succeeded him, and resigned in 1876 to take charge of a church in Philadelphia. The present pastor, Rev. Myron W. Reed, took charge of the church in 1876.

In the old frame church on Pennsylvania Street was conducted during most of its existence the "Union Sunday-school," which formed so conspicuous a part of the moral agencies of the early settlement, and a still more conspicuous part of the celebration of the Fourth of July. The first meeting was held on the 6th of April, 1823, in Caleb Scudder's cabinet-shop, on the south side of the State-House Square. It continued through the summer, till cold weather began to come in the fall, with about seventy pupils,—a very creditable number for a little village in the woods of not more than five hundred souls all told. In 1824 it was revived, and thenceforward carried on in the Presbyterian Church, constantly increasing in average attendance, and not suspended on account of the weather. The average ran up from forty the first year to fifty the next, seventy-five the third, one hundred and six the fourth, and one hundred and fifty the fifth, by which time a library of one hundred and fifty volumes had been

accumulated of the little marble-paper backed Sunday-school literature of the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain" school. On April 24, 1829, the Methodists, having completed their first church, and the first brick church in the town, drew off to themselves. The Baptists colonized their school in 1832, leaving the Presbyterians alone. In 1829 the Sunday-schools formed a prominent feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July for the first time, and for thirty years following were either the chief or sole feature of that national ceremony.

The old church was abandoned in 1842, when a new brick was built on the corner of Circle Street and Market, the site of the present *Journal* building, during the pastorate of Rev. P. D. Gurley. After this the old house came to base uses. It was a carpenter- or carriage-shop for a little while, and an occasional assembly-hall for chance gatherings that could not go anywhere else. It was torn down or moved away in 1845 or 1846. The new church was dedicated May 6, 1843, and cost about eight thousand three hundred dollars. The present structure was begun in 1864. The west end, or chapel, containing Sunday-school rooms, lecture-room, social-room, and pastor's study, was completed and occupied in 1866. The main building and audience-hall were finished and opened for service Dec. 29, 1870. The present membership of the First Church is three hundred and sixty-five; Sunday-school pupils, three hundred and eighty-one; estimated value of property, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Second Presbyterian Church.—This was better known, even in Indianapolis, for a good many years as "Beecher's Church." It was organized with fifteen members Nov. 19, 1838, in the "lecture-room," or main upper room, of the old seminary. Henry Ward Beecher came as its first pastor July 31, 1839. The old seminary room continued to be the place of worship for over a year. On the 4th of October, 1840, the frame building erected for it on the corner of Circle and Market Streets, directly opposite to that occupied a year or two later by the new First Church, was completed and dedicated, though the basement-room was occupied previously. Thus the Second Church was fully launched on what has proved to

be a prosperous and beneficent career. The division was not the effect of any local or personal dissension, but grew out of the same influences that produced the separation into the "Old" and "New" School Churches. Mr. Beecher made this church, during seven years of its life and his, the most conspicuous in the State. In 1843 or thereabouts he delivered in this church on Sunday nights the "Lectures to Young Men," which gave him his first reputation abroad, and which were soon after republished by an Eastern house. About the same time he conducted a revival, in which he secured the conversion of some of the "fast" young men about town. A year or two later he spoke out on the slavery issue with so unequivocal an utterance that some of his parishioners of an adverse political inclination got up and walked out of the house. A few left the church altogether. At the same time, and, in fact, all the time, he waged relentless war on liquor drinking and selling, following up the reform movement begun here by the "Washingtonians" under Mr. Matthews. In the course of this discussion he was brought into collision with a Mr. Comegys, of Lawrenceburg, then an extensive distiller, but previously a clerk of the eminent merchant, Nicholas McCarty, and a well-known citizen here. The debate grew so acrimonious that the distiller hinted at a personal interview and a physical discussion, to which Mr. Beecher replied (the correspondence appeared in the *Journal*) that if his antagonist wanted to fight, he (Beecher) "would take a woman and a Quaker for his seconds." Mr. Beecher left the church early in the fall of 1847, closing his pastorate on the 19th of September.

Rev. Clement E. Babb succeeded Mr. Beecher in the Second Church May 7, 1848, and remained till the 1st of January, 1853. Mr. Babb was succeeded by Rev. Thornton A. Mills, after an interval of a year, Jan. 1, 1854, remaining till Feb. 9, 1857. He was chosen secretary of the committee on education of the General Assembly, the duties of which required his residence in New York. He died there suddenly June 19, 1867. Rev. George P. Tindall succeeded, Aug. 6, 1857, and remained till Sept. 27, 1863. Rev. Hanford A. Edson, now of the Memorial

Church, followed Mr. Tindall, Jan. 17, 1864. Rev. William A. Bartlett served the church for several years in the interval since Mr. Edson left it for his later charge, and Rev. Arthur D. Pearson succeeded him for a short time. The present pastor is Rev. James McLeod. The old edifice, on Circle and Market Streets, was abandoned in December, 1867, when the chapel of the new one, northwest corner of Pennsylvania and Vermont Streets, was ready for occupancy. This building, one of the finest in the city or the State, was begun in 1864, the corner-stone laid May 14, 1866, the chapel occupied Dec. 22, 1867, and the completed edifice dedicated Jan. 9, 1870. The value of the property is now probably one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The membership is eight hundred and four; Sunday-school pupils, six hundred and thirty-nine.

Third Presbyterian Church was organized by the Presbytery of Muncie, at the residence of Caleb Scudder, Sept. 23, 1851, twenty-one members of the old First Church getting letters of dismission for that purpose. The leading men were James Blake, Caleb Scudder, John W. Hamilton, Horatio C. Newcomb, Nathaniel Bolton, Dr. William Clinton Thompson, and Charles B. Davis. They first met for worship in Temperance Hall,—now the *News* building,—and erected the present church, northeast corner of Illinois and Ohio Streets, in 1859. Rev. David Stevenson was the first pastor. He has been succeeded by Rev. George Heckman, Rev. Robert Sloss, and Rev. H. M. Morey. Just at this time the church, now known as the "Tabernacle," has no pastor. The membership is three hundred and thirty-five. The Sunday-school, organized Oct. 26, 1851, has two hundred and ninety-five pupils; the value of the property, about sixty thousand dollars.

Fourth Presbyterian Church.—This is a colony of the Second Church as the Third is of the First Church, and was formed almost at the same time. The Fourth was organized on the 30th of November, 1851, by twenty-four members of the Second Church, who were given letters of dismission. Samuel Merrill, Lawrence M. Vance, John L. Ketcham, Alexander H. Davidson, Alexander Graydon, Horace Bassett, Joseph K. Sharpe, Henry S. Kellogg were

among the prominent members in this organization. The first pastor was Rev. George M. Maxwell, of Marietta, Ohio. In 1857, September 13th, a fine church edifice was completed and dedicated on the southwest corner of Delaware and Market Streets, now forming part of the Baldwin Block, the congregation selling it a dozen years ago and moving up town to the northwest corner of Pratt and Pennsylvania Streets. Mr. Maxwell retired from ill-health in November, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Brooks in October, 1859. He remained till 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles H. Marshall. The present pastor is Rev. A. H. Carrier. Membership, two hundred and twenty; Sunday-school scholars, two hundred and ninety; value of property, probably sixty thousand dollars.

Fifth Presbyterian Church is a colony of the Third, which purchased a frame mission Sunday-school house on Blackford Street, between Vermont and Michigan, in the fall of 1866, and in October the Indianapolis Presbytery authorized the organization of the Fifth Presbyterian Church here, with eighteen members,—twelve from the Third, one from the First, and five from churches out of the city. The present house, on the southwest corner of Michigan and Blackford Streets, was erected in 1873. The first pastor was the Rev. William B. Chamberlin. Present pastor, Rev. Joshua R. Mitchell. Membership, two hundred and ninety-four; Sunday-school pupils, three hundred and eighty; value of property, probably fifteen thousand dollars.

Sixth Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Nov. 20, 1867, with twenty-one members, and a handsome brick house built on the northeast corner of Union and McCarty Streets in a few years after. The first pastor was Rev. J. B. Brandt, so long secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had two or three successors, but the pastorate is now vacant. The membership is seventy-five; the Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and sixty-two; value of property, probably ten thousand dollars.

Seventh Presbyterian Church.—This was originally a mission branch of the First Church on Elm Street near Cedar. It was the suggestion of an old member of that body, William R. Craig, who hoped

to reduce to better order a troublesome juvenile population of the southeast quarter of the city by the influence of a Sunday-school. The scheme worked well, and the mission Sunday-school, established in an old carpenter-shop in 1865, grew into a mission church and a new frame building, on a lot donated by the late Calvin Fletcher and his partners in a tract of city property, in December of that year. The parent church gave Rev. W. W. Sickles as stated supply at the outset, but in 1867, November 27, a church was organized with twenty-three members. Rev. C. M. Howard was the first pastor, who resigned in 1869, and was succeeded for a time by Rev. J. B. Brandt, but finally in 1870 by Rev. Charles H. Raymond. Rev. L. G. Hay preceded him for a few months. Pastorate vacant. Membership, two hundred and fifty-six; Sunday-school pupils, three hundred; value of property, about three thousand dollars.

Eighth Presbyterian Church (Indianola).—Organized Oct. 1, 1871, with seven members. The first pastor was Rev. J. R. Sutherland. Rev. T. C. Horton, stated supply. Location, northeast corner of Market and Drake Streets. Membership, sixty; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and sixty-six; value of property, probably three thousand dollars.

North Presbyterian Church (Colored).—Organized Feb. 18, 1872, with fourteen members. The first pastor was Rev. L. Faye Walker. Church dissolved in 1880, and reorganized as a colored Presbyterian Church. The building is that on Michigan Street near Tennessee, originally erected by one of the extinct Universalist congregations. The pastor is Rev. William A. Alexander; membership, thirty; Sunday-school pupils, forty-five; value of property, probably eight thousand dollars.

Tenth Presbyterian, or Memorial Church.—The origin of the Memorial Presbyterian Church is to be traced to the action of the session of the Second Presbyterian Church in the winter of 1869–70, during the pastorate of the Rev. H. A. Edson. It was the desire to signalize the memorial year of Presbyterian reunion by the establishment of another mission. At a meeting of the session, March 17, 1870, a committee was appointed to secure ground for that purpose in the northeast quarter of the city.

Lots were accordingly purchased at the southwest corner of Christian Avenue and Bellefontaine Street, and a temporary building was erected. On the 8th of May, at four o'clock P.M., the house was dedicated, a Sabbath-school having been held there for the first time at 8.30 A.M. of the same day. At first the enterprise gave small promise of success. The Sunday-school had a vacation, and an offer for the purchase of the property was favorably considered. Better counsel, however, prevailed, and at a meeting of the session, Oct. 13, 1870, the whole work was committed to the Young Men's Association of the Second Church. It was prosecuted with energy, and in February, 1873, forty persons reported themselves desirous of entering a formal church organization. At a special meeting of Indianapolis Presbytery, March 3, 1873, the project was fully considered, and the church was constituted March 12th. Immediately upon his release from his former field, Mr. Edson began work on the new ground, holding the first service on the first Sabbath of April. The present site, on the northwest corner of Christian Avenue and Ash Street, was at once purchased for a permanent edifice. On the 7th of April, 1874, the cornerstone was laid, and worship was conducted for the first time in the chapel, March 7, 1875.

A printed report of the board of trustees, January, 1884, shows a property valued at twenty thousand dollars, with considerable resources in real estate, and subscriptions for the continuance and completion of the enterprise. The officers of the society are at present as follows: Pastor, Hanford A. Edson; Ruling Elders, Benjamin A. Richardson, George W. Stubbs, Joseph G. McDowell, James H. Lowes, William P. Ballard, Frank F. McCrea; Deacons, E. A. Burkert, W. J. Roach, Charles H. Libean, C. W. Overman, P. M. Pursell, Joseph E. Cobb, H. H. Linville, I. H. Herrington, A. J. Diddle; Trustees, George W. Stubbs, A. G. Fosdyke, J. H. Lowes, J. W. Elder, C. C. Pierce. Membership, three hundred and sixteen; Sunday-school pupils, four hundred and fifty.

REV. HANFORD A. EDSON, D.D.—The Edson family are of English nationality, and trace their lineage from Deacon Samuel Edson, of Bridgewater,

Mass., and his wife Susanna, the former of whom died July 9, 1692, and his wife February 20, 1699. In the direct line of descent was Jonah, born July 10, 1751, who died July 21, 1831. To his wife Betsey were born fourteen children, of whom Freeman is the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. His birth occurred Sept. 24, 1791, in Westmoreland, N. H., and his death June 24, 1883, in his ninety-second year. He studied medicine with Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, and also at Yale College, and at the close of the second war with Great Britain, in 1814, settled at Scottsville, N. Y., in the practice of his profession. Hanford A., his son, born in Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 14, 1837, was named for his maternal grandfather, one of the earliest settlers in Western New York. He enjoyed early advantages of tuition at home and at the neighboring district school, and entering the sophomore class of Williams College, Massachusetts, graduated from that institution in 1855. For a large part of the three following years he was instructor in Greek and mathematics in Geneseo Academy, New York. In September, 1858, he was admitted to the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and for two years prosecuted the study of divinity. In May, 1860, he repaired to Europe and was matriculated in the University of Halle, where especial attention was given to theology and philosophy under the instruction of Tholock, Julius Müller, and Erdman. After extended tours in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England, hastened by the war, he returned home. Being licensed to preach by Niagara Presbytery at Lyndonville, Oct. 29, 1861, he assumed charge of the Presbyterian Church at Niagara Falls, and remained until called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, where his labors began Jan. 17, 1864. He discontinued his relations with this parish, and became the pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, on the 1st of April, 1873.

Dr. Edson has been the recipient of many ecclesiastical honors. In 1873 he represented the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the National Congregational Council in New Haven, Conn.; and, in 1878, he was commissioned to the same duty

before the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Newark, N. J. He has written largely for the press, and is the author of various magazine articles and published sermons and addresses. Among the latter may be mentioned commencement address at McLean Institute, 1864; commencement address before the theological societies of Marietta College, 1867; address at the dedication of the library and chapel of Wabash College, 1872; commencement address before the theological societies of Hanover College, 1873; semi-centennial address before the synods of Indiana, 1876. His thanksgiving sermon, Nov. 26, 1868, is said to have given special impulse to the establishment of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Dr. Edson was married, July 16, 1867, to Helen M., daughter of William O. Rockwood, Esq., of Indianapolis, and has had the following children: William Freeman, Mary, Hanford Wisner, Elmer Rockwood, Helen Mar, and Caroline Moore. Of these the four last named are living.

Eleventh Presbyterian Church, east side of Olive, north of Willow Street. Organized April 18, 1875, with thirty-seven members. Rev. William B. Chamberlin was the first pastor. Present supply, Rev. C. H. Raymond. Membership, eighty-eight; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and fifty; value of property, probably four thousand dollars.

Twelfth Presbyterian Church, south side of Maryland Street, west of West Street. Organized June 14, 1876, with fourteen members. First pastor, Rev. E. L. Williams. Rev. C. C. Herriott until very recently was pastor. Membership, one hundred and six; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and fifty-one; value of property, probably three thousand dollars.

Thirteenth Presbyterian Church.—This is a mission of the Second Church recently organized on Alabama Street, near the Exposition building and fair ground.

METHODISTS.

Wesley Chapel.—The Methodists of the first settlement of Indianapolis do not seem to have made a church organization till after the Indianapolis Circuit had been constituted by Rev. William Cravens, of the Missouri Conference, in 1822. How long after, or



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just when, there is no record to show. As early as 1821, Rev. James Scott came here from the St. Louis Conference and held services at private houses, and on the 12th of September, 1822, a camp-meeting was held on the farm of James Givan, on what is now East Washington Street, near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. It was probably at this time that the Indianapolis Circuit, in connection with the Missouri Conference, was constituted. In 1825 there was a division of the Conference, and this circuit was attached to the Illinois Conference. At this time the Methodists of the town had an organization, and probably had had for a couple of years. In that year they rented a hewed log house on the south side of Maryland Street, on the corner of the alley east of the east end of the Grand Hotel, and worshiped there till they removed to the first old brick church on the southwest corner of Circle and Meridian Streets in 1829. This first building cost them three thousand dollars, and remained till the walls cracked in 1846, when it was replaced by Wesley Chapel at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

From the first visit of a Methodist preacher here in 1821, till the division of the church in 1842-43, was a period of twenty years of primitive Methodism, —extempore sermons, "lined out" hymns, congregational singing, separation of the sexes in church, and a sort of clerical uniform for the preachers resembling a little the Quaker fashion. During this now historical period the appointments to this circuit will be interesting:

<i>Preacher.</i>	<i>Presiding Elder.</i>
1821...Rev. Wm. Cravens (circuit).	None.
1822-23...Rev. Jas. Scott (circuit).	Rev. Samuel Hamilton.
1823-24...Rev. Jesse Hale and Rev. George Horn (circuit).	" William Beauchamp.
1825 ..Rev. John Miller (circuit).	" John Strange.
1825-26...Rev. Thomas Hewston (circuit).	" " "
1826-27...Rev. Edwin Ray (circuit).	" " "
1827-28...Rev. N. Griffith (circuit).	" " "
1828-29...Rev. James Armstrong (stationed).	" " "
1829-32...Rev. Thomas Hitt (stationed).	" Allen Wiley.
1832-33...Rev. Benjamin O. Stevenson (stationed).	" John Strange.
1833...Rev. C. W. Ruter (stationed).	" Allen Wiley.
1833-34...Rev. C. W. Ruter (stationed).	" James Havens.

<i>Preacher.</i>	<i>Presiding Elder.</i>
1834-35...Rev. Edward R. Ames (stationed).	Rev. James Havens.
1835-36...Rev. J. C. Smith (stationed).	" " "
1836-37...Rev. A. Eddy (stationed).	" " "
1837-38...Rev. J. C. Smith (stationed).	" A. Eddy.
1838-39...Rev. A. Wiley (stationed).	" " "
1839-40... " " " "	" " "
1840-41...Rev. W. H. Goode (stationed).	" James Havens.
1841-42...Rev. W. H. Goode (stationed).	" " "

There are but few survivors of this early period of the Methodist Church here. Rev. John C. Smith is still living in the city, and a few years ago published an interesting book of reminiscences of the prominent preachers and the religious condition of the country at that time. Rev. Greenly H. McLaughlin, though too young to be in the ministry then, was a member of the church and well remembers the early incidents of its history.

REV. GREENLY H. McLAUGHLIN.—The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was James, a native of Scotland, who married Nancy Franklin, and emigrating to America settled near Richmond, Va. Among their children was John, who was born in Virginia, and married Miss Herod, a native of Virginia. Their children were James, Francis, John, William, Nancy, and Mary. John, with his family, removed from Virginia to Pittman's Station, Ky., in 1781. His son William, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Virginia Dec. 19, 1779, and died March 26, 1836. He was reared in Kentucky, and later in life removed to Ohio. He married, Dec. 31, 1812, Miss Elizabeth Hannaman. Her grandfather was Christopher Hahnemann, born in Germany, who had seven children, among whom was John, born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1769, and died Nov. 15, 1832. He married Susannah Beebe, born June 11, 1771, who died April 2, 1842. Their children were thirteen in number, of whom Judge Robert L., of Knoxville, Ill., is the only survivor and now in his eightieth year. Elizabeth, their eleventh child, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1795, and died Feb. 3, 1880. She married, as above, William McLaughlin, and had children,—

Susannah, Euphemia W., Greenly H., Nancy R., William H., Elizabeth J., and Maria G.

William McLaughlin, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, bought the quarter-section two miles southeast of the court-house, on which the subject of this sketch now resides, at the land-sales at Brookville, in July, 1821, before the lands of the "New Purchase" were subject to entry. There was then no road or "trace" through it, and it was regarded as not first choice; hence he was permitted to bid it off at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This, however, nearly absorbed his entire capital, leaving only a few dollars for the expenses incident to moving and fixing up. In September of that year he moved upon this purchase and took up his abode in a temporary camp. This soon gave way, however, to a first-class cabin of round logs, eighteen by twenty feet, which for several years did the compound duty of kitchen, parlor, and bedroom, to which was often added the further service of tavern and meeting-house.

Greenly was at this time four years old, having been born in Fayette County, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1817. His great-grandfather being a Scotch Catholic and his great-grandmother a Scotch Presbyterian, to settle all probable discords on account of differences on religion, it was agreed in advance that the boys who should be born of the marriage should be educated in the Catholic faith and the girls in the faith of their mother. But the pair moved to America and settled near Richmond, Va., before there was much occasion to carry out this agreement, and all in the third generation became Protestants through maternal influence.

Mr. McLaughlin, though only four years old when his father moved from their temporary sojourn (from 1819 to 1821) in Rush County to a more permanent home in Marion, remembers the peculiar trials and pleasures incident to what pioneer life then was in the midst of a dense forest. He recalls the abundance of game and of snakes, and to have seen Indians as they passed to and fro through the country. He remembers that his father once shot a deer standing in his own door-yard, and such was the abundance of squirrels that the killing of them partook more of

drudgery than of sport, for if left unmolested they would entirely destroy the small patches of corn that grew in the midst of the heavy timber everywhere abounding. To aid in protecting the crop the children who were too young to handle guns were armed with immense rattles, called horse-fiddles, and sent frequently through the field to drive the thievish "varmints" away. He recalls the primitive schools and the primitive school-houses with the primitive teacher and his primitive rod and ferule. The structures were made of round logs, with doors of clapboards hung on wooden hinges, and with no light except that which struggled through greased paper in the absence of glass. Nearly one entire end was devoted to the fireplace. Such at least was the one which stood on the identical spot now occupied by Mr. McLaughlin's elegant residence, and in which he obtained the knowledge of a, b, c, and other intricacies of the spelling-book. To the ordinary appointments of such houses, the dimensions being eighteen by twenty feet, was added a pulpit in the end opposite to the fireplace, in which the early Methodist, Baptist, and other preachers very frequently expounded the Word to the sturdy yeomanry of the country, and this school-house became so much of a religious centre that it was followed by a neat hewed-log and then a frame church on the same farm, and the first camp-meeting ever held in Marion County was held here in 1826, under the management of Rev. John Strange.

The elder McLaughlin and his wife brought with them their membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon after their arrival the first class of that church was formed in Indianapolis, of which they became members. His piety and talents were such that he became a leader and exhorter in the church, and was extensively useful as such during the remainder of his life, which ended in 1836. It is hardly to be wondered that under these circumstances, with such a home, a frequent-lodging place for the itinerants of those days, Greenly grew up a Methodist of a most pronounced type, nor surprising that four out of five of his sisters became wives of Methodist preachers.

As Greenly advanced in years the educational advan-



Samuel Langhorne

tages of the home log school-house were supplemented by occasional attendance at some of the better schools in the town. He finally became a pupil at the "Old Seminary," adding frequent turns at teaching in the neighboring districts both as a means of turning an honest penny and as further developing his own mind. In the summer of 1840, Mr. McLaughlin entered Indiana Asbury University with the intention of graduating at that young institution. He was then nearly twenty-three years of age, with a religious character well established, and a fund of theological knowledge much above the average of men of his age just from the plow; hence, when the next year he was licensed to preach the gospel, it is not strange that he at once took a high rank among the student preachers of that institution. Such was the demand for his gratuitous pulpit labors, even at that age, that his studies were seriously interfered with though he held a respectable standing in his class, and at the expiration of two years he yielded to the importunities of friends and gave up his college life altogether to enter upon the pastoral work in the Indiana Conference. His standing as a preacher may be readily inferred from the class of appointments received. He was welcomed at such places as Knightstown, Shelbyville, Brookville, Rushville, and Vincennes. While at Vincennes in 1847 he was tendered the important work of chaplain to the port of Canton, China, under the auspices of The American Seamen's Friend Society, but his health not being sufficiently robust to justify such a mission, he declined. In 1849 he was solicited by Bishop Janes to take a part in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Louis, Mo., but this he also declined for the same reason.

After seven years of successful labor in the pastoral work, including one year as agent for Asbury University, he sought rest and recuperation by returning to country life on the old farm where he now lives. He immediately gave himself to the work of a local preacher while engaged in the work of farming, and has been extensively useful and acceptable in this field. Meanwhile his health improved, but again relapsed, so that he never felt sufficiently strong to assume the work of a pastor.

Mr. McLaughlin is an industrious and successful

farmer, as he was, while so engaged, a successful and industrious pastor. In these years of comparative retirement he has kept well read in the theology and literature of his church, after contributing to the columns of the church periodicals valuable papers on theological and ecclesiastical subjects. He lives still on the farm purchased by his father more than sixty years ago, and to which he came when a boy of only four years. He is among the few who have witnessed the growth of the city of Indianapolis from the beginning.

He was married, June 1, 1854, to Mary M. Ball, of Rush County, taking one of the three daughters of the family, all of whom became wives of Methodist preachers. The children of this marriage have been four in number. Zopher Ball, the great-grandfather of Mrs. McLaughlin, was a soldier of the Revolution and resided in Washington County, Pa. He had five sons,—Henry, Caleb, Dennis, Abel, and Isaiah, all of whom were patriots. Caleb, who served in the war of 1812, married Phœbe Walton, of Mercer County, Pa., where he settled early in the present century. His children were Amos, Jonathan, Caleb, Henry, William, Sarah, Mercy, and Aseneth. Jonathan Ball, of this number, was born in Washington County, Pa., Jan. 2, 1797, and removed to Rush County, Ind., in 1835. He later became a resident of Henry County, and died May 13, 1867, in his seventy-first year. He married Aseneth Moore, and had children,—Samuel, Henry, Demas, William, Mary M., Phœbe, Cyrus, Caleb, and Emily, of whom Mary M., born May 8, 1830, is married, as above stated, to Mr. McLaughlin. Their children are Olin S., a successful hardware merchant at Knightstown, Ind., and Wilbur W., yet a minor attending Butler University, and at intervals assisting on the farm, and two who died in infancy.

In 1842-43 the station here was divided, and a new church called Roberts' Chapel was formed. In 1846, as above noted, Wesley Chapel replaced the old church, and was itself sold in 1869 and converted into the *Sentinel* building, now changed to a block of business houses.

Meridian Methodist Church.—After the sale of Wesley Chapel in 1869 the congregation worshiped

in the Michigan Street Church, built by the Universalists, and now a colored Presbyterian Church. It stands on the southwest corner of Meridian and New York Streets. It is of stone, costing about one hundred thousand dollars, and finished in 1870. A brick parsonage is connected with it, which cost about eight thousand dollars. The full membership numbers five hundred and eighty-seven, with ten on probation; Sunday-school attendance, about four hundred. The school has no circulating library, but provides all necessary books and charts for all the pupils. The annual contributions for benevolent purposes, exclusive of five thousand dollars annual expenses, is over one thousand dollars. Rev. John Alabaster, D.D., is pastor. His residence is No. 25 West New York Street; presiding elder, Rev. John K. Pye.

Roberts' Chapel.—Indianapolis station having been divided in 1842 into western and eastern charges, the latter went out from the old hive, and formed an organization, calling itself Roberts' Chapel congregation. In 1843-44 a church building was erected on the northeast corner of Market and Pennsylvania Streets, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, which was at that time the most imposing church edifice in the city, except possibly the second building of the First Presbyterian Church, built very nearly at the same time. In the square base of the spire was set the first town clock in the city, made by John Moffitt, and paid for by a special tax. The Rev. John S. Bayliss was the first pastor. In the basement of this church the first course of lectures ever delivered in the city was given. Here Governor Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, lectured a short time before the war. Here Jonathan Green, the "reformed gambler," lectured on his first visit. In 1868 the old church, then just a quarter of a century old, was sold, and incorporated in one of the Martindale blocks, now occupied by the counting-room of the *Journal* newspaper.

Roberts' Park Church.—During the time after the sale of the old chapel till the occupancy of the new church the congregation held services in a frame building near the site of the new one. The latter was completed far enough for use in 1870. It is of dressed limestone, cost one hundred and fifty thou-

sand dollars, including the lot, and is said to be "the finest free-seat church in the United States." The present pastor is Rev. Ross C. Houghton, D.D. The number of members, eight hundred and ninety-one; Sunday-school pupils, six hundred and three; superintendent, H. C. Newcomb; presiding elder, Rev. John Poucher.

California Street Church.—This congregation was originally formed in 1845, for the benefit of the region west of the canal, and called the "western charge." The first preacher was Rev. Wesley Dorsey. A frame building on Michigan Street, west of the canal, was built, and called "Strange Chapel," after John Strange, the third presiding elder in this circuit, in 1825. Soon after the building was removed to Tennessee Street, near Vermont. In 1869 a difficulty occurred in the church in consequence of the desire of some of the prominent members, who had contributed largely to the purchase of the lot and building, to reintroduce the old fashion of the church,—separation of the sexes and congregational singing. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and about half of the congregation withdrew. In the same year the lot on West Michigan Street was sold, and a new brick church built at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, dedicated Jan. 9, 1870. The "Primitive Methodists" bought the lot, or donated it to the church, and made it a condition of the deed that the old ways should be adhered to. On Sunday, the 8th of January, 1871, however, the church took fire, and was burned to the bare walls, and sold. The congregation had divided before the catastrophe on the question of receiving the pastor assigned by the Conference, Rev. Luther M. Walters, the dissenting portion occupying the abandoned Universalist Church, previously used by Meridian Church congregation. After the fire the part of the congregation still adhering together occupied Kuhn's Hall, with Mr. Walters as pastor. The completion of arrangements for a new church suggested a change of name from that which distinguished so inauspicious a career as that of Strange Chapel, and St. John's Church was adopted. A lot was purchased on the southwest corner of California and North Streets for fourteen hundred dollars, and a building erected to cost about

twenty thousand dollars, now estimated, including the lot, at only ten thousand dollars. There are two hundred full members and ten on probation. The Sunday-school has about two hundred pupils, with a similar provision of books to that of Meridian Street. Annual expenses, about fifteen hundred dollars; benevolent contributions, about one hundred dollars. Present pastor, Rev. W. B. Collins, 297 North California Street.

Fletcher Place (formerly Asbury) Church was first organized, in a school-house on South Street near South New Jersey, by Rev. S. T. Cooper, in 1849, and John Dickinson, William L. Wingate, Samuel M. Sibert, Samuel P. Daniels, and John Day were the first board of trustees. Of the original members there remains six,—John Dickinson and wife, Mrs. Nancy Ford, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Mrs. Montieth, Mrs. Tabitha Plank. It was first organized under the name of Depot and East Indianapolis Mission. In 1850 it was called Depot Charge. In 1852 it was called Asbury Chapel, and in 1856 Asbury Church. In 1874 its name was changed to Fletcher Place Methodist Church. The first church building was located on South New Jersey Street, near South Street. It was begun in 1850 and completed in 1852. The present church, a fine brick structure, is located on the corner of South and East Street. It was built about ten years ago, but not fully completed till later. It is valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. The membership, which at first was less than sixty, is now over five hundred. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Doddridge, B.D. The Sabbath-school has at present on the roll eight hundred and forty-nine members. The officers are A. C. May, superintendent; Mrs. H. Furgeson, assistant; Miss Mollie Roberts, treasurer; Miss Mary Brown, secretary; P. M. Gallihue, chorister; W. T. Ellis, Jr., librarian.

Ames Methodist Church, formerly South City Mission, is located at the head of Union Street, at the intersection of Merrill Street and Madison Avenue. It was organized by twelve members in February, 1867, a mission having been maintained since July of the year before by Rev. Joseph Tarkington, in an unfinished frame on Norwood and

South Illinois Streets, till cold weather, and then in an unoccupied grocery-room on Madison Avenue. About the time the church was organized, a Sunday-school was formed. Though flourishing well in a moral aspect, the young church was financially straitened, and the trouble continued till the pastor, Rev. Mr. Walters, made a resolute push out of it, and bought the present site and building of the Indianapolis mission Sunday-school for five thousand dollars. Repairs were made to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, and a good sale of a lot owned by the church on South Illinois Street enabled it to pay off most of the whole expense. It has now two hundred and five full members, seven on probation, and about two hundred pupils in the Sunday-school. Annual expense, about twelve hundred dollars; benevolent contributions, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; present pastor, Rev. C. E. Asbury; value of property, about five thousand dollars.

Blackford Street Church, located on the southeast corner of Blackford and Market Streets, built in 1873-74; property valued at four thousand dollars; membership, one hundred and twenty-five; probationers, forty-three; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred; annual expenses, seven hundred dollars, and aided by Meridian Church; Rev. T. H. Lynch, pastor. The presiding elder, Rev. Dr. Poucher, says, "These churches are all out of debt, and have all improved largely in the last three months."

Grace Church, on the northeast corner of Market and East Streets, was organized in September, 1868, on the request of a number of Methodists "residing in and near Indianapolis," as their memorial to the Conference stated. They believed five thousand dollars could be raised for a suitable church building, and promised to "go forward at once in the enterprise of building a church for the use of such congregation." Rev. W. H. Mendenhall was appointed to the charge, held the first quarterly meeting 19th and 20th of September, 1868, and at the close, one hundred members of Roberts' Chapel united with the mission. The first quarterly Conference was organized Sept. 22, 1868. A site for a church was obtained at once, a house erected, and on the 21st of February, 1869, was dedicated by Bishop Clark. Present pastor,

Rev. S. G. Bright; membership, three hundred and thirteen; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and fifty; teachers, sixteen; probable value of property, eighteen thousand dollars.

Third Street Church, on the north side of Third Street between Illinois and Tennessee, was organized from a class of thirty-six, led by Jesse Jones, in 1864. A site was purchased in 1866, and a building commenced for a mission church, under the direction of Ames Institute. Finding themselves unable to finish it, the young men of the institute gave it up to Mr. Jones, who completed it at his own expense. It was dedicated Sept. 8, 1867, by Rev. (now bishop) Thomas Bowman. The present pastor is Rev. E. B. Rawls; membership, one hundred and fifty-four; Sunday-school pupils, two hundred and twenty, under Superintendent Wollever.

East Seventh Street Church, organized in 1874; church building is a frame; membership, two hundred and fifty-six; Sunday-school pupils, two hundred and twelve; pastor, M. L. Wells; school superintendent, H. C. Durbin; value of property, nine thousand dollars.

Central Avenue Church was organized in June, 1877. It was formed by the consolidation of Trinity and Massachusetts Avenue Churches, both of which were located in the northeastern part of the city. The consolidated organization leased an eligible lot situate on the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Butler Street, and removed to it the building formerly occupied by the Massachusetts Avenue Society. This building was enlarged so as to comfortably accommodate the membership of the church. The lot has since been purchased, and is now owned by the church. It is the present plan of the society to erect at an early date a plain and substantial church edifice. The location of the church is an excellent one, and by careful and prudent management Central Avenue Church will, without doubt, be one of the largest and most effective organizations of the denomination in this city. Number of members, three hundred and seventy; value of church property, ten thousand dollars; names of former pastors, Rev. B. F. Morgan, Rev. Reuben Andrus, D.D., Rev. J. N. Beard; present pastor, Rev. Abijah

Marine, D.D.; total number of officers and teachers in the Sunday-school, thirty-six; scholars, three hundred and fifty; Sunday-school officers, superintendent, W. D. Cooper; assistant superintendents, W. B. Barry, Mrs. C. T. Nixon; secretary, H. G. Harmaman; treasurer, Miss Sallie Pye; librarian, Jefferson Cuyler.

Edwin Ray Church, southwest corner of Woodlawn Avenue and Linden Street; organized in 1874; frame building; membership, one hundred and fifty-two; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and fifty; John Jones, school superintendent; pastor, Rev. William B. Clancy.

Coburn Street Church, on northwest corner of Coburn and McKernan Streets.

Simpson Chapel, corner of Howard and Second Streets; pastor, Rev. Charles Jones.

First German Church, southwest corner of New York and New Jersey Streets; pastor, Rev. Otto Wilke; organized in 1849, with fifteen members. The first church building was erected in 1850 on Ohio Street, between New Jersey and East. The first trustees were William Hannaman, Henry Tutewiler, John Koeper, Frederick Truxess, and John B. Stumph. A more commodious building was needed, and in 1869 was erected on the present site, which was purchased in December, 1868. The dedication took place on the 17th of April, 1871, the ceremonies being conducted by Professor Loebenstein (of Berea College, Ohio), Dr. William Nast, and Rev. H. Liebert. The membership is about two hundred and fifty, and the Sunday-school has over two hundred pupils. The value of the church property is about thirty thousand dollars.

Second German Church, northeast corner of Prospect and Spruce Streets; pastor, Rev. John Bear.

North Indianapolis Church.—No pastor and no report of Sunday-school attendance. *Brightwood Church*, not included in the statements of either of the Conferences which divide Indianapolis and Centre township.

COLORED METHODISTS.

Forty-eight years ago, among the earliest churches of the city following the pioneer bodies, a colored

Methodist Church was organized here, called Bethel Chapel now. It stood on Georgia Street, fronting the open ground to the south, which then extended with hardly a break by house or fence to the river. The house was a cheap little frame, erected about the year 1840-41, and the leading man was the late Augustus Turner. Rev. W. R. Revels, brother of the United States senator from Mississippi, was pastor for four years, from 1861 to 1865. For a number of years after the completion of the first little church Rev. Paul Quinn, of Baltimore (later a bishop of the Colored Methodist Church, and a man of marked ability, and as highly esteemed even in those days as any of his white coadjutors), visited the city and preached there. His arrival was the signal for a revival, and many a peculiarly enthusiastic time have the brethren had on the floor while the sedate old bishop stood in the pulpit and looked complacently on, but never giving any encouragement to the boisterous glory of the especially ecstatic members. In 1857, when the first Episcopal Church was removed to make way for the present edifice, it was bought by the Bethel Church and moved to Georgia Street, where it was burned in two or three years. The congregation now has a fine brick edifice on Vermont Street, northeast corner of Columbia; pastor, Rev. Morris Lewis; membership, about six hundred, Sunday-school pupils, about three hundred.

Allen Church, east side of Broadway, north of Cherry. *West Mission*, west side of Blackford Street, near North.

Zion Church, on the northeast corner of Blackford and North Streets, Rev. Thomas Manson pastor. The colored churches belong to the Lexington Conference.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH,

on the southeast corner of Dillon Street and Hoyt Avenue, Rev. Seymore S. Stanton pastor.

CHRISTIANS.

Central Chapel.—This is the oldest religious organization in the city after the three pioneer churches of the three leading denominations at that time. It was made on the 12th of June, 1833. Rev. John O'Kane, who died but two or three years ago in Missouri, visited the city in the fall of 1832, and gave

the first impulse to the organization. Of the original twenty members there are none living now but Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, widow of Governor Wallace. Mr. O'Kane and Rev. Love H. Jameson visited the infant church occasionally, as they had an opportunity, and in 1834 or 1835 Rev. James McVey came and held a protracted meeting in the lower room of the old seminary, then recently completed, and won quite an addition of converts. The leading members in the early days of the organization were Robert A. Taylor (father of Judge Taylor, of the Superior Court), Dr. John H. Sanders (father of Mrs. Governor Wallace, Mrs. R. B. Duncan, Mrs. D. S. Beaty, and Mrs. Dr. Gatling, of gun fame), Ovid Butler, James Sulgrove, Leonard Woollen, Cyrus T. Boaz, John Woollen, Charles Secrist. The preachers who visited the church most frequently were, as already noted, Rev. John O'Kane, subsequently noted as a debater in theological duels with logical arms, Rev. Love H. Jameson, Rev. John L. Jones, very recently deceased after long years of partial or total blindness, Rev. Michael Combs, Rev. Andrew Prather, Rev. Thomas Lockhart, and Rev. T. J. Matlock. On the 18th of March, 1839, Rev. Chauncey Butler, father of the late Ovid Butler, founder of Butler University, served as pastor for about a year, and Butler K. Smith, a blacksmith on Delaware Street, whose residence stood where the present Central Chapel stands, occasionally preached. He subsequently devoted himself wholly to the ministry, and made a very able and efficient preacher. The first regular pastor was Rev. Love H. Jameson, who took charge Oct. 1, 1842, and remained till 1853.

Love H. Jameson was born in Jefferson County, May 17, 1811, of Virginia parents, who came to Kentucky, the father in 1795, the mother in 1803. In 1810 they settled on Indian Kentucky Creek, in Jefferson County. He was educated at a country school in winter, and helped his father on the farm in summer from 1818 to 1828. He began preaching on Christmas eve, 1829. He taught himself the classic languages to such a degree of proficiency as to entitle himself to the degree of A.M. from Butler University, and also made himself equally familiar with music, which he occasionally taught in the city

after he became pastor of the church here. He was married first in 1837 to Miss Elizabeth M. Clark, who dropped dead in the garden when seemingly in perfect health, on 18th June, 1841. In the summer of 1842 he married his present wife, Miss Elizabeth K. Robinson, and brought her with him to Indianapolis when he first came to assume his pastorate. He has one son still living by his first wife, and seven children by his second, of whom two sons are dead. Mr. Jameson served for many years as trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and was one of the foremost of those engaged with Mr. Butler in founding the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University. During the war he was chaplain of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Fred. Knefler, and after nearly two years of service resigned from ill health and general disability, for which he is now in receipt of a moderate pension. Since his retirement from the pastorate of the First Christian Church, in 1853, he has been chiefly engaged in serving congregations throughout the county, and occasionally in remote localities. Last fall he went to Europe, at the invitation of a Mr. Coop, a member of the church, a wealthy Englishman living at Southport. He will make a tour of Europe and the Holy Land before he returns.

In the summer of 1836 the church built its first house of worship on Kentucky Avenue, about half-way between Maryland and Georgia Streets, on the southeast side. Here the church remained till 1852, when the present Central Chapel, southwest corner of Delaware and Ohio Streets, was completed. In that year, or the year before, Rev. Alexander Campbell visited the city and preached in Masonic Hall, the only visit he ever made here. The present pastor of Central Chapel is Rev. David Walk. The number of members is seven hundred and fifty-two; of Sunday-school pupils, about four hundred; value of property, probably fifty thousand dollars.

Second Church (Colored), corner Fifth and Illinois Street; organized in 1868. Present pastor, LeRoy Redd; present membership, seventy-five; Sunday-school pupils, one hundred and twenty; value of property, probably three thousand dollars.

Third Church, corner Ash Street and Home Avenue; organized Jan. 1, 1869. First pastor,

Elijah Goodwin. Charter members, seventy; present pastor, S. B. Moore; present membership, two hundred and thirty-seven; Sunday-school, about two hundred pupils; value of property, about ten thousand dollars.

Fourth Church, corner Pratt and West Streets, organized in 1867. First pastor, John B. New. The present pastor is E. P. Wise; present membership, one hundred; Sunday-school, one hundred and fifty; value of property, about five thousand dollars.

The Fifth Church, Olive Branch, was organized in 1868, but lost its meeting-house in the fall of 1880, and the members were scattered to the other churches, principally to the First and Sixth.

Sixth Church, corner Elm and Pine Streets, organized Feb. 14, 1875. Pastor, no regular. Present pastor, J. W. Conner; present membership, two hundred and twelve.

CATHOLICS.

The following account of the Catholic Churches and Institutions of Indianapolis is furnished for this work by the kindness of Rev. Dennis O'Donoghue, chancellor of the diocese.

The first Catholic Church in Indianapolis was built in 1840 by the Rev. Vincent Bacquelin, then residing in Shelbyville, in this State. It was called **Holy Cross Church**, and was situated near West between Washington and Market Streets. Father Bacquelin was killed by a fall from his horse, Sept. 2, 1846, in a wood near Shelbyville. His successor was the Rev. John McDermott, who had charge of Holy Cross Church for several years. The next clergyman in charge was the Rev. Patrick J. R. Murphy, who was transferred to another congregation in 1848. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Gueguen, who commenced the erection of the old St. John's Church in 1850. This edifice fronted on Georgia Street, and was located on the spot where the bishop's residence now stands. Father Gueguen was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Moloney, who, in 1857, built an addition to the church. This same year the Rev. A. Bessonies took charge of the congregation, a position which he still retains.

The **Sisters of Providence** built a young ladies' academy on the corner of Georgia and Tennessee Streets, in 1858, which they occupied until their present academy was built in 1873. The school building for boys was commenced in 1865, and was completed the following year, when the Brothers of the Sacred Heart took charge of the school. The pastoral residence was built in 1863, and was enlarged by Bishop Chatard, when he took up his residence here in 1878.

The present **St. John's Church**, fronting on Tennessee Street, was commenced in 1867. It is the largest church edifice in the city, measuring two hundred and two feet in length and having a seating capacity of one thousand six hundred. St. John's congregation numbers at present four thousand souls. The parish schools are attended by five hundred children. There are several religious and benevolent societies attached to the congregation, of which the following are the principal: The Sodality for men, established in 1860, with a membership of one hundred; the Living Rosary Society for women, having one hundred and thirty-two members; the Young Ladies' Sodality, organized in 1877, with eighty-five members; the Cathedral Altar Society, two hundred and twenty-five members; Boys' Sodality, seventy members; Sodality of the Children of Mary, one hundred and fifty members; Total Abstinence Society, eighty members; Knights of Father Mathew, seventy members; Catholic Knights of America, one hundred members; the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the relief of the poor, composed of men and women, seventy-five members.

St. Mary's German Catholic Church, situate near the corner of Maryland and Delaware Streets, was commenced in 1857, and was opened for service the following year by the Rev. L. Brandt, its first pastor. The next pastor was the Rev. Simon Siegrist, who had charge of the congregation until his death, in 1879. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Scheideler, the present pastor. The congregation has large school buildings for boys and girls. St. Mary's Academy was built in 1876 by the Sisters of St. Francis from Oldenburgh, in this State, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The pastoral residence attached to the church

was built in 1871, at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars.

St. Mary's congregation numbers one thousand five hundred souls. There are three hundred and ten children attending the parish schools. The following religious and benevolent societies are attached to the congregation: St. Mary's Altar Society, two hundred members; St. Joseph's Aid Society, one hundred and forty members; St. Boniface Aid Society, one hundred and ten members; St. Rose's Young Ladies' Sodality, one hundred and fifty members; St. Anthony's Church and School Society, seventy-five members.

St. Patrick's congregation was formed in 1865. That year the congregation built a church at the terminus of Virginia Avenue, of which the Rev. Joseph Petit was the first pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. P. R. Fitzpatrick in 1869, who commenced the erection of a new church the following year. St. Patrick's Church is built of brick, and is in the form of a cross, Gothic style, with a spire of neat design over the intersection of the transept. It is one hundred and ten feet in length and has a seating capacity of six hundred and fifty. The present pastor is the Rev. H. O'Neill, who succeeded the late Father McDermott in 1882. The congregation numbers one thousand four hundred souls. There are two parish schools, attended by two hundred children. The boys' school is under the management of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart; the girls' school is taught by the Sisters of Providence in the building formerly used as a church. The following are the societies attached to the church: St. Patrick's Altar Society, one hundred and twenty members; Young Ladies' Sodality, one hundred and sixty members; Men's Sodality, one hundred and thirty members; Children of Mary Society, sixty members; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, forty members.

St. Joseph's congregation was organized in 1873 by the Rev. Joseph Petit. He erected a two-story building on East Vermont Street, which was to serve as church, school, and pastoral residence. He resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Mousset, and later by Rev. E. J. Spelman. This building was afterwards remodeled by Bishop de St. Palais and converted into a diocesan seminary. St.

Joseph's congregation, in 1880, purchased ground on the corner of North and Noble Streets, and built the new church in which they now worship. This church is of Gothic style, one hundred and thirty feet in length, and cost seventeen hundred dollars. A pastoral residence was built in 1881 costing two thousand five hundred dollars. A large school building has just been erected by the Sisters of Providence, which is to serve as a parish school for boys and girls of this congregation. The number of children in attendance is about two hundred. The congregation numbers twelve hundred souls. The Rev. H. Alerding is the pastor. He has had charge of the congregation since 1874. The following societies are attached to the congregation: St. Aloysius Society for Boys, thirty members; Children of Mary, forty members; St. Joseph's Confraternity for Young Men, fifty members; Society of the Immaculate Conception, one hundred and six members; St. Michael's Confraternity for Men, forty-five members; St. Ann's Confraternity for Married Women, eighty-five members; St. Joseph's Association, four hundred members.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, for the German Catholics living in the southern part of the city, was built in 1875, and is situate on the corner of Union and Palmer Streets. The building first erected, and which served as a church, school, and monastery, became insufficient, and a new church was commenced in the summer of the present year. It is not yet completed, but will be soon opened for service. The clergymen attending this church are priests of the Order of St. Francis, known as Franciscans. The present pastor is the Rev. Ferdinand Bergmeyer, who is superintending the erection of the new church. There are parish schools for boys and girls. The latter is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who erected a school building and residence in 1875. About two hundred children attend these schools. The congregation numbers eleven hundred souls. The following societies are attached to the church: St. Bonaventure's Society, one hundred and forty members; St. Mary's Altar Society, one hundred and thirty members; St. Cecilia's Singing Society, sixty members; Young Ladies' Sodality, seventy members; Emerald Beneficial Association, thirty-five members;

Catholic Knights of America, thirty-five members.

St. Bridget's Church, on the corner of West and St. Clair Streets, was opened for service on the 1st day of January, 1880. It was built under the supervision of Rev. D. Curran, the present pastor, and has a seating capacity of five hundred. The congregation is now large enough to fill it twice on Sunday, the number of souls being over one thousand. The church measures one hundred and six feet by forty-four, and cost eleven thousand dollars. A pastoral residence adjoining the church was erected in 1882, costing twelve hundred dollars. A large school building was erected in 1881 near the church by the Sisters of St. Francis, from Oldenburgh, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. There are one hundred and fifty children in attendance. The societies attached to the church are: The Sodality for Men, sixty members; Young Ladies' Sodality, seventy members; Altar Society, seventy members; First Communion Society, fifty members.

The Home for the Aged Poor, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, was founded in 1873, and is situate on Vermont Street, between East and Liberty. These sisters take charge of the aged and destitute, and support them by soliciting alms from the public who are charitably disposed. They rely entirely on the means obtained in this way. They receive no one into their house except such as are old and destitute. This community was founded in France in 1840, and it has now in charge two hundred and twenty-three houses in different parts of Europe and America.

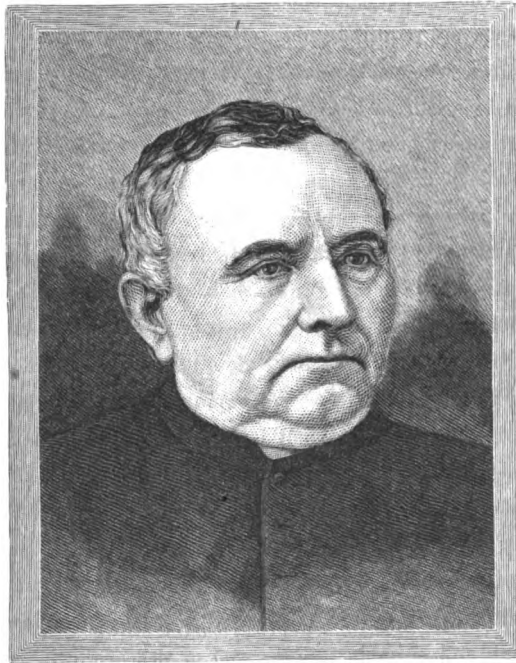
The House of the Good Shepherd, situate south of the city on the Bluff road, was founded in 1873. The city authorities donated a building partly finished, and which was intended for a female reformatory. The object of this institution is to afford an asylum to females whose virtue is exposed to danger, or to reclaim such as have fallen and desire to amend their lives. The rules are founded on the strictest principles of Christian charity, and no one is received except she is willing to enter; hence the asylum is in no sense a compulsory prison. The inmates are divided into two classes,—the penitents, or those who

have fallen from virtue, and in whose case, as a sanitary precaution, certain conditions are required; and the class of perseverance, or those who seek refuge from danger to which they are exposed. These two classes are entirely separated from each other, and are under the care of different members of the community. The period for which persons are usually received is two years, after which they are either returned to their friends or the sisters try to find situations for them. This community does its work in silence, away from the noise of the world, and but few are aware of the good that it accomplishes.

St. Vincent's Infirmary, situate on Vermont Street near Liberty, was established by Bishop Chatard in 1881. It is in charge of the Sisters of Charity from Baltimore. The building used is the Old St. Joseph's Church and Seminary. The sisters intend to locate the infirmary in another part of the city soon, when they will erect a new and suitable building. The Sisters of Charity are a religious community founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1633. Its object is the care of the poor, especially the sick, and its members are everywhere the servants of the poor and afflicted. The destitute who enter the infirmary are supported by the alms which the sisters solicit. Contributions are received from those who may be able to pay for the service rendered them, and the means obtained in this way go to the support of the institution. There is no religious distinction made in regard to those received into this infirmary.

REV. JOHN FRANCIS AUGUST BESSONIES.—The grandfather of Father Bessonies was Dubousquet de Bessonies, who during the horrors of the French revolution of 1793 thought prudent to drop the "de," a title of nobility, which was, however, again assumed by the family in 1845, but never by the subject of this sketch. His great-uncle, a Catholic priest, was arrested as such, and about to be transported or drowned when happily released by the death of Robespierre. The parents of Father Bessonies were John Baptist Bessonies and Henrietta Moisinac. Their son was born at the village of Alzac, parish of Sousceyrac, department du Lot, diocese of Cahors, on the 17th of June, 1815, and is one of four surviving children. A sister died an Ursuline nun after twenty-

five years of religious life. August (as Father Bessonies now writes his name) was placed under the instruction of a priest of a neighboring parish, but made little improvement. On attaining his tenth year he was placed with the Picpucians, and spent a year in preparation for a collegiate course. Here he made his first communion, and was confirmed by Monseigneur Guillaume Baltazar de Grandville, said to be closely allied to Napoleon First. After two years at the latter school he repaired to the Petit Seminaire of Montfaugon, and spent seven years in pursuing the classics and rhetoric. In 1834 he entered the famous seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, and spent two years at Issy in the study of mathematics, philosophy, and natural philosophy. In 1836 he entered the great seminary as a divinity student, and at the expiration of the first year received the sacred order of subdeaconship and the second year that of deaconship. In 1836 he offered his services to Right Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, Bishop of Vincennes, in Indiana. After completing his studies the young man left for America and arrived, after a tedious journey, in 1839. Having been ordained priest in 1840, his earliest mission was in Perry County, where thirteen years were spent. During this period he founded the town of Leopold and erected two stone and three wooden churches. Severing his very happy relations with the parishes of Perry County, he removed to Fort Wayne in 1853, and remained one year, meanwhile erecting a church and parsonage. His next mission was Jeffersonville and the Knobs, where during a period of four years he held service regularly, never missing an appointment. He completed the church at the Knobs, built a parsonage and enlarged the church at Jeffersonville, and secured a fine lot for the present church. In 1857 he became pastor of St. John's Church, Indianapolis. He raised the first cross in the city on the old St. John's Church, which is still in use on the vault of St. John's Cemetery. He the following spring erected the St. John's Academy, where a school was opened by the Sisters of Providence in 1859, and soon after built a parsonage. The Catholic cemetery now in use was purchased with his private means. Soon after a school building for boys was



Aug. Bessonies V. g.

erected, and at the same time the St. Peter's Church edifice, now used as a school building. In 1867 was begun the present St. John's Cathedral, which was opened for worship in 1877, and cost about one hundred thousand dollars. He was also instrumental in obtaining from the city, ground for the buildings occupied by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the Little Sisters of the Poor. Father Bessonies was appointed vicar-general by the bishop of the diocese, and later administrator of the Diocese of Vincennes by the Archbishop of Cincinnati. His zeal in the cause of temperance has won for him the affectionate regard of citizens irrespective of creed, and prompted, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate and his departure for Europe, the presentation of a purse of four hundred dollars, with a graceful address by the mayor of the city. Father Bessonies continues to fill the offices of rector of the cathedral, vicar-general of the diocese, and agent for the orphans' asylum. He manifests

the same earnest spirit in his life-work and enjoys as ever the esteem and love of his parishioners.

EPISCOPALIANS.

Christ Church was organized in 1837. There had been an occasional clergyman in the settlement, and he had held occasional services at private houses, through a period reaching nearly as far back towards the first settlement as the early services of any denomination, but the Episcopal was the weakest numerically of all the leading sects, and took longer to grow up to organizing and building strength. Among the clergymen who were here temporarily were, first, Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, then Rev. J. C. Clay (afterwards Dr. Clay, of Philadelphia), Rev. Mr. Pfeiffer, and Rev. Henry Shaw. The end of the transition period came with Rev. James B. Britton, in 1837; as a missionary he held regular services in July of that year. Three months before a movement towards organization had been made, and with the arrival of

Mr. Britton it was advanced a step and completed. On the 13th of July, less than a week after Mr. Britton's first ministration, a meeting was held and the following agreement made:

"We, whose names are hereunto affixed, impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and wishing to promote its holy influence in the hearts and lives of ourselves, our families, and our neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together as the parish of Christ Church, in the town of Indianapolis, township of Centre, county of Marion, State of Indiana, and by so doing do recognize the jurisdiction of the missionary bishop of Indiana, and do adopt the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

"Joseph M. Moore.	G. W. Starr.
D. D. Moore.	Mrs. G. W. Starr.
Charles W. Cady.	James Morrison.
T. B. Johnson.	A. G. Willard.
George W. Mears.	M. D. Willard.
Thomas McOuat.	James Dawson, Jr.
Janet McOuat.	Edward J. Dawson.
William Hannaman.	Joseph Farbos.
A. St. Clair.	Nancy Farbos.
Mrs. Browning.	Joseph Norman.
Miss Howell.	Joanna Norman.
Miss Gordon.	Stewart Crawford.
Mrs. Riley.	John W. Jones.
Miss Drake.	Edward Boyd.
Mrs. Julia A. McKenny.	Mrs. Stevens.

"INDIANAPOLIS, July 13, 1837."

Under this organization an election for vestrymen, on the 21st of August, resulted in the choice of Arthur St. Clair, senior warden, Thomas McOuat, junior warden, James Morrison, Joseph M. Moore, and William Hannaman. On the 7th of May, 1838, the corner-stone of the first church was laid with suitable ceremonies, and that was the first corner-stone laid in Indianapolis. One of the members made a deposit in it of the first silver coins of the dime and half-dime class ever brought to the town. On the 18th of November following the edifice was opened for worship, and consecrated on the 16th day of December by Bishop Kemper. In 1857 it was removed to Georgia Street for the colored (Bethel) church, and burned soon after. The present thoroughly ecclesiastical edifice, orthodoxically covered with ivy, was finished in 1860, the chime of bells, the only one in the city, put up in the spring of 1861,

and the spire completed in 1869. The membership is three hundred and fifty; Sunday-school pupils, two hundred. Value of the property, seventy-five thousand dollars. Rector, Rev. E. A. Bradley.

St. George's Chapel, a little stone mission church on the corner of Morris and Church Streets, was built some half-dozen years ago by the Christ Church congregation. It is served by Rev. Mr. Bradley, has about two hundred children attending the Sunday-school, and the value of the property is about two thousand dollars.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the largest Protestant Episcopal Church in the city, is situate on the southeast corner of Illinois and New York Streets. The parish was organized, in 1866, by the Rev. Horace Stringfellow. The first services were held in Military Hall, which was in the building located on East Washington Street, over Craft & Co.'s, and Cathcart, Clelland & Co.'s stores. The present edifice has a seating capacity of ten hundred and fifty, besides the chapel, which will seat about two hundred and fifty. The present edifice was erected in 1869, at a cost of about ninety thousand dollars. The number of communicants, three hundred and twenty-one. Bishop, Right Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, D.D.; dean and rector, Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes. Sunday-school, one hundred.

St. James' Mission, located on West Street above Walnut, is also under control of St. Paul's Cathedral, and possesses a neat little edifice, erected in 1875 at a cost of seven thousand dollars; has a flourishing Sunday-school of one hundred scholars. Full service is held every Sunday evening by Rev. Mr. Jenckes. Will seat about two hundred.

Grace Church, at the corner of Pennsylvania and St. Joseph Streets, has a good building with seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty, with large school-room. Is at present closed as a church, but Bishop Knickerbacker will have it reopened as soon as possession can be obtained, as it has been rented for school purposes.

Holy Innocents, on Fletcher Avenue, has a neat frame building; seating capacity about two hundred. Has seventy-three communicants. Until recently under charge of Rev. Willis D. Engle.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Trinity, on the northwest corner of Alabama and North Streets.

LUTHERANS.

First English Lutheran Church, organized Jan. 22, 1837. P. W. Seibert, one of the early hardware merchants of the city, was president, and Elijah Martin, secretary. The first elders were Adam Haugh and Henry Ohr, who, like Rev. Abraham Reck, the first pastor, were Maryland men. The first deacons were King English (father of Joseph K., formerly county commissioner) and Philip W. Seibert. The first house was a brick of one story on the south side of Ohio Street, near Meridian, but not on the corner. It was built in 1838. Mr. Reck resigned the pastorate in 1840, and was succeeded by Rev. A. A. Timper. Mr. Reck died in Lancaster, O., in 1869. His son, Luther, entered the Indianapolis company of the First Indiana Regiment in the Mexican war, and was drowned while swimming in the Rio Grande, at Matamoras, where the regiment was stationed. During the pastorate term of Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, about 1860, the church was torn down and another built on the southwest corner of New York and Alabama Streets, which was dedicated in 1861. A few years ago this church was sold and a third built on the corner of Pennsylvania and Walnut Streets. The present pastor is Rev. John Baltzley. The membership is one hundred and two; Sunday-school pupils, seventy-five; value of property about eighteen thousand dollars.

St. Paul's (German), on the corner of East and Georgia Streets, was organized June 5, 1844. The first church was built on Alabama Street below Washington, and dedicated May 11, 1845; first pastor, Rev. Theodore J. G. Kuntz. In 1860, another church was built on the corner of East and Georgia Streets, and dedicated Nov. 3, 1860, by Rev. Dr. Wynckan, president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod. In the rear of the church two school-houses have been built, where a parochial school has been maintained for twenty years. A parsonage on East and Ohio Streets was built in 1869, and in 1870 the cemetery south of Pleasant Run, on the east side of the Three-Notch road, already referred to, was purchased and

laid out. The present pastor is Rev. Charles C. Schmidt. The membership is over two hundred, and the Sunday-school attendance is about four hundred. The value of the church property is about sixty thousand dollars.

Second Lutheran Church (German), on the northeast corner of East and Ohio Streets. The pastor is Rev. Peter Seuel; membership, one hundred and fifteen; Sunday-school pupils, two hundred; value of property, probably twenty thousand dollars.

Zion's Church (German) was organized in 1840 by the German members of the First English Lutheran Church. They wanted services in their own language, and formed the new organization for that purpose. The first pastor was the Rev. J. G. Kuntz, who was later the first pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, who served until 1842. The congregation was then without a pastor till 1844, when Rev. J. F. Isensee was called. The first church building was erected where the present one is in 1844, and was dedicated in 1845, May 18th. In 1866 the present house was begun, the corner-stone laid July 1, 1866, and the dedication celebrated Feb. 5, 1867. The church has about two hundred members, and the Sunday-school one hundred and fifty pupils. The value of the church property is over thirty thousand dollars.

First Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, southeast corner of McCarty and Beaty Streets.

Second Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, east side of New Jersey Street, south of Merrill.

During about a year, in 1882-83, a small Danish mission church was maintained in a neat little frame building on South Missouri Street, below Merrill. The "wash" of the west bank of Pogue's Creek at that point cut away the ground between the church and the creek, and finally cut under the house, and the congregation moved. The building was turned into a little grocery-store.

GERMAN REFORMED.

Emanuel Church, on the northwest corner of Coburn and New Jersey Streets; Rev. H. Helming, pastor.

First Church, east side of Alabama, south of Market Street; pastor, Rev. John Rettig. The first steps in the organization of this church were taken by Rev. George Long, who came here as a missionary of the German Reformed denomination—chiefly followers of Zwingle and Calvin—in 1851, and preached till the following spring, 1852, when he organized the First Church, and they began the erection of the church, which was completed and dedicated in October, 1852. In 1856, Mr. Long resigned, and Rev. M. G. I. Stern succeeded. The membership is over two hundred, and the Sunday-school attendance about as large. The value of the property is about fifteen thousand dollars.

Second Church, west side of East Street, opposite Stevens Street. Organization was made in the summer of 1867 by some members of a former church who lived in the southeastern part of the city. Rev. Mr. Steinbach, who had served here as a Lutheran minister, took the church first, resigning at the end of the year 1867. Rev. M. G. I. Stern was selected in place of Mr. Steinbach, and under him the mission was changed to the "Second German Reformed Church." Mr. Stern is still the pastor. A German-English parochial school of one hundred pupils is connected with the church, under two teachers. Membership, about one hundred and fifty-six; the attendance at Sunday-school, nearly double that; value of property, about twelve thousand dollars.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

First Church, on the southeast corner of New Jersey and Wabash Streets; organized June 19, 1855, with twenty-one members, as the Immanuel Church of the Evangelical Association of Indianapolis. Rev. Joseph Fisher is the pastor. The membership is about two hundred; the Sunday-school attendance, about two hundred; value of property, probably twelve thousand dollars.

FRIENDS.

Their meeting-house is on the southwest corner of Delaware and St. Clair Streets. The ministers are Joseph J. Mills, Anna Mills, Calvin W. Pritchard, Jane Trueblood, and Sarah Smith. The organization was

made in 1854, and the first minister Mrs. Hannah Pierson. Membership, about two hundred and fifty; value of property, twelve thousand dollars.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

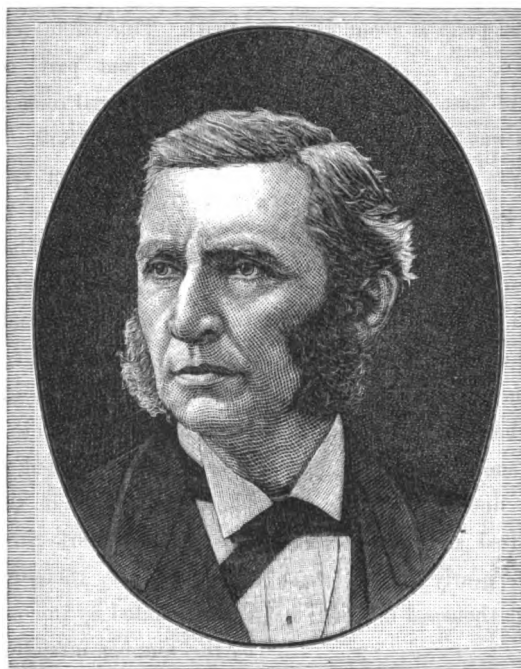
Plymouth Church, organized Aug. 9, 1857, by thirty-one members, who for some months previously had maintained religious services and a Sunday-school in the Senate Chamber of the old State-House. The chamber was used most of the time, till the congregation removed to their first church on Meridian Street, opposite Christ Church (Episcopal). This edifice was begun in the fall of 1858, and the front part, containing the lecture-room, study, and social rooms, was completed and occupied in September, 1859. The remainder was finished and dedicated, after much improving, on the 30th of April, 1871, when the Rev. Joseph L. Burnett was made pastor. The first pastor was Rev. N. A. Hyde, now of the Mayflower Church. He began in the fall of 1866, and resigned the pastorate in August, 1867, to assume the duties of superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society for this State. Within the present year (1884) this church has completed and occupied a new and very fine church edifice on the southeast corner of Meridian and New York Streets. The value of it is estimated at forty thousand dollars. The membership is not counted by the number of communicants but by the number attending the church services, averaging about six hundred in the morning and seven to eight hundred young people in the evening.

Mayflower Church, St. Clair and East Streets, was organized from a Sunday-school formed by the Young Men's Christian Association, at a private house on the corner of Jackson and Cherry Streets, May 23, 1869. There were thirteen original members,—five from Plymouth Church, two from the Third Street Methodist Church, one from Roberts Park Church, and three from the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The church edifice was completed and dedicated in January, 1870. It is a frame building, worth now with the lot probably ten thousand dollars. The membership is one hundred and fifty; Sunday-school attendance, one hundred and eighty.

Rev. Nathaniel A. Hyde, first pastor of Plymouth Church, is the present pastor of Mayflower Church.

REV. NATHANIEL ALDEN HYDE, D.D., pastor of the Mayflower Congregational Church of Indianapolis, has been actively identified with the general, as well as the religious, interests of the city and State for upwards of twenty years. Like many other prominent and useful men of the West, he is of New England origin, and of genuine Pilgrim stock. He was born May 10, 1827, in Stafford, Conn. His father, Nathaniel Hyde, was a thrifty and successful

till she was removed by death in his ripe and successful manhood. This devoted mother was very desirous that her son should enter the gospel ministry, and, very early in his life, laid her plans for him accordingly. At the age of twelve years he entered Monson Academy, then a very popular and flourishing school in the town of Monson, which was just across the line from his native town, in the State of Massachusetts. Here he pursued his preparatory studies for four years, entering Yale College at the age of sixteen, and graduating from that institution



N. A. Hyde

iron-founder. His mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Converse, was a direct descendant of John Alden, one of the Pilgrims coming in the "Mayflower" and landing on Plymouth Rock. This honorable ancestry was recognized by his parents, doubtless with commendable pride, in the name which they gave to their son,—Nathaniel for the father, and *Alden* for the Pilgrim father. The death of the father early left the son to the entire care and training of the mother, between whom and himself there ever existed a peculiarly tender and intimate relation

at twenty years of age in the class of 1847. His professional studies were pursued at Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in the class of 1851. After graduation, and before beginning his long and useful work in Indianapolis, he spent seven years in somewhat desultory work in his profession. During a portion of 1851–52 he preached in Central Village, Conn., and in 1852–53 in Rockville, Conn. He then became assistant secretary of the Children's Aid Society in New York City, a position which he held from 1854 to 1856.

After preaching for a short time in Deep River, Conn., in 1857 he turned his face and steps westward. On the 23d day of December in this latter year he was ordained at Columbus, Ohio, remaining there till the next year, when he went for a very brief period to fill a temporary engagement at Cincinnati. The Plymouth Church in Indianapolis had just been organized, and in 1858 it extended to Dr. Hyde a call to become its pastor. He accepted the call, and here entered, with this young church, upon his real life-work. The first services which he conducted here were held in the Senate chamber of the old State-House. But it was not long before the enthusiasm and earnestness of the young pastor, with the pressing need of a church home, resulted in the erection of the house of worship which has been occupied till recently by that church. For nearly ten years he held this pastorate to the entire satisfaction and great profit of the church. In the year 1867 the State Association of Congregational Churches and ministers felt that the time had come when the general interests of the cause of religion, and the interests and usefulness of the denomination, demanded the appointment of a superintendent of missions for the State. When application was made to the American Home Missionary Society for such an appointment, and the officers of the society replied that they would comply with the request if the brethren in Indiana would name the right man for the place, the thoughts of all turned directly to Dr. Hyde. His long residence in the State, and consequent familiarity with its peculiarities and needs, coupled with his earnest Christian spirit and sound judgment, caused his brethren unanimously to feel that of all others he was the man for the place, a decision which subsequent results fully justified. Accordingly, although it was contrary to his own desires, and contrary to the desires of his church, which was very strongly attached to him, he was appointed to this important position, and, in obedience to a sense of duty, accepted it, and discharged its duties with rare fidelity, success, and acceptability for six years. The assertion will not be questioned by those knowing the facts in the case that no other man in the State has done so much for

the interests of the denomination of which he is a member as has Dr. Hyde. At the same time he is as far as it is possible to think from being a sectarian in his feelings or work. He is broad and catholic in his spirit, and has the profoundest respect of all denominations of Christians in the city and the State with whom the duties of his various positions have brought him in contact. Directly after resigning his position as superintendent of missions for domestic reasons, he became pastor of the Mayflower Church in 1873, which position he still holds. His pastorate has been a very successful one. In addition to his professional labors, Dr. Hyde has been associated with various other interests of city and State. He was for several years a prominent and efficient member of the school board, held the position of president of the State Social Science Association for several terms, contributing some very valuable papers to its meetings, and is a member of the boards of trustees of several educational institutions. As a friend of every good cause, and of all persons needing and deserving aid, he is widely and most favorably known throughout the city and State. He is ever counted upon as ready to lend a helping hand, and those who look to him are never disappointed, for, while he is quiet and unostentatious in manner, he is earnest and efficient in labor, of an excellent judgment, and has a very warm heart. Of all the worthy members of his profession in the city, it is safe to say that none are more generally or favorably known than is the subject of this biographical sketch. Dr. Hyde was married on the 28th of August, 1866, to Laura K., daughter of the late Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., of Indianapolis.

UNIVERSALISTS.

As related at the beginning of this chapter, the Universalists have no distinct organization, though for many years they had a strong one, and for several years had two. They claim that so large a portion of the orthodox churches has discarded the notion of a material hell and an eternity in it that their sectarian identity is effaced. Everybody is Universalist now, except a few immovable lumps of prejudice. At all events, there is no longer a Universalist Church in Indianapolis.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The only church of this denomination is on the east side of Oak between Vine and Cherry; pastor, Rev. Augustus C. Willmore. The first church of United Brethren was organized in 1850, and the congregation in 1851 built the brick house occupied for many years, on the southeast corner of New Jersey and Ohio Streets. In the fall of 1869 a dissension broke out which led to the formation of the Liberal United Brethren, containing a majority of the membership. They refused to allow the other division the use of the house, which led to a law-suit and the recovery of possession by the old society, Aug. 31, 1870. Then the Liberals disbanded and distributed themselves about among the Methodist Churches. The property is worth about seven thousand dollars. The membership now is about one hundred; the Sunday-school attendance rather larger.

UNITARIAN.

A brief account of this denomination and its disappearance about 1872 has been given. It never owned anything, so it has nothing to be noted after its own dissolution.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

There is but one congregation of this denomination in the city, and it occupies New Church Chapel, No. 333 North Alabama Street.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The only church is on the northeast corner of East Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The pastor is Rev. James P. Cowan.

HEBREWS.

The first Hebrew congregation in this city was organized in the winter of 1855. Before 1853 there were no Hebrew residents here but Alexander Franco and Moses Woolf. The growth of this class of population increased so considerably in the next two years, however, that a church organization was a natural suggestion, and it was made. In the fall of 1856 a room in Blake's Commercial Row, on Washington Street west of Kentucky Avenue, was engaged for a church, and Rev. Mr. Berman became the pastor. In 1858 a change was made to a larger

hall in Judah's Block, which was dedicated by Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his learning. Rev. J. Wechsler was engaged as pastor, and served till 1861. During that year the congregation had no pastor and became greatly reduced, but in 1862 obtained Rev. M. Moses as pastor, and made some changes from the old style of ceremony which restored its strength, and it began to debate the propriety of having a house of its own. In 1864 subscriptions were started, and on the 7th of December, 1865, the corner-stone of the temple on Market Street east of New Jersey was laid with an address from Rev. Dr. Lillenthal, of Cincinnati. After some serious embarrassments the temple was completed and dedicated Oct. 30, 1868. The pews in this church are not rented from year to year, as in Gentile churches, but are sold outright as so much real estate, for which a regular conveyance is executed. Only adult males are counted as members in making up the strength of the congregation. The membership of Indianapolis Hebrew Society is eighty adult males. A regular school is kept through the week in the temple, and on the Sabbath a special school is held free for those who wish to pursue the study of Hebrew or biblical history. The value of the property is about thirty thousand dollars.

A smaller congregation was formed a few years ago, which holds its meetings in Root's Block, corner of Pennsylvania and South Streets. Its membership is about forty, and has no school attachment.

In the appended summary, exhibiting the present condition of the churches of Indianapolis, no more than an approximation is possible in some cases. In most, however, the church authorities have furnished as accurate statements as they could arrive at. The general result is very close to the truth. It must be noted, as before suggested, that the Catholic authorities number the members of their church as "souls," counting all of whatever age born into the church, as well as all attaching themselves to it, as professors of Protestant creeds do. This makes their numbers look disproportionately large. But count the Presbyterians or Methodists in the same way and they

will show larger congregations. The Plymouth Congregational pastor counts attendants on his services.

Churches.	Members- ship.	Sunday-School Pupils.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	1,100	1,150	\$100,000
Presbyterian.....	2,950	3,400	425,000
Methodist.....	4,700	4,000	420,000
Christian.....	1,400	1,000	75,000
Catholic.....	10,200	.....	500,000
Episcopal.....	1,000	600	200,000
Lutheran.....	600	850	125,000
German Reformed.....	350	450	30,000
German Evang'l Ass'n.	200	200	12,000
Friends.....	250	.....	12,000
Congregationalist.....	800	.....	50,000
United Brethren.....	100	120	7,000
Hebrew.....	120	.....	35,000
Totals.....	23,770	11,770	\$1,991,000 or \$2,000,000

CHAPTER XVII.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Early Schools.—The history of the early schools of Indianapolis is very meagre, but happily not confused or uncertain. There seems to be no doubt that the first school-house was a log cabin on the point of junction of Kentucky Avenue and Illinois Street, adjacent to a large pond or mud-hole, and built during the pestilent summer of 1821. The first teacher was Joseph C. Reed, who was the first recorder of the county. He taught but a few weeks, a single quarter, probably, and was followed by one or two others, possibly, though there is no record or safe memory to assure us of it; but the first year of the settlement appears to have been one of no considerable solicitude about education. There was enough to do to get something to eat and keep a stomach healthy enough to hold it. By the summer of 1822, however, affairs were getting in better shape, and with the irrepressible instinct of Americans for education, measures were taken to secure adequate tuition for the children of the yearling city capital. A meeting was held at the school-house on the 20th of June, 1822, to arrange for a permanent school. Trustees were appointed, says the sketch of 1850, but the names are not given. James M. Ray, or James Blake,

or Calvin Fletcher, one or the other, or all, most likely, made the first educational board of the city. A Mr. Lawrence and his wife were engaged as teachers, and continued in the first school-house till the completion of the First Presbyterian Church in 1824, when they removed to that more eligible locality and building, and the first school-house disappears from history as it probably did from nature thenceforward. Whether it was torn down or turned into the log pottery-shop that preceded the old State Bank, there is no certain indication to suggest. Nor is there anything to enlighten antiquarian curiosity as to the origin or fate of that other log school-house on Maryland Street and partly in it, west of Tennessee, which the Baptists used for a time as their place of worship. In 1825, after the arrival of the capital and its accompaniments, Mr. Merrill, the treasurer, who was probably the best educated man in the place, at the solicitation of the citizens, undertook to relieve the educational stress of the time, caused by a large influx of population with the capital and the Legislature, and taught a school for a time in the log house on the south side of Maryland, west of Meridian, which the Methodists used for a church about that time. A Mr. Tufts taught there too, and one or two others later.

It is not likely that there were more than this and the original school-house till the completion of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lawrence and his wife, it is supposed, continued in the church till near the time that Ebenezer Sharpe came here from Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1826. For three years before this the Union Sunday-school had been in operation in Caleb Scudder's cabinet-shop, and later in the church, and here Mr. Blake and his coadjutors had taught the alphabet and spelling, as in any primary school, to some of their young pupils. It was more like a school, and less like a sort of semi-theological recreation, than the modern Sunday-school. Mr. Nowland says he learned his A, B, C's of Mr. Blake at the Union, and he was not alone by any means. Mr. Sharpe succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence in the school of the old church which was kept in the back part, on the alley that runs northward from Market Street past the *Journal* building. Some years later,

about 1830, he took his school to a frame house on the site of the Club House, corner of Meridian and Ohio, where he continued till near his death in 1835. He was assisted a part of the time by his son, Thomas H. Sharpe, one of the best known and esteemed of the relics of the early days of the city. About the time that Mr. Sharpe took his school to the house on Meridian Street, Mr. Thomas D. Gregg opened a school in an old carpenter-shop on the northwest corner of Delaware and Market Streets, where he was succeeded till about 1840, or a little later, by William J. Hill and others, and lastly by Josephus Cicero Worrall.

Contemporaneously with these, about 1832, Miss Clara Ellick opened a school in the old Baptist Church, corner of Meridian and Maryland Streets. She taught here a couple of years, probably, and then, in 1834, a little frame house was built purposely for a school-house near the west end of the lot, abutting on the alley east of the Grand Hotel. About 1835, Miss Ellick was married to a Methodist preacher by the name of Smith, and gave up the school to Miss Laura Kise. During her tenancy of the little frame school-house the Baptists built a bell-tower of open frame-work for their church against the east end of the school-house, a hundred feet from the church. It stood there as long as the old church remained, and was sometimes made the occasion of a general uproar by frolicsome boys, who could not resist the temptation to climb up the frame and jerk the bell-clapper about like a fire alarm. One night two boys, one of whom is now the distinguished author and general, Lew Wallace, climbed up to the bell and fastened a cord to the clapper, which they led across the street and the intervening lots to the bedroom of one of them over a store on Washington Street, and here they kept a lively alarm going as long as they liked, to the infinite disturbance and mystery of the neighbors, who could not discover what made the bell ring.

As related in the general history, the Legislature, on the 26th of January, 1832, authorized the town agent to lease University Square, No. 25, to the trustees of Marion County Seminary for thirty years, with permission to them to build on the south

or southwest corner, the other corners were then "out of town;" and, if the square should be needed for a university before the termination of the lease, a half-acre, where the seminary stood, was to be sold to the trustees. Under this arrangement the old county seminary was built, in 1833-34, on the southwest corner, where a tablet, set in the ground by Ignatius Brown and some others of the "old seminary boys," marks the centre of the site. It was two stories high, about one hundred feet long from east to west from one lobby-wall to the other, with five windows in each story on a side, and about forty feet wide in the main body, while the lobbies at the ends were about fifteen feet square. A stairway ascended from each lobby to the second story. That at the east end entered the lecture-room, or exhibition-room, where more than one church made its place of worship before it was able to build a house. The stairway in the west lobby ascended to a room about twenty feet square, where was kept the philosophical apparatus of the institution. The chief of these were an air-pump and an electrical machine. South of this room was another smaller, for the teacher's private room. A door led from the apparatus-room to the platform of the exhibition- or lecture-room. After the free-school system was put in operation, in 1853 till 1859, the old seminary was occupied as the high school of the system. It was torn down in September, 1860. The only surviving trustee is Simon Yandes, Esq., and the last who died was James Sulgrove, in the fall of 1875. In the summer of 1860, before the old house was torn down, the whole square was inclosed with a high fence, and covered with an immense show-house or shed by a Mr. Perine, who called it the "Coliseum," and proposed to make it a meeting-place for large assemblies, political or otherwise, and for big shows. It was opened on the 4th of July with a military parade, an instrumental concert, a balloon ascension by Mr. J. C. Bellman, and a display of Diehl's fire-works at night. The enterprise was too big for the place. The seats would hold twenty thousand spectators. In a few weeks the work was all torn away, and the old house too, and the square was left vacant all through the war. In 1865-66 the city got posses-

sion of it, fenced it, laid it out in walks, set trees in it, and made it a very pretty park, which it will remain.

The seminary was opened by the late Gen. Dumont, Sept. 1, 1834. He left after a single quarter's experience, and William J. Hill succeeded in January, 1835. Three or four months satisfied him, and Thomas D. Gregg came in May, 1836. William Sullivan followed in December, 1836, and Rev. William A. Holliday in August, 1837. James S. Kemper took the school in the summer of 1838, and retained it till the spring of 1845. Of the effect of his administration on the reputation of the seminary, and the character of the pupils he taught there, the general history has treated as fully as it properly may. In 1845, J. P. Safford succeeded Mr. Kemper, and gave way to Benjamin L. Lang in 1847 or 1848, who continued till 1853, when the free-school system absorbed the seminary. Of these noted teachers, Mr. Holliday, Gen. Dumont, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Safford are dead, the last only two years ago in Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Gregg made a valuable bequest to the city at his death. Of the schools contemporaneous with the old seminary, the Franklin Institute, the Worrall School, the Axtell Female Seminary, the general history has given an account, as well as of the later ones, the Indiana Female College and the McLean Female Institute. The Baptist Young Ladies' Institute, occupied now as the high school of the city school system, was founded in 1858 by the Baptists of the city, who formed a stock company for the purpose, the paper of which was indorsed by the individual credit, to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars, of Rev. J. B. Simmons, pastor of the church; Rev. M. G. Clark, editor of *The Witness*, the denominational paper; Mr. Judson R. Osgood, of the Sarven Wheel-Works; and Mr. James Turner. Thus the company was enabled to buy the acre at the northeast corner of the intersection of Pennsylvania and Michigan Streets. The first superintendent was Rev. Gibbon Williams, and his daughter was the principal. In 1862, Rev. C. W. Hewes succeeded, and became substantially the proprietor of the institution. Up to 1866 the site, building, and improvements had

cost fifty-three thousand dollars. The site was for many years the residence of Robert Underhill, one of the earliest iron manufacturers and millers of the city. In 1871 the school board bought the site and buildings, and removed the high school there from Circle Hall (or the old Beecher church).

The McLean Female Institute filled so conspicuous a place in the educational advantages of the city and was so wholly the work of its founder, the Rev. C. G. McLean, that a short sketch of his life will be of interest to many who knew him without knowing anything of his past life. He was born in Ireland in 1787. His father, Dr. John McLean, a surgeon in the British navy, died in early manhood on the coast of Africa. His mother, who was also a McClain, was left a widow before she was twenty-one. She became the wife of Rev. James Gray, D.D., and soon after, with her husband, came to this country. For many years Dr. Gray was the honored pastor of Spruce Street Church, Philadelphia. Under him Dr. McLean prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a graduate. His theological studies he pursued under the celebrated Dr. John M. Mason. In 1815 he married Helen Miller, of Philadelphia, who died in 1822, leaving two daughters. In 1844 he married Mary Yates, daughter of Henry Yates, of Albany. His first charge was in Gettysburg, Pa., where he was pastor for twenty-seven years in the Associate Reformed Church. He was afterwards pastor for eight years of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fort Plain, N. Y. Being unable from ill health to perform pastoral duty, he came in 1852 to this city and opened a female seminary known as McLean Female Institute, in which he was aided by his son-in-law, C. N. Todd, by whom it was continued after his death in 1860. For some time previous he had been unfitted for his duties by a stroke of paralysis. The institution received a good share of the best patronage of the city and State, and was regarded as permanently established at the time of its transfer to other hands on account of the health of the family. After a life of about fifteen years, it was suffered to go out of existence, but its elevating influence has not been lost. Dr. McLean was best known as a minister. He had rare pulpit gifts. By his famous

teacher he was trained to independent thinking and thorough investigation of subjects. Having no pet theories, he sought every field of inquiry. Hence his discourses, rich in thought, had variety, freshness, and originality. He never read his sermons. His choice language and attractive elocution secured and held his hearers. The young were drawn to him. A winning playfulness led them to seek his presence, and even in his later years he would sport as a companion with them. In prayer he was gifted, and he scarcely placed a limit to its power. His strong faith kept him bright and hopeful in the darkest hours.

The Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University was the suggestion of the late Ovid Butler. He drafted the charter for it, and planned the outline of the system upon which it has been conducted, donated the ground for its first site, endowed one of its chairs permanently, provided a large portion of its general endowment fund, and so identified himself with its history, progress, and interests that the change of its name from the cumbrous and unmeaning combination that loaded its first feeble existence to the deserved and descriptive name it now bears was an act of equal justice and good taste. The charter for it was passed by the Legislature in 1850, and authorized a stock company with a capital of one hundred dollar shares, the total to range from ninety-five thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. One-third might be expended in a site and building, but two-thirds at least must be an endowment fund. Rev. John O'Kane was appointed by the friends of the enterprise in Indianapolis soliciting agent. He visited all parts of the State in pursuing his work, and in two years had succeeded so far that in July, 1852, the company organized and elected the first board of directors. Mr. Butler donated the ground, twenty-five acres of a beautiful natural grove of sugars, beeches, and walnuts, on the northeastern border of the city at that time, and part of the farm which was Mr. Butler's residence, called Forest Home, and here the college building was begun and never completed. The style was Gothic,—handsome, striking, and convenient,—and the plan so contrived that it could be built in divisions, which, when all were completed, would present a harmonious and

effective mass. The first section, which would have been about a third of the completed edifice, was finished and opened for collegiate purposes on the 1st of November, 1855, the first and only college or institution for the more advanced degrees of education ever known in the capital, except the seminary in Mr. Kemper's time, and some of the high school classes.

The leading feature of the Butler system, as distinguished from that of all the institutions of learning in this country at that time, was the admission of female pupils upon the same conditions in the same classes, with the same course and graduation, as male students. No distinction was made, and no other school twenty years ago followed the example. Some years later another innovation was made on the old system of sexual separation even more startling than this. On the death of a young daughter, Mr. Butler determined to erect a memorial "more enduring than brass," and endowed a chair of English History and Literature called the Demia Butler chair, and provided that the professor should be Miss Kate Merrill, daughter of the State treasurer who brought up the capital from Corydon, and the best known of the native teachers of the city. Another feature of a liberalizing tendency (in which, however, it was preceded partially by Alexander Campbell's college at Bethany, W. Va., and by Brown University of Rhode Island) was the permission to a student to take any part of the full course he pleased, and graduate with the appropriate title in the division pursued. Thus, some took the full course, with the degree of A.B.; others took only the scientific division, and graduated as Bachelors of Science; and a third class, following what is called the philosophical course, graduated as Bachelors of Philosophy. Just how these masculine titles have been softened into fitness for female proficiency and educational honors we are not informed. About half of the students take one or the other of the partial courses, scientific or philosophical, and about a third of the higher grades of students are females. In the academic or preparatory courses the proportion of girls is larger. Of the four literary societies, two, the Athenian and Demia Butler, are composed of female students.

A law department was opened in connection with the university in 1871, the first term beginning January 16th, composed of three chairs or classes, taught by Judge Byron K. Elliott, Judge Charles H. Test, and Charles P. Jacobs. This was maintained for some years, but was recently discontinued and dissolved. A commercial department, to assist students who desire to qualify themselves for business, was formed and carried on for a time, but appears to have been discontinued in the last few years. Musical instruction is made a specialty also, and is still a part of the university system, though not of the regular course. The most important division of the university is the medical department. The Medical College of Indiana, referred to particularly in the chapter on the medical profession, forms this department. The last catalogue shows one hundred and sixty-eight students in the literary department of the university, and one hundred and sixty-four in the medical department. Practically the two are little concerned with each other, one being in the city and the other five miles away. In the literary department is what is called a post-graduate course, of which the authorities say that it, "with the Bible-classes of the freshman, sophomore, and senior years, presents a complete course of Bible study." This course is free. Of the different degrees conferred by the institution the following official statement is made:

"I. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred on students who complete the studies in the course of arts and pass the examinations in the same.

"II. The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred on students who complete the studies in the course of science and pass the examinations in the same. This degree may be conferred also on students in special studies whenever the special work done shall be deemed by the faculty a full equivalent for the part of the scientific course which may have been omitted.

"III. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is conferred on students who complete the studies in the course of philosophy and pass the examinations in the same.

"No Bachelor's degree will be conferred on any person who may not have studied at least one year in this university.

"IV. (1) The degree of Master of Arts, Master of Science, or Master of Philosophy will be conferred on any student who shall have taken the corresponding Bachelor's degree at this university, on the following conditions: (a) When such student shall have pursued a post-graduate course of study for one year under the direction of the faculty, have passed a satisfactory examination, and have presented an approved thesis on some one of the subjects chosen for examination; or (b) When, after not less than three years from the time of receiving the Bachelor's degree, such student shall have given satisfactory evidence of having been engaged in some literary or professional pursuit, and shall present to the faculty an approved thesis on some subject of research. (2) Any of the above-named Master's degrees may be conferred on any person who may have taken the corresponding Bachelor's degree at any other institution authorized by law to confer such degree, when he shall have given to the faculty satisfactory evidence of scholarship, have pursued a post-graduate course of study under the direction of the faculty, and have presented an approved thesis on some one of the subjects chosen for examination.

"V. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred on graduates of this university or of any other institution authorized to confer Bachelor's degrees, who, by special study in some department of science, literature, or philosophy, may have obtained eminence as original investigators, and shall present to the faculty a meritorious thesis based on such investigations.

"VI. The honorary degree of A.M. or LL.D. will be conferred occasionally on persons who, in addition to possessing fair scholarship, may have obtained eminence in some pursuit or profession."

In 1876 the university authorities determined to remove to the present location, on the west side of the handsome suburban town of Irvington, where strong inducements were offered by the citizens, and the sale of the old site, then entirely surrounded by the business and residences of the city, and largely enhanced in money value, would help to place the institution firmly on its feet. New buildings were erected, a fine "Campus" laid out, and the work kept moving

on steadily and successfully in spite of the change. Soon after the removal some of the trustees sought to change the school into a more rigidly sectarian exclusiveness, and confine the tuition wholly to members of the Christian Church, the denomination which had originated and supported it, and which had regarded it as a denominational school. This so far succeeded as to force out two or three of the best-known professors, and would probably have made the institution wholly sectarian but for the interference of Mr. Butler, who saw, if its injudicious friends could not, that this was not the day, nor this the community, to turn back a liberal revolution to old-time bigotry and exclusiveness, and the mischievous action was reversed. But not without some ill effect lingering, and possibly not wholly lost yet. The old site, the gift of Mr. Butler, has been partially sold out in city lots; but part has been retained, and, with the building, is now occupied by the City Orphan Asylum. The following is the faculty:

Harvey W. Everest, LL.D., president; Allen R. Benton, LL.D., William M. Thrasher, A.M., Catharine Merrill, A.M., Scott Butler, A.M., Oliver P. Hay, A.M., Hugh C. Garvin, A.M., Demarchus C. Brown, A.M., Virginia K. Allan, Letitia Laughlin, librarian.

Contemporaneously with the larger institution a German-English school was maintained for a number of years on East Maryland Street, east of Virginia Avenue, and several smaller schools of the same kind have been carried on in different parts of the city, and are still. Though German is now taught in the city schools, it does not serve the purpose of German children who have to be taught in the German language the use of English.

There are five **Kindergartens** in the city, all of the last three years. One is in the Riverside Chapel, corner of McCarty and Chadwick Streets; one is at No. 134 West Ohio Street, under Miss Steiger; another is at No. 443 North Meridian, under Miss Jane M. Moore; the fourth is at No. 224 Broadway, under Miss Ella D. Oakes; the fifth at No. 456 North Meridian, Miss Alice Chapin, principal. There are two schools of the Sacred Heart, one for girls and one for boys, connected

with the Franciscan Convent, on Palmer Street, and besides these there are some ten other Catholic schools, of which an account is given by Rev. Father O'Donoghue, in his statement of the Catholic institutions of the city. Schools, as intimated in the chapter on churches, are maintained in connection with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church on New Jersey Street, south of Merrill, and by one or two other German Lutheran Churches. The Indianapolis Classical School for Boys is carried on by Mr. T. L. Sewell on the northwest corner of North and Alabama Streets, and a similar school for girls is maintained by the same man at the southeast corner of St. Joseph and Pennsylvania Streets. A female seminary of high character, conducted by John H. Kappes and wife, on North Pennsylvania Street, till last summer, was given up by them to go to some remote Western region. Mr. Hadley, and Mr. Roberts at one time principal of the high school, have for some years maintained an academy of excellent repute, which seems to fill much the same place and need that the old seminary did. Colored schools are now mainly or wholly carried on in connection with the city school system.

The first **Commercial School** was opened here by Mr. William McK. Scott, who maintained it with moderate success for some years, and during about a year, in 1851, as noted in the general history, kept up a reading-room in connection with it, intending to make a library a part of the plan; but the public would not sustain it. Since then there have been but few and brief intervals without a commercial college. Sometimes there have been two or three together. The oldest and best known was Bryant & Stratton's, which Mr. Bryant has recently revived after an absence from the city of several years. Mr. W. W. Granger also has a commercial school in efficient condition in the upper story of the Vance Block. Of law and medical schools an account is given in the chapters touching those topics. The only theological school is that, if it can be called so, offered by the post-graduate course of Butler University. A serious if not strenuous effort was made to induce the Legislature to locate the Agricultural College here. The location was practically put up at

auction, to raise means enough to create a competent endowment with the avails of the land-grant made by Congress, and Indianapolis bid high. The late James Johnson made a munificent offer of land west of the city, but within the township, and other offers were made with the obvious superiority of a central situation here; but Mr. Purdue offered a fine site and a liberal cash endowment, which were just what the college needed, for the honor of putting his name to it, and thus Indianapolis lost it. Attempts have been made, or rather discussed, to remove the State University here from Bloomington and to remove Asbury University here from Greencastle, but nothing more than talk ever came of either suggestion, or ever will, now that a disastrous fire in the State institution has failed to stir it, in spite of strong suggestions in the papers up about the capital; and Asbury has been permanently and munificently endowed by Mr. De Pauw, the citizens of Greencastle, and the Methodists of Indiana, and has changed its name to that of its benefactor.

The City Schools.—The education of the city is so nearly absorbed by the free-school system that no apology need be made for tracing here the history of it fully and authentically in the official reports of the managers in 1866:

“During the Legislative session of 1846–47, the first city charter, prepared by the late Hon. Oliver H. Smith, for the town of Indianapolis was introduced into the General Assembly. It would have passed without opposition as a matter of course and courtesy, had not a well-known member from this town, Mr. S. V. B. Noel, presented as an amendment Section 29, which provided that the City Council should be instructed to lay off the city into suitable school districts, to provide by ordinance for school buildings, and the appointment of teachers and superintendents; and, further, that the Council should be authorized to levy a tax for school purposes, of not exceeding one-eighth of one per centum of the assessment. The amendment met with a vigorous and determined opposition from several influential members, whose arguments carried weight; and the amendment was in peril, when a prudent and useful member, who advocated all sides on vexed questions,

moved to still further amend by providing that no tax should be levied unless so ordered by a vote of a majority of the town at the ensuing April election, when the ballots should be marked ‘Free Schools’ and ‘No Free Schools.’ The charter, thus amended, became a law.

“An animated contest ensued in the town, and at the first charter election the school question became the overshadowing issue. The opposition was thin and noisy. The friends of free schools were quiet, but resolute, and on the day of election were by no means sanguine of the result. A citizen, who was to a considerable degree a representative of the learning, jurisprudence, and capital of the town, the late venerable and eminent Judge Blackford, was earnestly cheered as he openly voted a ballot indorsed ‘Free Schools.’ The cause of impartial education triumphed by an overwhelming majority.

“The population of Indianapolis was then about six thousand. City lots and building material were cheap and abundant; but the valuation of property (for taxation) was low, and twelve and a half cents on a hundred dollars produced but a slender revenue. The proceeds of the tax were carefully husbanded, and economically invested, from time to time, in school lots and buildings. Lots were purchased and houses built in seven wards of the city, and teachers appointed, who received their limited compensation from the patrons of the schools.

“For a period of six years the records show payments made by the city treasurer for lots and buildings, but none for teachers’ salaries. Previous to 1853 the schools were managed by trustees in each of the school districts into which the city was divided. The schools had no central head, and no organization outside of the several districts. In January, 1853, the Council appointed Messrs. H. P. Coburn, Calvin Fletcher, and H. F. West the first board of trustees for the city schools. At their first meeting, March 18, 1853, they elected ten teachers for the city schools, and ordered that they receive two dollars and twenty-five cents a scholar for the term, to be paid by the parent or guardian. April 8, 1853, it was ordered that the Sixth Ward lot be graded. It is interesting to note that thirteen years elapsed before the grade

was made. April 25, 1853, the first free schools were opened for a session of two months. On this date a code of rules and regulations, prepared and reported by Calvin Fletcher, was adopted. These rules were comprehensive and well matured, and constitute the basis of the code now in force in the schools. May 14, 1853, occurs the first record of the payment of salaries to teachers.

"From this time forward the receipts from city taxation and the State school fund by slow degrees increased, and the schools flourished and grew in favor with all good citizens. Early in 1855, Mr. Silas T. Bowen was appointed superintendent of the schools, with instructions to visit and spend a day in each school every month, and to meet the teachers every Saturday for review of the work done, instruction in teaching, and classification. His contract with the board called for about one-third of his time in the discharge of these and other duties. It is clear, from the arduous labor performed, that the schools got the best of this bargain.

"March 2, 1856, Mr. George B. Stone was appointed superintendent. All his time was given to the schools, and they were conducted with vigor and success. The schools were fully and generously sustained by the public. The revenue, in great part derived from local taxation, was sufficient to sustain them prosperously during the full school year. But this period was of short duration. Early in 1858, the Supreme Court of the State decided that it was unconstitutional for cities and towns to levy and collect taxes for the payment of tuition. The effect was most disastrous. It deprived the city schools of the principal part of their revenue, and in spite of generous efforts on the part of a portion of the public the free-school graded system, which had taken ten years to build up, was destroyed at a blow. The superintendent and many of the teachers emigrated to regions where schools were, like light and air, common and free to all, with no constitutional restrictions or judicial decisions warring against the best interests of the people.

"Then commenced the dark age of the public schools. The school-houses were rented to such teachers as were willing, or able from scant patronage,

to pay a small pittance for their use. The State fund was only sufficient to keep the schools open one feeble free quarter each year; and, in 1859, even this was omitted for want of money. (The schools remained in this crippled condition, improving hardly at all, till after the outbreak of the war. Then a new set of Supreme Court judges succeeded to that bench, and virtually reviewed and reversed the disastrous decision.) The Legislature then made provision for more efficient and prosperous schools, and fuller taxation for their support.

"During the last five years (from 1861 to 1866) the schools have been rapidly gaining in length of term, and in general prosperity and usefulness. We cannot here give even a condensed statement of the successive steps by which this improvement has been accomplished. The schools during the last two years have been in session the usual school year of thirty-nine weeks. Considering the ten years required to develop an efficient system of schools, previous to the judicial blotting-out, and the slow growth of the nine subsequent years, it is hoped that no further disaster will occur to set them back another decade, but that they may go on increasing in strength and vigor, and each succeeding year be stronger and better than the last."

In April, 1854, an enumeration of the school population was taken by order of the board of trustees. The number of persons in the city between the ages of five and twenty-one was found to be three thousand and fifty-three. The number enrolled in the schools was eleven hundred and sixty, with a daily average of eight hundred and one, all about evenly distributed among the seven wards into which the city was then divided. At the high school, conducted upon a rather low grade for lack of proficient pupils to go higher, were one hundred and fifteen children, in the old seminary, under the direction of Mr. E. P. Cole, who served at one thousand dollars a year.

The school fund fell off in June, 1858, after the decision of the Supreme Court, till the balance in the city treasury belonging to the schools was only twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents. At that time Mr. Thomas J. Vater was employed to take care of the school property, a good deal of which was, or soon

became, vacant from the paralysis of the system, and was often abused by the riotous occupancy of tramps, thieves, and strumpets. Mr. James Green was appointed school director in September, 1858, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year when employed, and two hundred and fifty dollars in vacation. In term time he was to give half of his time to his school duties. In April, 1859, the school fund had accumulated to three thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars for the current expenses of the schools, and in June the amount belonging to the tuition fund was three thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. In order that the accumulation of means, in the crippled condition of resources made by the court, might be sufficient to maintain the schools effectively when they were opened, the opening was put off till February, 1860, just two years after the calamity that had overtaken them. Teachers to the number of twenty-nine were appointed, at salaries from one hundred dollars down to fifty dollars a quarter. The high school, killed in 1858, was not resurrected till August 18, 1864.

In June, 1861, the first board of trustees, composed of a representative of each ward elected by the voters of the ward, was organized. Previously three trustees had been elected by the Council. In 1865 the law was again changed and the trustees elected by the council till 1871, when a board of school commissioners was created, each commissioner to represent a school district. The first districts were the nine city wards, each ward making one; but the commissioners, being authorized to change the districts when they deem it necessary, have made eleven. The commissioners hold office three years, and have complete control of all taxes, revenues, outlays, buildings, teachers, libraries, apparatus, grounds, everything appertaining to the school system, but they must account every year to the county board for their receipts and expenses.

At the close of the winter term, 1861, the schools remained closed till February, 1862, continuing in session then for twenty-two weeks. Professor George W. Hoss was appointed school director, to serve during the school term, giving one-half his time to the schools, at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

Twenty-nine teachers were appointed at the following rates of pay, being an increase on the previous salaries: Principals of grammar schools, one hundred and fifty dollars a term of eleven weeks; assistants of same, seventy-five dollars. Principals of intermediate departments, seventy-five to eighty-five dollars a term; and teachers in the primary schools, fifty to sixty-eight dollars. The aggregate compensation of teachers for the two terms was four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Miss Nebraska Cropsey, the present and for a number of years past superintendent of the primary department, first appears among the teachers in 1862. She has been in the schools twenty-two years continuously, and always most efficiently.

Owing to the pressure of taxation, by reason of the war of the Rebellion, the annual levy made in March, 1862, was reduced to three cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, and thirty cents on each poll. The same spring, by order of the trustees, shade-trees were planted on all the school property. In October of this year Professor Hoss was appointed superintendent. He was required to give one-fourth of his time to the schools for the quarterly pay of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents. The next term of the schools opened in November, 1862, with twenty-eight teachers. The salaries were fixed at the following prices for each day's services actually rendered: Principals of the grammar schools, two dollars and fifty cents per day; assistants, one dollar; principals of the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards (one-story buildings), one dollar and twenty-five cents per day; principals of the First, Second, Fifth, and Eighth Wards (two-story buildings), one dollar and fifty cents per day; primary and secondary principals, one dollar and ten cents; and all assistants, eighty-five cents a day. A few months later an increase of twenty per cent. on the above salaries was voted.

In the spring of 1863 the trustees levied a tax of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars. The payroll of twenty-nine teachers for the quarter ending May 2, 1863, amounted to two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars. On the 29th of August, 1864, the trustees, by resolution, defined at

length the duties of superintendent, fixed the salary at one thousand dollars a year, and elected to the position Professor A. C. Shortridge. The income arising from special taxation and the apportionment from the State tuition fund now rapidly increased, so that the schools, in spite of the rapid increase of the number of pupils, were kept open during the usual school year of thirty-nine weeks. In August, 1864, the high school, which went down in the crash of 1858, was again organized in the school-house on the corner of Vermont and New Jersey Streets, and placed in charge of W. A. Bell, at a salary of nine hundred dollars a year. Mr. Bell was for some years president of the school board.

WILLIAM ALLEN BELL was born near Jefferson, Clinton Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1833. His father, Nathaniel Bell, settled in Michigantown, in the same county, when young Bell was only six years of age, and the village and vicinity continued to be his home until he was twenty years old. His early education was obtained in the common school, and at the age of eighteen he taught his first school of sixty-five days

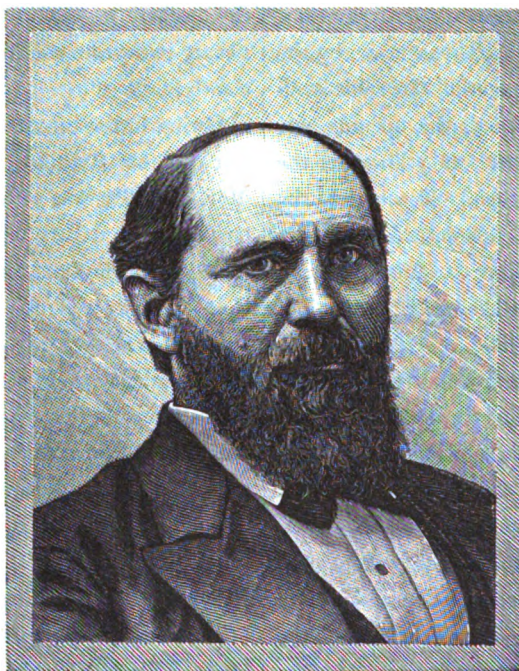
for one dollar per day and board himself. He likes to recall the inaugural address of Horace Mann upon the opening of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ill., in 1853, at which time he entered the preparatory department of that institution, from which he was graduated in 1860 with a standing above the average of his class. Dependent entirely upon his own resources to defray the expenses of his college course, he met this necessary obstacle with a will to succeed by engaging in outside work and teaching during his vacations and in connection with his

studies. Upon leaving college he went to Mississippi as a teacher, but the breaking out of the war caused his return the same year. In 1861 and 1862 he had charge of the schools at Williamsburg, Ind., and in the summer of 1863 he was chosen principal of the Second Ward school at Indianapolis. Upon the organization of the present city high school, in 1864, Mr. Bell was made its principal. In 1865 he was superintendent of the schools of Richmond, Ind., and the following year resumed the principalship of the Indianapolis high school at an increased salary,

which position he filled creditably until the close of the school-year 1871. During the last four years of this time he served as school examiner for Marion County, and in the summer of 1870 visited Europe. On July 20, 1871, Mr. Bell married Miss Eliza C. Cannell, a woman of high literary attainments, a native of Waterford, N. Y., who had efficiently served as first assistant teacher in the city high school for five years prior to her marriage.

In August, 1871, he became sole proprietor and editor of the *Indiana School Journal*, and has

devoted his time and energies largely to its interests since, thereby increasing its size, improving its character, and more than quadrupling its circulation. In his hands the *Journal* has been a power for good, and Indiana teachers have reason to be proud of it. In 1873, Mr. Bell was president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, and since 1873, over ten years, he has been a member of the Indianapolis School Board, of which time he has served seven consecutive years as its presiding officer. His practical knowledge of school work has made him a most val-



W. A. Bell.

uable member of the board, and his long gratuitous service cannot easily be repaid.

Since his connection with the *Journal* Mr. Bell has spent much time in traveling over the State doing school work, and his efficient school labors in teachers' institutes and lecturing tours have reached eighty-nine out of ninety-two counties in the State. His editorial writings are perspicuous, and have a remarkable adaptedness to his purpose and his readers, and have exerted a pronounced influence upon school legislation and methods. Whether in the school, the church, or in any other field of labor, Mr. Bell is known as a faithful and conscientious man, and his candor, earnestness, sociability, and high moral and Christian worth have won for him a large circle of friends.

In the spring of 1865 the income from the special fund was fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars, and from the tuition fund fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars. In April of that year, under the new common-school law of the State, a board of three trustees was elected by the Common Council, and in the summer they ordered the erection of the first really adequate and creditable school buildings of the city. One was on the corner of Blackford and Michigan Streets, the other on the corner of Vermont and Davidson Streets. The two, with the fences and out-buildings, cost seventy-one thousand dollars. Thenceforward the managers built only large, durable, and valuable houses. It is not necessary to notice the addition of these to the school system in detail. In 1866 was issued a full report of the condition and progress of the schools, from which this sketch of their history has been condensed. During the school year, 1869-70, schools for colored pupils were opened in the old houses of the Fourth and Sixth Wards. A second story was added to the Fourth Ward house in 1870, and an evening school for colored pupils opened in the winter of 1871.

Evening Schools were reported in 1871 to have had the preceding winter three hundred and seventeen pupils enrolled, the average attendance being one hundred and sixty-one. The total cost was but five hundred and seven dollars, or one dollar and

fifty-nine cents per enrolled pupil and three dollars and fifteen cents per pupil actually attending. The first report says,—

"Their instructions have been eminently useful to a class of persons who have no other opportunities for obtaining useful learning, but their numbers should be largely increased from that class of untaught boys and girls who, as at present situated, are subjected to the worst influences during the long nights of winter. The evening schools have been even too respectable, containing few youth who are not of confirmed steady and industrious habits. We earnestly commend these schools to all good citizens as worthy of their best endeavors to increase the interest in them by frequent visitations, and to add to their numbers by solicitations, watchfulness, and missionary effort among those young persons who can hardly escape becoming bad citizens unless rescued by the influences thrown around them in these schools by exciting a thirst for knowledge which shall overcome the fascinations of idleness and vice."

In 1866 the lowest school age, which had previously been five years, was increased to six, reducing the total of enrollment for that year from twelve thousand four hundred and fifty-five in 1865 to nine thousand one hundred and seventy-seven. Part of the difference is ascribed to incomplete returns. Since 1870 all children, colored and white alike, are counted in the school enumeration. On the basis of this the State's fund, derived from the State school tax and the income of the congressional township fund and the sinking fund, is apportioned to the counties and cities and school districts. The city school tax constitutes a large and indispensable part of the school revenue. This is now assessed by the school board, but until within a few years past was fixed by the City Council with other city taxes. The rate of school tax is limited to twenty cents on one hundred dollars.

A recent report of the school board presents some interesting facts in regard to the grounds and houses, modes of lighting, warming, and ventilating, that are important in giving the reader a clear idea of the free-school system of Indianapolis in its entirety. Where so many thousands of those whose habits are

unformed, physical systems immature, and modes of life unsettled have to pass so large a portion of every working-day, the conditions touching health are of the highest importance. President Bell says of the school grounds, "It has been the policy of the board to purchase large lots upon which to erect school-houses; the lots will average for twelve-room buildings one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet; and for smaller buildings the lots average one hundred and twenty-five by two hundred feet. In most instances these lots are bounded on three sides by streets and alleys. Sixteen of them are corner lots. Schools Nos. 3, 4, and 9 have less than the desired amount of space, but in no instance does the school building cover one-third the lot upon which it stands. In no instance does a neighboring building stand within the distance of its own height from the school building. In other words, no building stands so near a school-house as in any perceptible degree to cut off its light or air. Thus the size and location of the school lots secure sufficient play-ground, and ample light and air."

In regard to the construction and character of the school buildings he says, "Out of our twenty-six school buildings but three are more than two stories high, and one of these three will be abandoned soon. This arrangement saves the climbing of stairs by both teachers and pupils, and greatly lessens danger in case of fire. The halls and stairways are uniformly wide, and all outside doors and all doors that open from the school-rooms into halls swing outward on their hinges to prevent danger in case of a panic. The school-rooms are, with few exceptions, twenty-seven by thirty feet in size, and most of them fourteen feet in height of ceiling. This gives fifty pupils, which is more than the average number in a room, each seventeen square feet of floor space and two hundred and thirty-eight cubic feet of air space. All school-rooms are furnished with comfortable desks; twelve rooms with double desks, two hundred and six with single desks."

Of heating and ventilation he says, "The simple matter of heating a school-room is comparatively an easy task, but to heat it and at the same time ventilate it so that the air can be kept pure in it when

it is occupied by fifty pupils, is a problem most difficult to solve. The solution the board has arrived at is to make a separate ventilating shaft for each room, and they have done this in all the buildings erected for several years past. The foul-air registers have twice the capacity of the heat registers. The stoves used for heating warm the cold air before it gets to the pupil. This system is applied to about one hundred school-rooms, and gives the best satisfaction. The average of children to a room in the primary department is about fifty, and it ought not to be more than forty. That of other departments is thirty-eight."

Of the lighting of the school-rooms the report says, "Next in importance to pure air in a school-room is good light. Too much care cannot be taken of the children's eyesight. It is safe to say that there is not a *badly-lighted* school-room in the city. Out of the two hundred and ten rooms in use, in not one of them do the children sit facing the light, and in one hundred and sixty-four of them the light is admitted from the left hand and from the back, and in fifteen rooms from the left hand only, and in the remaining thirty-one the light comes from the right hand and the back. In our later buildings all the rooms are so arranged as to admit the light from the back and the left only, and this is the best possible arrangement, according to the weight of authority and our experience.

"There are in these buildings four windows in each room,—two in the rear and two at the side,—each window nine feet six inches by three feet ten inches in size."

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—In the first application of the system of grades to the city schools there were four divisions, the primary, the intermediate, the grammar, and the high school. Some years later, about the close of the war or soon after, these were reduced to three grades, the primary, the intermediate, and the high school. Still later the intermediate was changed to a grammar department, as appears in the "Manual of 1881," and four years were assigned to each, making a full course of the free schools cover twelve years. Since 1881 the grammar department has been eliminated and the course below the high

school runs on continuously from the first year to the eighth. In each year there are two grades, the lower, B, advancing quarterly into the next, or A grade. The first year has Grade 1 B and Grade 1 A; the second year, Grade 2 B and Grade 2 A; the third year, Grade 3 B and Grade 3 A; the fourth year, Grade 4 B and Grade 4 A, and so on through the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years, each year marking the numbers of the grades in it. There are two quarters to each year, and the school year consists of thirty-nine weeks.

First Year, or Grade 1 B.—Reading Monroe's "Chart Primer," spelling by sound words of reading, general lessons, inventions, and oral lessons on pictures and plants, music, writing. These for the first quarter. Second quarter the same, with addition of arithmetic, counting with and without objects, and finding a given number of objects. The general lessons on color and animals. 1 A, reading, spelling, arithmetic; general lessons (the human body and drawing, first quarter; oral compositions on pictures and lessons on plants, second quarter), music, writing.

Second Year, 2 B.—Reading, spelling, arithmetic, language (how to talk, oral compositions, lessons on

color), writing, drawing, music, continued through both quarters. 2 A, reading, spelling, arithmetic, language, writing, drawing, music, through both quarters.

Third Year, 3 B.—The course in both quarters consists of the same studies substantially as in Grade 2 A, with slight variations that are of no consequence to such a summary as this. 3 A, the same as 2 A, advancing in the text-books, and in the second quarter introducing geography.

Fourth Year, 4 B.—The same as in 3 A, last quarter, with some changes of text-books and methods, continuing through both quarters. 4 A still continues reading, spelling, arithmetic, language, geography, writing, drawing, and music through both quarters. Both B and A are going the same road, with one a little ahead of the other.

The other four years of the course preceding the high school continue the same studies, only advancing from quarter to quarter till the seventh year of A, when history is introduced and kept up through the year, and introduced in the eighth year of B. In eighth year of A physiology is introduced, and continued through the year in the place of history.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	MATHEMATICS.	Weeks.	Science. (September Classes.)	Weeks.	Science. (January Classes.)	Weeks.
1st Year.	1. Algebra..... 2. Algebra.....	20 20	1. Physical Geography..... 2. { 1. Physical Geography... 2. Physics.....	20 10 10	2. Physical Geography..... 1. { 1. Physical Geography... 2. Physics.....	20 10 10
2d Year.	1. Geometry..... 2. Arithmetic.....	20 20	1. Physics..... 2. Botany.....	20 20	2. Botany..... 1. { 1. Botany..... 2. Physiology.....	20 10 10
3d Year.	1. Solid Geometry..... 2. Trigonometry and Surveying.....	20 20	1. { 1. Botany..... 2. Physiology..... 2. Chemistry.....	10 10 20	2. Physics..... 1. Chemistry.....	20 20
4th Year.			1. Laboratory..... 2. Astronomy..... or 1. Zoology..... 2. Geology.....	20 20 20 20	2. Laboratory..... 1. Astronomy..... or 2. Zoology..... 1. Geology.....	20 20 20 20

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued.

	ENGLISH.	Weeks.	Commercial and History.	Weeks.	Language.	Weeks.
1 ST YEAR.	1. Grammar..... 2. Rhetoric, Literature, Reading, and Spelling.....	20 20				
2 ND YEAR.	1. English as above..... 2. English as above.....	20 20	1. Commercial Course..... 2. Commercial Course.....	20 20	German or Latin.....	40
3 RD YEAR.	1. English as above..... 2. English as above.....	20 20	1. { 1. Grecian History.... 2. Roman History.... 2. { 1. Medieval History... 2. Modern History.....	20 20	German, Latin, Greek, or French.....	40
4 TH YEAR.	1. English Literature and Themes..... 2. English Literature and Themes.....	20 20	1. Civil Government, United States History..... 2. Political Economy..... or 2. Psychology.....	20 20 20	German, Latin, Greek, or French.....	40

The required branches are in Roman letters and the elective branches in *italic*. Drawing and music are also *elective* in the first year. The Commercial Course includes book-keeping, commercial law, and a review of arithmetic, and is designed especially for pupils who intend business pursuits. Three recitations daily are required to complete the high school course in four years.

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THIRTY YEARS, 1853 TO 1883.

DATE.	*School Census.	No. of Weeks of School.	No. Teachers.	† Salaries Paid to Teachers.	No. of Different Pupils Enrolled.	Average Whole Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. of Attendance.	†† Salary of the Superintendent.	Salary of the Principal of High School.	Salary of Principals of District Schools.
1853	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† \$75	.....	.....
1854	3,063	11	19	\$250	1,160	.....	801	.....	† 75	\$1000	\$500
1855	3,901	22	20	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1000	500
1856	4,504	30	28	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....	500
1857	4,338	39	30	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....	500
1858	4,739	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
1859	4,934	**	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
1860	5,178	20	31	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	400
1861	4,803	21	29	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	400
1862	4,965	22	29	200 to 340	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	400 to 600
1863	6,863	30	29	240 to 260	2,040	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	300 to 600
1864	11,907	36	30	240 to 280	2,374	1,280	1096	64.86	1200	900	300 to 700
1865	12,455	38	28	360 to 376	2,533	1,428	1305	92.	1500	1000	500 to 620
1866	†† 9,177	39	34	400	3,242	1,753	1000	91.2	2000	1000	500 to 620
1867	8,964	40	44	400	4,149	2,502	2361	94.2	2000	1250	500 to 620
1868	9,507	40	62	400 to 600	4,949	3,250	3099	95.	2000	1500	600 to 700
1869	11,028	40	78	400 to 600	5,160	3,549	3375	94.9	2000	1600	700 to 1200
1870	|| 13,082	40	92	400 to 600	5,795	3,967	3759	94.7	2400	1700	700 to 1300
1871	14,617	40	103	400 to 600	6,560	4,468	4205	94.4	2400	1800	700 to 1300
1872	15,718	40	112	400 to 600	6,895	4,676	4379	93.6	2400	2300	600 to 800
1873	16,927	40	128	450 to 650	8,178	5,728	5306	92.6	3000	2400	700 to 1100
1874	19,125	40	161	450 to 650	9,351	6,756	6283	94.	3000	2400	700 to 1100
1875	20,723	40	176	450 to 650	11,013	7,457	7210	95.3	2800	2400	700 to 1100
1876	21,255	40	189	450 to 650	12,315	7,686	7686	92.	2500	2400	700 to 1100
1877	22,806	40	203	450 to 650	13,679	8,605	7920	92.	2500	2000	700 to 1100
1878	25,012	40	208	450 to 600	13,178	9,264	8665	93.5	2500	1800	700 to 1000
1879	26,039	40	213	420 to 570	13,336	9,543	8912	93.3	2500	1750	700 to 1000
1880	26,789	40	219	400 to 600	13,960	9,645	8925	92.5	2500	1750	700 to 1000
1881	28,959	39	233	400 to 600	12,833	9,750	9065	92.8	3000	1800	800 to 1100
1882	30,888	39	235	300 to 600	13,277	10,198	9495	93.2	3000	1800	800 to 1100
1883	32,079	39	259	300 to 600	13,685	10,753	9938	92.4	3000	1800	800 to 1100

* The census from 1854 to 1865 included all white persons between five and twenty-one years; from 1866 to 1871, all between the ages of six and twenty-one; and since 1870, all white and colored persons between the last-mentioned ages.

† City Clerk, acting school director.

† Salaries are based on the rate per annum for a full school year of forty weeks.

† Superintendent was also principal of the high school.

High school suspended until 1864.

** No free schools—school-houses rented.

†† From 1858 to 1863 the executive officer of the board was called the "Director." His pay was \$250 during vacation and \$500 during term time.

|| This falling off in the census is ascribed to the minimum age being increased by one year (six and twenty-one years) and in part to incomplete returns.

|| Two principals only appointed; one for the districts north and one for the districts south of Washington Street.

|| Includes the first enumeration of colored persons of school age.

PRESENT CONDITION.—In the following tables, taken from the last reports of the board of commissioners and the school officers, is presented as full and accurate a view of the present condition of the public schools as can be obtained. No additions have

been made to the houses or lots of this or other property of the schools since the compilation of the following statistical table, which is for the year 1881, so that it is as complete as if made for the past year (1883):

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOL PROPERTY, SIZE, LOCATION, COST OF GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, ETC., JULY 1, 1881.

School Buildings.	Location and Size of Lots.	Date of Erection.	Cost or Estimated Value of Sites.	Cost of Buildings and Improvements.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Seats.	How Seated.	How Heated.	Value of Furniture and School Apparatus.	Total Value of Property.
No. 1.....	Corner Vermont and New Jersey Streets. Lot 90 by 196.	1881	\$11,500.00	\$11,445.35	8	448	Single seats	Grossius heaters	\$2,095.20	\$25,040.55
No. 2.....	Corner Delaware and Walnut Streets. Lot 187½ by 96.	1871	32,650.00	42,431.75	14	777	Single seats	Steam	6,709.88	81,791.63
No. 3.....	Meridian Street, between Ohio and New York. Lot 135 by 195.	1876	40,597.50	51,131.45	13	720	Single seats	Steam	3,255.65	94,984.60
No. 4.....	Corner Blackford and Michigan Sts. Lot 157½ by 210.	1867	10,000.00	45,046.00	12	700	Single & double seats	Grossius heaters	4,614.72	59,660.72
No. 5.....	Maryland Street, between Mississippi and Missouri. Lot 67½ by 195.	Recon- s'ted 1859	7,000.00	2,000.00	4	210	Single seats	Grossius heaters	1,081.54	10,081.54
No. 6.....	Corner Union and Phipps Streets. Lot 266 by 139.	1868	15,000.00	40,500.00	12	683	Single seats	Grossius heaters	4,330.64	59,830.64
No. 7.....	Corner Bates and Benton Streets. Lot 180 by 190.	1872	11,000.00	28,061.00	12	644	Single seats	Grossius heaters	3,475.26	42,536.26
No. 8.....	Virginia Avenue, near Huron Street. Lot 240 by 125.	1857	15,000.00	5,106.62	0	284	Single & double seats	Grossius heaters	952.40	21,059.02
No. 9.....	Corner Vermont and Davidson Streets. Lot 150 by 190.	1867	13,000.00	45,500.00	12	693	Single seats	Grossius heaters	5,174.90	63,674.90
No. 10.....	Corner Ash Street and Home Avenue. Lot 135 by 254.	1872	15,250.00	32,043.00	14	777	Single seats	Grossius heaters	3,744.60	51,037.60
No. 11.....	Corner Fourth and Tennessee Streets. Lot 122 by 208.	1872	12,200.00	25,291.65	12	603	Single seats	Grossius heaters	2,097.55	39,589.20
No. 12.....	Corner West and McCarty Streets. Lot 154 by 188.	1874	7,000.00	22,000.00	8	382	Single seats	Grossius heaters	2,059.10	31,059.10
No. 13.....	Corner Buchanan and Beaty Streets. Lot 154 by 231.	1873	6,500.00	32,078.41	12	628	Single seats	Grossius heaters	3,118.90	41,697.31
No. 14.....	Ohio Street, east of Highland Avenue. Lot 135½ by 219.	1878	4,900.00	10,241.32	8	483	Single seats	Grossius heaters	1,952.82	17,094.14
No. 15.....	Market Street, between West and California. Lot 67 by 204.	Recon- s'ted 1870	4,500.00	3,300.00	4	144	Single seats	Grossius heaters	831.50	8,631.50
No. 16.....	Indianola, corner Ray and Plum Streets. Lot 173 by 181.	1873	3,000.00	3,500.00	3	168	Double seats	Grossius heaters	829.81	7,329.81
No. 17.....	Corner Michigan and Huntington Streets. Lot —.	1873	4,000.00	23,401.35	8	336	Single seats	Grossius heaters	2,055.61	29,456.96
No. 18.....	Yandes Street, between Home Avenue and Lincoln Street. Lot 120 by 168.	1876	3,500.00	5,342.00	4	205	Single seats	Grossius heaters	766.00	9,608.00
No. 19.....	Shelby Street, south of Virginia Avenue. Lot 61 by 150.	1878	2,800.00	6,032.00	4	151	Single seats	Grossius heaters	506.65	8,538.65
No. 20.....	Spruce Street, south of Prospect. Lot 198 by 181.	1875	5,000.00	26,706.00	8	423	Single seats	Grossius heaters	2,856.65	34,562.85
No. 21.....	New York Street, between Illinois and Tennessee. Lot 82½ by 125.	Recon- s'ted 1862	12,000.00	2,000.00	4	454	Single seats	Grossius heaters	200.00	14,200.00
No. 22.....	Corner Chestnut and Hill Streets. Lot 118 by 223.	1876	5,000.00	16,518.28	8	381	Single seats	Grossius heaters	1,858.65	23,276.93
No. 23.....	Corner Fourth and Howard Streets. Lot 183 by 201.	1880	2,600.00	6,483.36	4	209	Single seats	Grossius heaters	783.66	10,067.02
No. 24.....	Corner North and Minerva Streets. Lot 135½ by 208½.	1880	2,600.00	10,871.03	8	362	Single seats	Grossius heaters	1,560.47	15,031.50
No. 25.....	Corner New Jersey and Merrill Streets. Lot —.	1881	8,500.00	10,134.19	8	504	Single seats	Grossius heaters	1,541.32	20,175.51
No. 26.....	Beeler Street, between Lincoln Avenue and 7th St. Lot 165.6 by 174.4.	1881	2,000.00	11,890.46	8	434	Single seats	Grossius heaters	396.63	14,287.09
High School.	Corner Pennsylvania and Michigan Streets. Lot 252½ by 195.	1872	60,000.00	50,000.00	7	543	Single seats	Heaters & furnace	9,019.76	119,019.76
Old No. 7....	East Street, north of Louisiana. Lot 90 by 200.	Not in use	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00
Old No. 14....	East Washington Street, near Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Lot 65 by 193.	Not in use	6,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00
Old No. 6....	Pennsylvania Street, south of South. Lot 59½ by 150.	Not in use	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Ldb. B'lding..	Corner Pennsylvania and Ohio Streets. Lot 120 by 120.	1880	.....	1,466.51	.....	.....	.....	Grossius heaters	1,522.60	2,989.11
			\$334,997.50	\$672,021.73	225	11,946			\$69,392.67	\$976,411.90
Add the books and furniture of city library and office furniture.....										35,000.00
Total valuation.....										\$1,011,411.90

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. Legal school age, six to twenty years inclusive.		
2. Number of population according to the census :	1882.	1883.
Under six.....		
Between six and sixteen.....	23,990	25,257
Over sixteen.....	6,898	7,822
3. Whole number of different pupils enrolled :		
Under six.....		
Between six and sixteen.....	12,916	13,378
Over sixteen.....	361	307
4. Number in schools other than public, as reported by census enumerator.....	1,053	2,833
5. Number of school days in the year.....	190	190
6. Number of days taught.....	185	186
7. Estimated real value of property used for school purposes, grounds, or sites.....	\$334,907.50	\$346,347.50
8. Buildings.....	572,021.73	602,071.73
Furniture.....	69,392.67	72,682.67
Total.....	976,321.90	1,021,101.90
9. Total taxable property of city, assessed value.....	52,633,500.00	53,081,400.00
Tax for school purposes, mills per dollar, assessed value.....	.02	.02

	1882.				1883.			
	Primary and Grammar School.	High School.	Normal School.	Total.	Primary and Grammar School.	High School.	Normal School.	Total.
10. Number of rooms in which pupils are seated for study and recitation under one teacher.....	205	...	1	206	223	...	1	224
11. Number of rooms in charge of two or more teachers.....	2	5	...	7	2	5	...	7
12. Number of rooms used for recitation only.....	2	10	...	12	2	10	...	12
13. Number of school buildings.....	26	1	...	27	28	1	...	29
14. Number of sittings for study.....	11,373	543	...	11,916	12,279	543	...	12,822
15. Number of teachers, January, including principals:								
Males.....	8	8	1	17	11	6	1	18
Females.....	211	7	...	218	233	8	...	241
16. Average number of teachers.....	219	15	1	235	244	14	1	259
17. Number of pupils enrolled.....	12,678	599	24	13,301	13,151	534	24	13,709
18. Average daily attendance.....	8,772	444	12	9,228	9,938	492	24	10,442
19. Average daily attendance per teacher.....	40	30	12	.....	40.7	38	24	.....

ANNUAL SALARIES.

	1882.	1883.
Of superintendent.....	\$3000	\$3000
Of assistant superintendent.....	2000	2000
Of superintendent of primary instruction...	1400	1500
Of special teacher of music.....	1295	1400
Of special teacher of drawing.....	1450	1500
Of principal of normal school.....	1850	2000
Of principal of high school.....	1800	2000
Of assistants.....	950	\$750 to 1100
Of principals of ward schools.....	\$800 to 1100	800 to 1100
Of assistants in ward schools.....	300 to 600	300 to 650
Expense of instruction per capita based on average daily attendance :		
Tuition.....	\$14.57	\$14.86
Incidentals.....	4.27	4.26
Total.....	\$18.84	\$19.12

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN BY COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS, 1883.

No. 1.....	1,685
No. 2.....	1,764
No. 3.....	1,596
No. 4.....	3,857

No. 5.....	3,868
No. 6.....	3,484
No. 7.....	2,413
No. 8.....	5,118
No. 9.....	2,477
No. 10.....	4,193
No. 11.....	2,624
Total.....	33,078
Transfers.....	91
Total.....	33,170

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE, ETC.

	1882.	1883.
Enrollment.....	13,277	13,685
Average number belonging.....	10,198	10,753
Average attendance.....	9,495	9,938
Per cent. of attendance.....	93.2	92.4
Cases of tardiness.....	8,244	6,054
Number of tardy pupils.....	3,571	3,539
Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy.....	1,777	3,659
Number of truancies.....	553	555
Number of truant pupils.....	352	422

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN SCHOOL CENSUS
AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

Year.	School Census.		Total.	School Enrollment.	No. in Private Schools.	No. at Work.
	White.	Colored.				
1869...	10,407	621	11,028	5,160	Not given.	Not given.
1870...	12,274	808	13,082	5,795	"	"
1871...	13,714	903	14,617	6,560	"	"
1872...	14,708	1010	15,718	6,895	"	"
1873...	16,035	894	16,927	8,178	"	"
1874...	18,074	1051	19,125	9,351	"	"
1875...	19,734	989	20,723	10,013	"	"
1876...	19,925	1330	21,255	12,315	2100	4739
1877...	21,095	1711	22,806	13,679	1340	3931
1878...	23,956	2056	25,012	13,178	1156	3265
1879...	23,738	2301	26,039	13,336	1597	4680
1880...	22,253	2776	26,029	13,936	1116	3652
1881...	25,961	2998	28,959	13,964	1334	3643
1882...	27,372	3516	30,888	13,277	1053	3636
1883...	29,363	3716	33,079	13,685	2833	7731

In Private Schools.—In Indianapolis the number enrolled in all schools other than public is thirteen and a half per cent. of the public school enrollment.

	Per Cent.
In Fort Wayne, Ind.....	83
In Logansport, Ind.....	45
In Terre Haute, Ind.....	17
In Vincennes, Ind.....	51
In Madison, Ind.....	57
In Detroit, Mich.....	47
In Chicago, Ill.....	39
In St. Louis, Mo.....	34
In Buffalo, N. Y.....	40
In Cincinnati, Ohio.....	51
In Cleveland, Ohio.....	46

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended 1881-82.	Expended 1882-83.	Estimates 1883-84.
Tuition.....	\$148,648.17	\$159,876.00	\$160,000.00
Janitors.....	8,988.60	9,192.00	9,500.00
Officers' salaries.....	2,841.77	3,053.60	3,100.00
Fuel.....	6,351.63	6,561.10	6,500.00
Gas.....	100.60	91.60	100.00
Water.....	256.00	256.00	300.00
Furniture.....	1,478.12	4,969.94	1,500.00
Repairs and expenses..	6,736.81	5,916.08	6,000.00
General expense.....	1,538.72	1,092.33	1,500.00
Office expense.....	1,992.66	2,003.31	1,900.00
Library expense.....	3,879.14	4,040.52	4,000.00
General repairs.....	671.18	530.17	500.00
Improvements.....	990.80	648.26	1,000.00
New buildings.....	20,442.11	23,580.09	.....
Library building.....	.....	154.35	400.00
Insurance.....	805.75	1,116.17	1,000.00
Printing.....	814.04	679.63	1,000.00
Advertising.....	82.20	22.20	100.00
Interest.....	8,881.33	10,784.41	9,000.00
Supplies.....	3,952.87	4,097.88	4,500.00
Enumeration.....	621.10	588.88	600.00
Library fund.....	11,305.32	9,342.14	12,500.00
	\$231,328.97	\$248,596.66	\$225,000.00

The Gregg Fund.—This is the bequest of Thomas D. Gregg, one of the early teachers of the city, who died in Virginia some years ago. The condition of the gift was that the value of the lands of which it consisted should be safely invested and the income applied to the city schools. The last report of the trustee of the fund, Mr. Merritt, shows that the amount of it is ten thousand two hundred and one dollars and eleven cents, and the income fund is one thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Normal School.—In 1867 a normal school department was formed, and placed in charge of Miss Funelle, in which the chief purpose was the education and training of the pupils of our own schools for teachers in them. The present superintendent of this department, Mr. Lewis H. Jones, says that fifty-seven per cent. of the teachers now in the city schools have graduated from it since 1867. He says that according to present regulations applicants must be at least eighteen years of age, and of good moral character and good health, with an education equivalent to that given by the high school, but that graduates of that school may be subjected to competitive examination by the principal of the normal school. There are now two departments in it,—a theory department, in which instruction in methods of teaching and in school management is given; and a practice department, in which the pupil-teachers, under the care of a competent critic, put into practice the theories of school work learned in the other. Each pupil-teacher is required to remain in each department twenty weeks, filling the place of a regular teacher during her stay in the practice-school, without pay, her instruction paying for her services. The following is an outline of the course of study:

Psychology, one recitation per day for..... 20 weeks.
 Arithmetic and methods in primary number, 10 weeks
 each 20 weeks.
 Rhetoric, practical composition, and language..... 20 weeks.
 Botany (elementary), 8; school economy, 12..... 20 weeks.
 Geography, 12; lessons on place, 4; object lessons, 4..... 20 weeks.
 Methods in primary reading and spelling, 10; form,
 6; moral instruction, 4..... 20 weeks.
 Music, drawing, and penmanship, one lesson per week.

Within the three years sixty-four persons have received its diploma.

PRESENT COMMISSIONERS.

Dist.	Term expires.
I., J. P. Frenzel, Merchants' National Bank.....	1885
II., Charles W. Smith, 76 East Washington Street.....	1885
III., H. G. Carey, corner North and Illinois Streets.....	1886
IV., George Merritt, 411 West Washington Street.....	1886
V., J. J. Bingham, 148 West Maryland Street.....	1884
VI., Austin H. Brown, 290 South Meridian Street.....	1884
VII., E. P. Thompson, Post-Office.....	1886
VIII., I. W. Stratford, 187 Buchanan Street.....	1886
IX., Clemens Vonnegut, 184 East Washington Street...	1884
X., William A. Bell, No. 12 Journal Building.....	1885
XI., Robert Browning, 7 and 9 E. Washington Street...	1885

Officers of the Board.—President, Austin H. Brown; Secretary, Charles W. Smith; Treasurer, H. G. Carey; Superintendent of Schools, H. S. Tarbell; Assistant Superintendent, J. J. Mills; Superintendent of Primary Institution, Nebraska Cropsey. Special Teachers: Jesse H. Brown, drawing; Charles E. Emmerich, German. Librarian, William DeM. Hooper; Assistant Secretary, Emma B. Ridenour; Building and Supply Agent, H. C. Hendrickson; Clerk, Therese E. Jones.

Trustees.—From 1853 to 1861, as before stated, the board of trustees was elected by the Common Council. From 1861 to 1864 the board was elected by the people, one from each ward; and from 1865 to 1871 the trustees were again appointed by the Council. In June, 1871, a board of school commissioners, one from each school district, was elected by the people.

1853.—Henry P. Coburn, Calvin Fletcher, H. F. West. School Director, the city clerk.

1854.—H. P. Coburn, Calvin Fletcher, John B. Dillon, William Sheets. Director, the city clerk.

1855.—Calvin Fletcher, David Beaty, James M. Ray. School Superintendent, Silas T. Bowen.

1856.—Calvin Fletcher, David Beaty, D. V. Culley. Superintendent, George B. Stone.

1857.—D. V. Culley, N. B. Taylor, John Love. Superintendent, George B. Stone.

1858–59.—D. V. Culley, John Love, David Beaty. Director, James Greene.

1860.—Caleb B. Smith, Lawrence M. Vance, Cyrus C. Hines. Director, James Greene.

1861–62.—Oscar Kendrick, D. V. Culley, James Greene, Thomas B. Elliott, James Sulgrove, Lewis W. Hasselman, Richard O'Neal. Director, George W. Hoss.

1863–64.—James H. Beall, D. V. Culley, I. H. Roll, Thomas B. Elliott, Lucien Barbour, James Sulgrove, Alexander Metzger, Charles Coulon, Andrew May, Herman Lieber. Superintendent, A. C. Shortridge.

1865–68.—Thomas B. Elliott, William H. L. Noble, Clemens Vonnegut. Superintendent, A. C. Shortridge.

1869–70.—William H. L. Noble, James C. Yohn, John R. Elder. Superintendent, A. C. Shortridge.

Commissioners.—The board of school commissioners of this city was organized in July, 1871, and since then the following gentlemen have served on the board: John R. Elder, James C. Yohn, H. G. Carey, Thomas B. Elliott, J. J. Bingham, Austin H. Brown, William F. Reasner, Peter Routier, Clemens Vonnegut, Thomas R. Norris, A. L. Roache, Moses R. Barnard, John M. Youart, C. C. Hines, E. R. Moody, George Merritt, Charles W. Smith, John Coburn, Robert Browning, I. W. Stratford, Edward P. Thompson, and John P. Frenzel.

City Library.—This is by far the largest, most complete, and best-managed library in the State. It is a part of the city school system, under the direction of the board of school commissioners, and supported by a tax levied with the city school tax. The history of this institution deserves more than a cursory notice. On the 24th of May, 1872, a committee on the Public Library was appointed, in connection with the high school and night schools, consisting of Dr. Harvey G. Carey, Dr. Thomas B. Elliott, Austin H. Brown, and Judge Addison L. Roache, and the same members were continued for the following year. On the 5th of July, 1872, the committee employed W. F. Poole, of the Cincinnati Public Library, to prepare a catalogue of at least eight thousand volumes. On the 6th of September the school board appointed an advisory committee of citizens on the library, consisting of Mr. John D. Howland, Rev. Hanford A. Edson, and Judge Elijah B. Martindale, whose duty was to "attend the stated meetings of the committee for consultation in regard to all matters affecting the interests of the library."

On the 20th of September, 1872, the selection having been made by W. F. Poole, Esq., who was then librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, the contract for supplying the books, bids having been invited for that purpose, was let to Messrs. Merrill & Field, of this city. On Nov. 15, 1872, Charles Evans, Esq., who had been thoroughly trained for its duties, was appointed librarian, at a salary of twelve

hundred dollars per annum. To his many admirable qualifications for the position, his zeal in the work, and his indefatigable labors while librarian, is the success of the library in a large measure due.

At this time there was in existence the Indianapolis Library Association, a stock company, having a catalogue of near four thousand well-selected books. With great liberality this association, on Dec. 20, 1872, offered to transfer its library to the board upon the condition that the Indianapolis Public Library should ever be free to the citizens of the city. This generous gift was the corner-stone of our free Public Library.

On March 21, 1873, rules for the government of the Public Library were adopted by the board. On the 4th of April, 1873, the terms of transfer of the Indianapolis Library Association to the city were accepted by the board, and at the same time it made the following acknowledgment of the donation: "The board, in behalf of the citizens of Indianapolis, desires to return its thanks for this timely and munificent benefaction. Without it the free library could not have been opened at this time, nor would it at an early day have adequately supplied the immediate wants of the people."

The first catalogue of the library was ordered to be published July 5, 1873. On July 18, 1873, the board added to its standing committees one on Public Library, and the following members were appointed:

H. G. Carey, A. H. Brown, W. A. Bell, and J. M. Ridenour. Advisory Committee, J. D. Howland, H. A. Edson, Simon Yandes, and C. C. Hines.

The following persons have composed that committee since that time: 1874-75, A. H. Brown, W. A. Bell, J. J. Bingham, J. M. Youart. Advisory Committee, H. G. Carey, J. D. Howland, H. A. Edson, Simon Yandes, and C. C. Hines.

1875-76, same as last year, with the exception of Simon Yandes, on the Advisory Committee, who resigned.

1876-77, C. C. Hines, J. J. Bingham, A. P. Stanton, and Clemens Vonnegut. Advisory Committee, J. D. Howland, H. A. Edson, H. G. Carey, W. P. Fishback. Mr. Stanton resigned on September 15th,

and Robert Browning, Esq., was appointed in his place.

1877-78, C. C. Hines, J. J. Bingham, H. G. Carey, and Robert Browning. Advisory Committee, J. D. Howland, H. A. Edson, W. P. Fishback, and A. C. Harris.

1878-79, C. C. Hines, J. J. Bingham, Robert Browning, and H. G. Carey. Advisory Committee, Rev. O. C. McCulloch, Rev. Myron W. Reed, O. B. Hord, and Rev. C. H. Raymond.

1879-80, N. A. Hyde, J. J. Bingham, Robert Browning, and H. G. Carey. Advisory Committee, Rev. O. C. McCulloch, C. C. Hines, Mrs. Martha N. McKay, and Mrs. India Harris.

1880-81, same as last year. 1881-83, same.

The Public Library and Reading-Room were opened in the high school building, where they remained until January, 1875, when they were removed, with the offices of the board, to the *Sentinel* building, corner Meridian and Circle Streets, a more central location and additional room. The rapid growth of the library at the end of the five years' lease required more commodious quarters, with diminished fire risks. The board not having the means to erect a building for the purpose, conditionally purchased from E. S. Alvord, Esq., the property on the corner of Pennsylvania and Ohio Streets, very near if not quite the centre of the population of the city, paying annually five per cent. interest on ten-year bonds for sixty thousand dollars, dated Jan. 1, 1881, with the privilege of reconveying the property at the end of that time. By agreement, the improvements and additions to the property having been completed, the library, reading, and reference rooms, and the offices of the board, were removed to their present home in September, 1880.

Mr. Charles Evans continued librarian until July, 1878, when Mr. Albert B. Yohn succeeded him, but on account of ill health he resigned at the end of the school year. During his brief term Mr. Yohn did much to popularize the library, especially by increasing the usefulness of the reference department. In August, 1879, Mr. Arthur W. Tyler, who had been connected with the Astor Library, New York City, and the Johns Hopkins Library of Baltimore, was

elected librarian. He resigned on the 30th of June, 1883, and Mr. W. DeM. Hooper was elected. He has proved very efficient and popular.

The Indianapolis Public Library was opened to the public April 8, 1873, with appropriate ceremonies. At a meeting of citizens, held in the high school hall on the evening of that day, addresses were made by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Rev. H. A. Edson, and Rev. Mr. Kumler, who forcibly and eloquently presented the advantages of a public library as an educational institution, and, being free to every citizen, making it a library for all who availed themselves of its privileges as a means of intellectual culture or enjoyment. The following historical sketch of the library was given by Judge Roache at the opening:

"The public library is a part of the common school system of Indianapolis. After a trial of the general common school system in force in the State, it becomes evident that, while admirable in the main, it did not fully suit the wants of the larger class. A number of our citizens who felt an interest in the subject, held several meetings with the view of considering whether some plan could not be suggested which, while constituting a part of the general system, should be flexible enough to be adapted to the various needs and capacities of the larger cities of the State. One of the defects of the general law, when it came to be applied to cities, was the absence of any sufficient authority for the creation and maintenance of such a library as it was felt we ought to have. No system of education can be complete without such a collection of books as is beyond the ability of private individuals. Other cities are rapidly providing their people with such institutions, and regard them not only a most beneficial and material part of the system, but as the crown of the whole. The problem was to supply this defect.

"The idea was suggested of embodying in the statute then being prepared for organizing the city schools a provision authorizing the board of school commissioners to levy an annual tax, so small that no one would feel it, the proceeds of which should be devoted exclusively to the providing and maintaining of a public library, free forever to all the inhabitants of the city. The law under which our present city

schools are organized was accordingly drafted, and on the 3d of March, 1871, passed by the Legislature, one of its sections authorizing the board to levy a tax, for the purpose of creating a library, of one-fifth of one mill, equal to two cents on the hundred dollars of assessed valuation. This section was the origin of the Indianapolis Public Library.

"The board levied the tax and immediately addressed themselves to the task of selecting the books and perfecting a proper system of management, and they soon found they had more of a task on their hands than any of them had expected. Sensible of the importance of starting out on correct principles, and of their own want of the technical knowledge and experience in management necessary to its successful working, they sought to avail themselves of the experience of men who were already familiar with the organization and working of such institutions in other cities. A committee was accordingly appointed by the board, consisting of Dr. H. G. Carey, Dr. T. B. Elliott, and Austin H. Brown, Esq., who visited the cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, which had in operation most successful free public libraries, the former of thirty thousand and the latter of forty thousand volumes.

"These gentlemen spent considerable time in studying the systems of those libraries, and were afforded every facility for so doing by all the officers, who cheerfully imparted to them the fullest information as to the plans and details of management. Mr. William F. Poole, the efficient and accomplished manager of the free library of Cincinnati, took a very deep interest in the enterprise, and rendered most valuable assistance, visiting this city on several occasions for the purpose of advising and consulting as to the selection of books and the organization of the library.

"Upon the report of the committee a plan suggested by them was adopted, and the work of selecting and purchasing books was proceeded with as rapidly as was consistent with a due regard to economy and to the proper care and discrimination in making the selections. It was found that certain classes of books could be purchased much cheaper in Europe than at home, and whenever that was the case they were

bought abroad. It occasioned some delay, but that was amply compensated by the saving of our very limited means.

"Some years since a number of our public-spirited citizens, impressed with the great need that existed in so rapidly a growing city for a public library, organized a society for the purpose of providing one by public donations, and with a design of making it free to the public on such moderate terms as would barely provide for its maintenance. At a very considerable cost to themselves, a collection of near four thousand volumes of admirably selected books was made, and was rapidly becoming efficient and useful. When the Public Library of Indianapolis was organized, these gentlemen, perceiving that it would, if properly sustained by the people, accomplish the purpose they had mainly in view, and with much ampler means than they could command, conceived the generous idea of abandoning their organization and donating their handsome collection to the public library. The generous purpose was as generously carried out, and the entire body of the stockholders of the Indianapolis Library Association have united in transferring their admirable collection of books to the public.

"On the completion of the donation, the committee was enlarged by the addition of A. L. Roache, from the school board, and the appointment of Hon. John D. Howland, Rev. H. A. Edson, and Hon. E. B. Martindale, the last three as advisory members, selected because of their former connection with the Indianapolis Library Association, and because of their great interest in the subject. The books embraced in this donation number three thousand seven hundred and forty volumes, the number purchased by the board six thousand two hundred and eighty, making in all ten thousand and twenty volumes now on our shelves, and there are still outstanding orders for two thousand five hundred more, making a total of twelve thousand five hundred and twenty volumes."

Officers of Library.—Librarian, William DeM. Hooper, 258 North Delaware Street. Assistant Librarians, Mrs. I. McElhennen, 32 Winslow Block; Miss Alice B. Wick, 264 North Tennessee Street; Miss Mary E. Lloyd, corner New Jersey and Seventh Streets; Miss Mary E. Keatinge, 331 North

Alabama Street; Miss Emily S. Bingham, 148 West Maryland Street; Miss Lyde G. Browning, 300 South Meridian Street; Mrs. E. L. S. Harrison, 191 Christian Avenue; Miss I. C. Schonacker, 220 North New Jersey Street. Night Attendants, Miles Clifford, 384 North West Street; Lindsay M. Brown, 4 Mayhew Block; Paul B. Hay, 14 Talbott Block; Charles W. Moores, 232 North Alabama Street.

Accession catalogue, June 30, 1881, 35,198 volumes, 3252 pamphlets; June 30, 1883, 38,689 volumes, 3417 pamphlets. Gain from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1883, 3491 volumes, 165 pamphlets.

Of these, 2902 volumes have been acquired by purchase, and 589 volumes and 165 pamphlets by gift. This does not represent, however, the number of volumes actually upon the shelves, many of the Tauchnitz edition of the English authors being bound two volumes in one; many volumes having been worn out and condemned or lost, which have not been replaced. By actual count, the volumes upon the shelves amount to 35,025. The losses through failure to get the books back from borrowers, or to collect the cost of them, have been very small, amounting *during the past two years* to only *five*. Many books reported lost or missing will undoubtedly come to light when an examination of the shelves is made.

The registration of borrowers continues in about the same ratio, 22,815 cards having been issued to date,—1268 and 1211 having been issued during the years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, respectively. It is to be regretted that some means cannot be devised to prevent the frequent forgeries and frauds which are to be met with in the filling of certificates of guarantee. Exercise what diligence we may, such cases will still occur, and occasionally it is necessary to call in a card for investigation upon the certificate on which it was issued. It is impossible to state how many of these cards are in actual use at present, since it is very seldom that a person leaving the city, or discontinuing the use of a card, will take the trouble to surrender it.

The experience of this library has been similar to that of almost every other free library in the

country, in a decrease of circulation during the busy and prosperous times of the past two or three years. Our circulation steadily decreased until it fell to 188,239 during the year 1881-82. The year 1882-83 just closed, however, shows a gain of 7138, having reached by June 30th, 195,377. From present indications the current year will show a larger increase in circulation. The following shows the circulation for 1881-82 and 1882-83:

	Home Use.	Hall Use.	Schools.	Total.
1881-82.....	120,840	47,800	19,599	188,239
1882-83.....	125,375	46,607	23,395	195,377

Gain, 4,535 Loss, 1,193 Gain, 3,342 Gain, 7,138

Considering the population of the city, the age of the library, and its size, this is a very flattering exhibit.

While the circulation for home reading shows a considerable increase, and the number of visitors to the reading-room increased seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the number of pieces used has decreased four thousand nine hundred and twenty-one during the past year. It is undoubtedly true that there has been comparatively no idleness in the community; and this, coupled with the fact that the circulation otherwise increased largely, may be accepted

as evidence of the growing popularity and usefulness of the library.

It will be seen by adding the circulation of books, reading-room, and schools that the total number of pieces handled amounts to nearly a *quarter of a million* yearly:

1881-82, number of pieces read.....	245,428
1882-83 " " "	248,838

The following exhibit, made up from the circulation for home use, shows the percentage of the classes of reading for the two years:

CLASSIFICATION.	1881-82.	Per Cent.	1882-83.	Per Cent.
	Volumes Used.		Volumes Used.	
1. Prose fiction.....	71,482	59.4	69,608	58.6
2. Juvenile literature.....	20,060	16.5	19,100	16.1
3. Arts and sciences.....	4,860	4.0	5,331	4.5
4. History, biography, and travel.	9,620	7.9	12,366	10.4
5. Poetry and drama.....	2,428	2.0	2,366	2.0
6. Theology, social science, philosophy, education.....	3,148	2.6	2,921	2.5
7. Miscellaneous (literature, essays, etc.).....	6,544	5.4	4,279	3.6
8. German and French.....	2,718	2.2	2,714	2.3
	120,840	100.0	118,673	100.0

The following exhibit shows statistics of reading-room and school reference libraries:

MONTH.	1881-1882.					1882-1883.				
	Visitors.	Periodicals Used.	Books Used.	Total Pieces.	Schools.	Visitors.	Periodicals Used.	Books Used.	Total Pieces.	Schools.
July	1,952	2,931	1,615	4,546	.....	3,226	4,228	2,217	6,440	.....
August.....	2,891	3,635	2,518	6,153	.....	3,130	4,293	2,243	6,536	.....
September.....	3,387	4,501	2,594	7,095	1,134	3,192	4,556	2,617	7,173	893
October.....	3,927	5,316	4,399	9,715	2,529	4,212	4,866	3,843	8,709	2,466
November.....	3,996	4,862	4,732	9,594	2,076	4,211	5,442	4,167	9,609	1,729
December.....	4,429	4,907	5,327	10,234	2,573	5,331	5,387	4,760	10,147	2,864
January.....	4,691	5,709	4,632	10,341	1,413	5,231	6,521	4,323	10,844	2,378
February.....	4,273	4,994	5,493	10,497	2,625	5,297	5,812	5,831	11,643	2,974
March.....	4,189	5,171	5,261	10,432	2,549	5,835	6,671	5,798	12,469	2,957
April.....	3,727	5,268	4,489	9,757	2,363	4,506	5,392	4,531	9,923	2,924
May.....	3,758	5,388	4,290	9,678	1,782	4,349	4,870	3,392	8,042	3,172
June.....	3,228	4,507	2,450	6,957	555	3,601	4,906	2,785	7,691	519
Total.....	44,358	57,189	47,800	104,989	19,599	52,211	53,461	46,607	100,068	23,395

REPAIRS.

YEAR.	No. Volumes Bound at Library.	No. of Volumes Repaired.		No. Vols. Covered with Paper at Library.
		At Bindery.	At Library.	
1881-82...	788	403	2578	5580
1882-83...	832	394	3749	2304

The Indianapolis Library, to which reference is made by Judge Roache in the historical sketch of the City Library, was formed in March, 1869, by one hundred citizens, each of whom was to contribute one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid in annual installments of twenty-five dollars, the annual amount

to go to the maintenance and increase of a public library for five years to begin with. The officers were John D. Howland, president; William P. Fishback, vice-president; D. W. Grubbs, secretary; William S. Hubbard, treasurer. A sketch of the City Library has related that the books of this association were given to the city institution and the organization dissolved.

The County Library.—This library was founded in 1844 on a public fund, of which a share was given to each county for library purposes. The first trustees were Demas L. McFarland, George Bruce, Henry P. Coburn, John Wilkins, James Sulgrove, and Livingston Dunlap. The first librarian was Augustus Coburn, elder brother of Gen. John, who removed to Ontonagon in 1846, and was drowned in a wreck on Lake Superior while returning from a visit here in 1862. The next were B. R. Sulgrove, Gen. Coburn, and later Charles Dennis, recently of the *Review*. The number of volumes is about four thousand; it was about two thousand when started. The first location was a little room in the southwest corner of the old court-house. It now has ample and superb accommodations on the first floor of the new court-house. The income of a fund of two thousand dollars is spent in the addition of new books and repairs of old ones. Any citizen of the county can take out two volumes for a week for about a dollar a year, or one a week for half of it. Henry P. Coburn selected the first books, and it was as admirable a selection as was ever made for a small library. It never had more than seventy to one hundred subscribers at once, and these were chiefly in the country.

The Township Library contains one thousand or twelve hundred volumes, under charge of the township trustee. It is founded on the township's share of money due to the State from the general government in some of the early business affairs of the two.

The Catholic Workingmen's Library is kept in the building on the northeast corner of Georgia and Tennessee Streets, where the Sisters of Providence School was first established, and is open every night from six to ten o'clock. It contains some five hundred volumes, and is the property of one of the Catholic Sodalities of the parish. The Sisters of Provi-

dence have a library of about one thousand volumes connected with their school.

The State Library contains about seventeen thousand volumes. It was formed in 1825, and kept by the Secretary of State till 1841, when enough volumes, including public documents and legislative journals, had been got together to make a decent show, and it was thought becoming to constitute the library a positive and visible existence. This was done in that year by appropriating to it two rooms in the southwest corner of the first floor of the State-house, and electing John Cook librarian. His successors in office will be found in the list of State officers. Before the old State-house was torn down the State Library had become a sort of museum of historical relics, and contained daguerreotypes of all the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, memorials of the Mexican war, flags of Indiana regiments in the civil war, Indian weapons and utensils of pre-historic times, and other things of like interest, and filled nearly the whole of the west side of the lower floor of the building. When the old house was about to come down, quarters were found for the library in the Gallup or McCray Block, on Market and Tennessee Streets, where it is likely to remain till it goes into the new State-house. The law library of the Supreme Court is kept in the State buildings, but it is not a public library, though open to the profession.

The State Geological Museum is in the rooms of the building over the State Library. It contains more than one hundred thousand specimens of fossils, many of them the finest ever discovered. Dr. Cox, while State geologist, made considerable progress in the accumulation of this museum; but it was left to the professional enthusiasm, personal liberality, and scientific sagacity of Professor Collett, present State geologist, to make it the rare and wonderful collection and the admirably systematized work it is.

The State System.—All the school revenues derived either from permanent funds or taxation go into a common fund which is apportioned to the counties according to their population of school age. This arrangement is cumbered by the very serious defect of forcing honest counties, which take fair enumerations and pay their taxes fairly, to pay a large share of the

school expenses of rascally or slothful counties. Marion pays into the State treasury in her school tax one-third more than she gets back. The difference goes to counties that will not help themselves, or make exaggerated enumerations, as some were alleged to have done a few years ago, for the purpose of getting an undue allowance of State money. There is no remedy visible, however, and the better counties have to grin and bear it. Indianapolis and the county have not had much to do with the State system, except feed it. The only superintendent born and bred here was Professor Miles J. Fletcher.

HON. MILES J. FLETCHER.—The subject of this biographical sketch, who was the son of Calvin Fletcher, a distinguished citizen of Indianapolis, a sketch of whose life is elsewhere found in this volume, was born June 15, 1828, in Indianapolis. He was the fourth in a family of eight adult sons, who in the various walks of life have made themselves honorable places. He received the rudiments of education at the old seminary of the city of his birth, under the guidance of Rev. James S. Kemper, and subsequently entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1852. Almost immediately on his graduation he was elected professor of English literature in Asbury University, Indiana. This position, which he held but a few months, was resigned to attend the law school at Harvard University. Graduating at the law school, he returned to the professorship at Asbury, discharging its duties with great success until he received the nomination for superintendent of public instruction in 1860, to which office he was elected in October of the same year. He was at the time of his death filling its onerous and responsible requirements. It was an office which suited his tastes and satisfied his ambition, his labor being a "labor of love." Though frequently interrupted by circumstances incident to the war, and absent for weeks in efforts to learn the fate of and rescue his brother, Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher, then a prisoner, he yet worked so energetically as to fulfill every requirement of the law and to visit the schools extensively, giving a decided impetus to the cause of education. He possessed the untiring energy peculiar to his family, with a full share of enterprise, qualities which, com-

bined with an intellect of more than usual vigor, indicated great promise and usefulness. Professor Fletcher was, in 1852, married to Miss Jane M. Hoar, of Providence, R. I., to whom were born two children, William T. and Mary B. The incident of Professor Fletcher's death was peculiarly sad. He was requested on the night of the 10th of May, 1862, to join Governor Morton and a small party of gentlemen *en route* by special train for Pittsburgh Landing, their mission being provision for the immediate transportation of such sick and wounded soldiers from Indiana as could be safely brought to their homes, and the completion of suitable hospital arrangements for those whose condition would not admit of removal. The train had made but little progress when a detention occurred which alarmed Professor Fletcher, who on investigating its cause was instantly killed. This sad termination of a noble Christian career lost to the soldier an inestimable friend while fulfilling a mission of mercy and love, to the State a model officer of irreproachable character, and to the people an example of integrity and uprightness worthy of lasting remembrance. The expressions of sorrow over the death of Professor Fletcher were not confined to his home but extended over the entire State, and were no less a tribute to the exemplary citizen than to the efficient public officer.

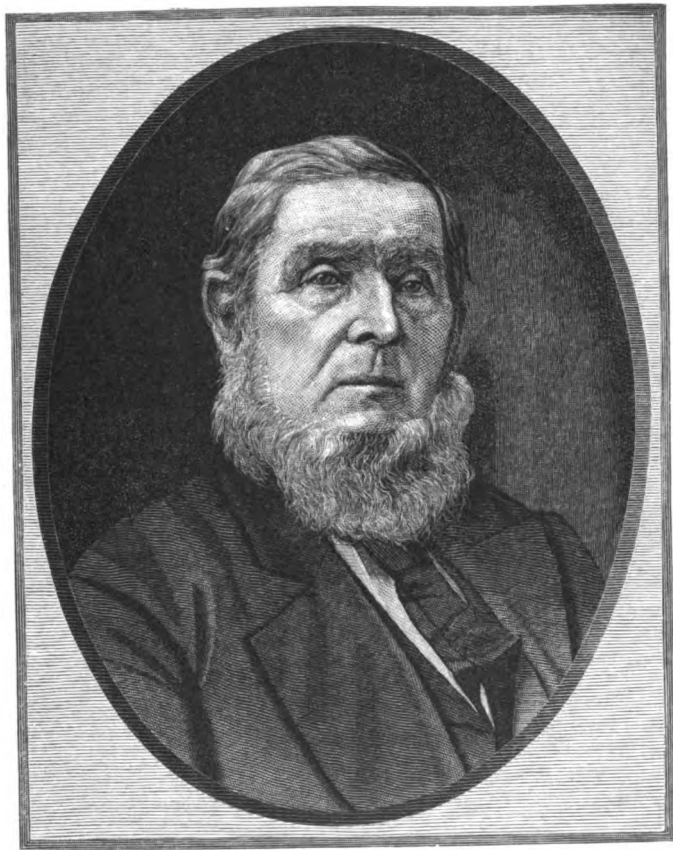
CHAPTER XVIII.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Origin and Early History.—For the purpose of tracing succinctly and clearly the origin and growth of the manufactures of the city, they may be divided into three leading classes, with several minor ones too slightly connected with others to be accurately classified. 1st. Food products, meat, meal, flour, and minor products of grain, including starch, beer, and whiskey. 2d. Wood products, lumber, hard and soft, house finishings, furniture, staves, wooden ware, boxes, picture-frames, wagons, agricultural



M. J. FLETCHER.



S J Patterson

implements, and freight cars. 3d. Iron products, rails, machinery, stoves and hollow-ware, saws, files, railing and building work, and railroad repair-work. Agricultural implements belong about equally to wood and iron manufactures, but the bulkier portions being wood they are put in that class. Of minor industries, there are oils and varnish; fertilizers, an offshoot and adjunct of meat products; printing, paper, and paper products; textile fabrics of cotton and wool; tobacco in different forms; clothing; marble and stone work; saddles and harness; tin, copper, and galvanized iron. There are many of less extent and importance than these, but a reference to them is not necessary to exhibit the early condition and progress of the productive industries.

The germs of most of the manufactures that constitute the permanent prosperity and means of development of the city can be found in little mills and shops almost coeval with its first settlement. Not a little coarse meal was grated for a long time from half-hardened ears of corn for "mush" and "Johnny-cake," but there was a grist-mill in operation in the fall of 1821 on Fall Creek race, afterwards known as "Patterson's mill," but its flour had to be sifted, as bolting cloths were unknown for ten years more.

SAMUEL J. PATTERSON.—The Patterson family are of Scotch-Irish lineage. Robert, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, a native of Maryland, early removed to Kentucky, from whence, in the fall of 1821, he came to Indianapolis. He was well versed in the law, and for many years judge of the Probate Court of the county. He also for a period engaged in contracting. He married Miss Annie Elliott, of Virginia, and had children,—Samuel J., Elliott M., Robert M., Mary Ann (Mrs. David Macy), Eliza J. (Mrs. I. Drake), Margaret M. (Mrs. James Hill), Annie (Mrs. James Southard), James M., Almira C., Marion M., William J. D., and Henry C. Their son Samuel J. was born Oct. 18, 1804, in Cynthiana, Ky., and accompanied his parents in 1821 to Indianapolis. His early advantages of education were limited, though superior opportunities were offered at a later day under the

instruction of Ebenezer Sharpe. He early embarked with his father in the manufacture of bricks, and for several years conducted the business successfully. After his marriage Mr. Patterson engaged in the milling business on the farm which is the present home of his widow, and continued it until 1840, when the site was removed to the corner of Washington and Blake Streets, where a spacious mill was erected, suitable to the wants of the increasing trade. Meanwhile he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and after an interval of some years again resumed milling and farming. He felt a deep interest in all schemes for the benefit of Indianapolis, and was at various times awarded contracts for the improvement of the city.

In his political sympathies he was an ardent Whig, and found the principles of the Republican party on its organization in harmony with his convictions. His energies being devoted wholly to business, left little time for participation in the political measures of the day. He was, though not a member of any church, a supporter of the Meridian Street Methodist Church, with which Mrs. Patterson was connected, and at the time of his death a devout Christian.

Mr. Patterson was on the 17th of March, 1831, married to Miss Patsy, daughter of Isaac Wilson, one of the earliest settlers, who came to Indianapolis in 1821, when it contained but two houses. The dwelling in which they were married fifty-three years ago is still occupied by Mrs. Patterson. Here their golden wedding was celebrated in 1881. They have children,—Samuel W. (a contractor), Elizabeth J. (Mrs. B. F. Riley), Robert H., Charles W. (a contractor), and Fannie A. (Mrs. Cortland Van Camp). The grandchildren are Harriet G., Walter G., and Bessie G., children of Samuel W. and Agnes Greenfield Patterson; Elizabeth J., Charles A., Robert M., and Sadie S., children of B. F. and Elizabeth J. Riley; and Raymond P., Ella P., Samuel G., Fanny May, and Cortland M., children of Cortland and Fannie A. Van Camp. Mr. Patterson's death occurred May 25, 1883, in the house he had occupied for more than half a century.

A saw-mill was erected about the same time as

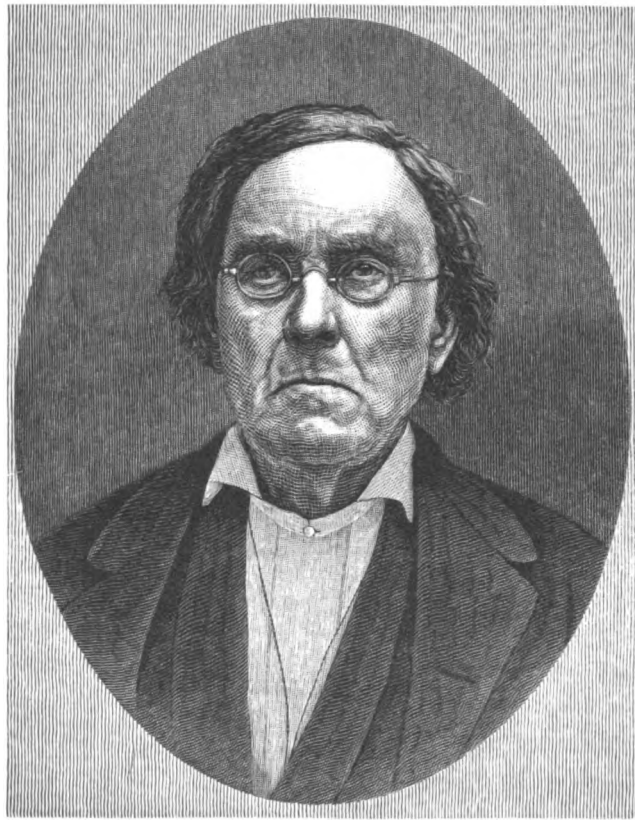
Patterson's grist-mill on Fall Creek a little north of the line of Indiana Avenue. Within a year Caleb Scudder made cabinet work, and in two years the late George Norwood made wagons. John B. Hall, the first carpenter; Matthias Nowland, the first bricklayer; Andrew Byrne, the first tailor; Amos Hanway, the first cooper; Daniel Yandes, the first tanner; George Smith, the first bookbinder; Nathaniel Bolton, the first printer, were all here in or before 1821, and at work at their trades then or within a year or two; and Samuel S. Rooker, the first house and sign painter; William Holmes, first turner; Conrad Brussel, first baker, came close along with these.

GEORGE NORWOOD, one of the oldest citizens of Indianapolis, was born Jan. 21, 1789, in the city of Baltimore, and in 1793 removed to Washington County, East Tenn. In 1819 he became a resident of Wayne County, Ind., and on the 22d of March, 1822, Indianapolis, which at that early day embraced but a few straggling cabins, became his home. Mr. Norwood was by trade a wagon-maker, and for a number of years conducted his business on the present site of the office occupied by his grandson, Frank Bird. He some years previous to his death divided a considerable estate between his children, retaining for himself only a house and lot on Illinois Street. He was married in 1812 to Miss Mary Ann Rooker, who died Feb. 28, 1877, in her eighty-fourth year, having enjoyed sixty-five years of married life. Their surviving children are Washington Norwood, Ann Maria (Mrs. Abram Bird), and E. F. Norwood. Mr. Norwood was in his religious predilections a Methodist, and the first trustee of the first Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis. He on successive occasions filled the office of Councilman, and in 1846 was elected city treasurer. He enjoyed a reputation for strict integrity and scrupulous honesty, and was firm in his convictions, especially in discussions involving a question of right and wrong. Having acquired a competency, Mr. Norwood retired from business in 1850, and during the remainder of his life enjoyed excellent health until a short period before his death, which occurred March 8, 1880, in his ninety-second year.

The women did most of the weaving and sewing,

but machines for carding wool (or making "rolls") were among the earliest attempts at substituting machinery for hand labor. A carding-machine was attached in 1823 by William Townsend and Earl Pierce to one of the first mills, probably the grist-mill of the late Andrew Wilson and Daniel Yandes, on the "bayou," a little west of the present location of the Nordyke & Marmon Machine-Works. Not far from the same site, and about the same time, a distillery was at work making a liquor popularly known as "Bayou Blue." Co-operating with the carding machinery moved by water were several smaller, and a little later, establishments worked by horse-power, applied on a large inclined wheel, fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, on the lower section of which a horse was kept in motion, as in other tread-mills. One of these, as late as 1833 or 1834, stood on the northwest corner of Illinois and Maryland Streets, and another on Kentucky Avenue a little below Maryland, and was converted into the first tobacco factory. Here in the first two years of the town's existence—for it was laid out in 1821, and previous to that was a mere settlement—were the beginnings of the flour and lumber trade, the woolen-mills and whiskey business, the latter never considerable and very intermittent even in the matter of existence, often dying out altogether. The products were wholly for home consumption, and in the ordinary sense of manufactures had no fair claim to be of the class.

The first manufacture proper, the first product of skill and labor intended for sale and not for consumption at home, was that of ginseng, started by the late James Blake, in 1826, or thereabouts, on what was then the bluff of Pogue's Creek, half-way between South Street and the creek, between Delaware and Alabama Streets. It was sent to Philadelphia for the Chinese market. Ginseng was then a common growth of the dense woods about the village. It is all gone now, and has been for a generation. About the same time that the "Sang Factory," as it was generally called, began its work, the first great enterprise of skill and capital was put in operation. It was the mother of Indianapolis industries, though it died long before its family was big enough to be worth counting. That was the old "Steam-Mill



George Vonwood

Company," composed chiefly, and managed wholly, by the late James M. Ray, Daniel Yandes, Governor Noble, James Blake, and Nicholas McCarty. A full account of it will be found in the general history. It was incorporated Jan. 28, 1828, bought at a nominal price, by special act of the Legislature, seven acres of public land on the river along the line of Blake Street back to Fall Creek, starting at the head of the old bridge, and by December, 1831, had a large four-story frame building with an attic finished, and early the succeeding year had machinery for a grist-mill, with bolting apparatus—the first of the kind here—in operation, with a saw-mill that was kept quite busy usually, and a carding-machine that worked fitfully. The entire machinery, from boilers to bolting-cloths, was hauled here on wagons from Cincinnati, it is said, but it is probable that a part of it came on the first and only steamer that ever reached Indianapolis. In a year or two the failure of the disproportionate enterprise was assured. It was too big for the place and the times. The machinery was sold for old iron, and the building made a haunt for idle boys, till the Messrs. Geisendorff attempted to revive the woolen manufacture there in 1847, with little success. They left it in 1852, and on the night of the 16th of November, 1853, it was burned down. The fate of the first Indianapolis manufacturing establishment could hardly be considered auspicious.

Contemporaneously, or nearly, with the ginseng factory and the old steam-mill, a man by the name of Bagwell made cigars in a shanty on the southwest corner of Maryland and Illinois Streets, just south of one of the horse-power carding-machines of that day. His operations were too slight to be worth attention except as the first appearance of an industry of very considerable importance now, and forty-five years ago of a good deal more proportionately than now. About the time he disappeared, which was about the time the steam-mill gave up finally, the manufacture of tobacco was begun on a scale of production and general distribution that made it of State value and interest. This was in 1835, by the late William Hannaman and Caleb Scudder (the pioneer cabinet-maker of the city), at that time partners in the drug

business. Their factory was on the west side of Kentucky Avenue, on the site of, and occupying as one of its buildings, the old horse-power carding-machine house of hewed logs. Here they made both plug and "fine-cut"—but little of the latter—and cigars. A fire destroyed the whole establishment in 1838, causing an uninsured loss—nobody insured in those days—of ten thousand dollars. John Cain, a long time postmaster, afterwards, and later Robert L. Walpole, owned the establishment, with Charles Cooper as manager. About a year before the establishment of the first tobacco-factory, in 1834, a Mr. John S. Barnes and Williamson Maxwell began making linseed oil in an old frame stable on the alley south of Maryland Street, within a half-square of the line of the canal which was dug some four years later. Scudder and Hannaman bought them out in 1835, and in 1839 moved the mill into their new woolen-mill building, near where the water-works building is now. Their machinery could not compete with Cincinnati hydraulic presses, and they quit. About 1842, Edwin Hedderly and the late Edwin J. Peck manufactured lard-oil here quite extensively, but it was a mushroom growth and never amounted to much. This is all there is of the early manufacture of oils and tobacco here. Daniel Yandes, with John Wilkins, had a tannery on South Alabama Street as early as 1823. About the year 1833 they formed a partnership with Mr. William M. Black, now of this city, to carry on the tanning business in Mooresville, in this State.

Up to 1835 we have the seed planted and more or less production, in a small way, of grist- and lumber-mills, woolen-mills, distilleries, tanneries, oil- and tobacco-factories. Ginseng was an accident. The first attempt at iron manufacture was made in 1832, contemporaneously with the active existence of the old steam-mill, by R. A. McPherson & Co., on the west side of the river, near the end of the National road bridge, which was completed the year following. It was a losing affair, working for local service, and continued but a few years. About 1835 it went out.

The year 1835 marks a sort of era in the history of Indianapolis industries. Then, or but a few months earlier, started the pioneer factories and mills which

have continued by active succession till now. Then was established the first tobacco-factory; the first linseed-oil factory a little earlier; the first stone-yard and stone-cutting machinery, by William Spears, west corner of Washington Street and Kentucky Avenue; the first brewery, by John L. Young, on the south side of Maryland Street, half-way between the canal (1838 or 1839) and West Street; the first mattress-factory, by Frank Devinney, near the canal crossing of Maryland Street; the first plane-factory, by Young & Pottage, site of Hubbard's Block; the first permanent and profitable iron-foundry, maintained for nearly twenty years, by Robert Underhill, for a time joined by John Wood, the first private banker here; and last, but greatest in results, the first pork-packing was done, in 1835.

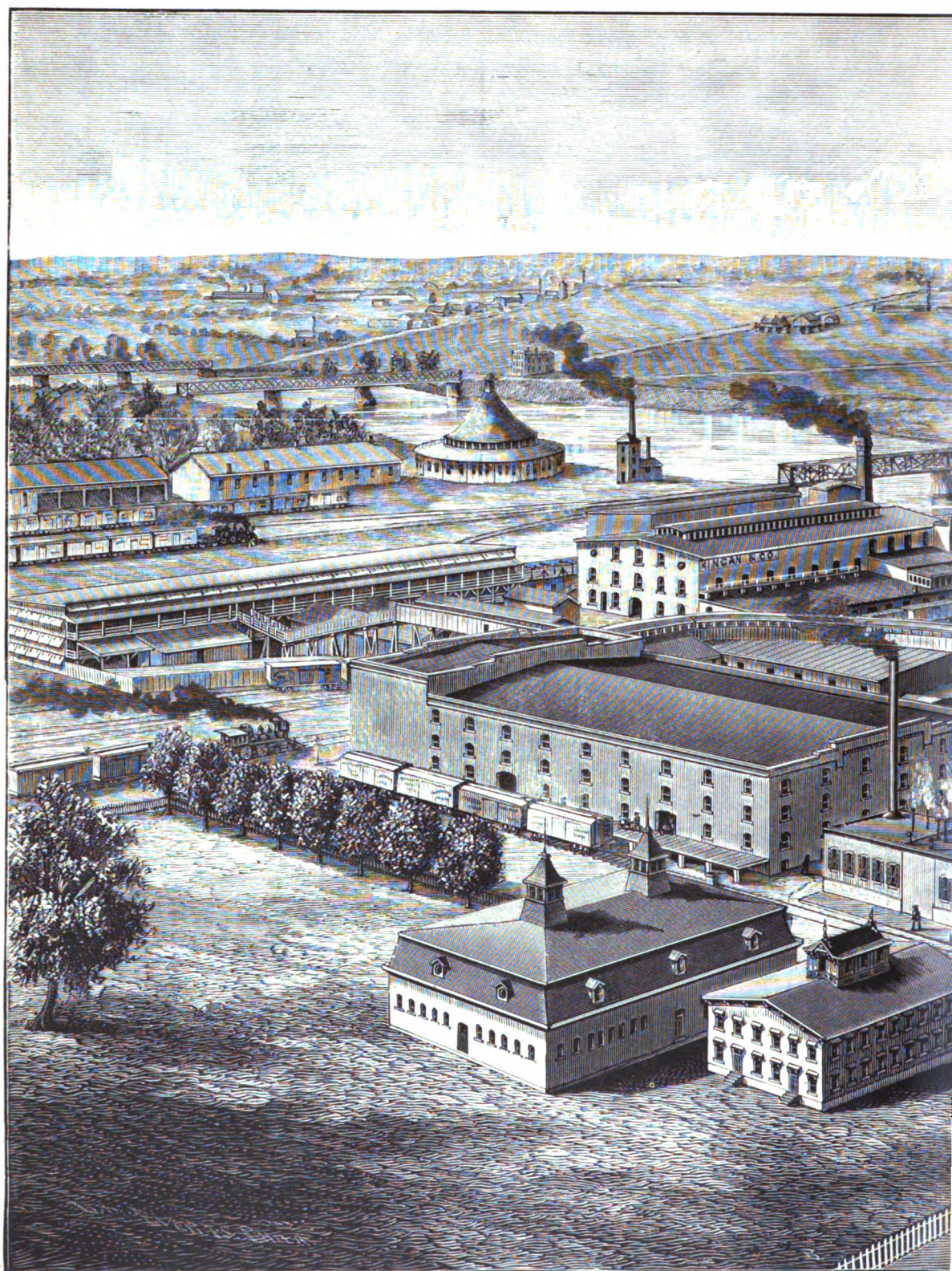
1st. Food Products.—PORK PACKING. In this year James Bradley, now of Johnson County, associated with one or two partners, bought hogs ready killed and cleaned of farmers, cut and cured them in a log house on the site of the Chamber of Commerce (first used as a pottery by a man named Myers), and lost money at it. The ill result of the speculation checked the embryotic industry for several years, but in 1840, John H. Wright, son-in-law of the late Jeremiah Mansur, father of Frank and Dr. Mansur Wright, came here from Richmond, and in 1841 began, in connection with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law, William Mansur, to buy slaughtered hogs of farmers for goods from his store, and packed them in an old frame building, once a blacksmith-shop, on the northeast corner of Maryland and Meridian Streets. They also bought and packed a large amount of pork at Broad Ripple, and both from that point and this, shipped their produce south during the winter and spring freshets in the river. This mode of operation they kept up till the completion of the Madison Railroad, in September, 1847, gave them a speedier and handier mode of reaching a market, and from that time the flat-boat has been as wholly unknown here as the trireme of the old Romans. The late Isaiah Mansur joined his brother, and the Mansurs and Mr. Wright killed their hogs in a building on the river-bank, at the west end of the old bridge, and cut and packed them in a building

on the west side of what is now the depot of the Jeffersonville Railroad.

About that time Benjamin I. Blythe and Edwin Hedderly began packing in a house where Frank Landers' establishment is now. The Mansurs got this in 1854. In 1852-53, Macy & McTaggart began killing and packing in a house near the east end of the Vandalia Railroad bridge. In 1855, Col. Allen May killed and packed on the west side of the river, near the Crawfordsville road bridge. He failed in two years, and his house burned down the third year, 1858. In 1863-64 the Kingans built their house, which was almost totally destroyed by fire in the spring of 1865. They rebuilt at once, and have since enlarged their establishment to treble its original capacity, and include extensions of the business never contemplated at the outset.

This gigantic establishment is second to none in the world, except one in Chicago, in extent, and to none in completeness of arrangement and amplitude of accommodations and facilities for every process of the business. It is the matured product of twenty years of improvement, directed by experience and enterprise, employing ample means. The various buildings cover ten acres of the thirteen constituting the entire site of the establishment. Some years ago, finding their space inadequate, the company purchased the Ferguson Pork-House, directly south, on the other side of the tracks used by the St. Louis, the Bloomington and Western, and Decatur and Springfield Railroads, and connected the two by tunnels under the tracks, making the cellars one vast excavation, packed with meat and lighted with gas and electricity. In a large part of the old establishment there are two stories of cellars. In all these, where meat is stored preparatory to shipment, a steady temperature is maintained by artificial processes, so that the soundness of the product is assured. But to make assurance doubly sure, every ham, and shoulder, and piece of side-meat is probed through, and its condition perfectly ascertained before it is shipped.

It may be as well to say here that the Kingan house kills and packs for the English market, and was the first house in the United States to prepare hog-meat in the style demanded by English consum-



Morris Street Bridge.

Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Bridge.

Vandalia R. R. Bridge.

Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Bridge.

Union Stock Yards.

Hog Pens.

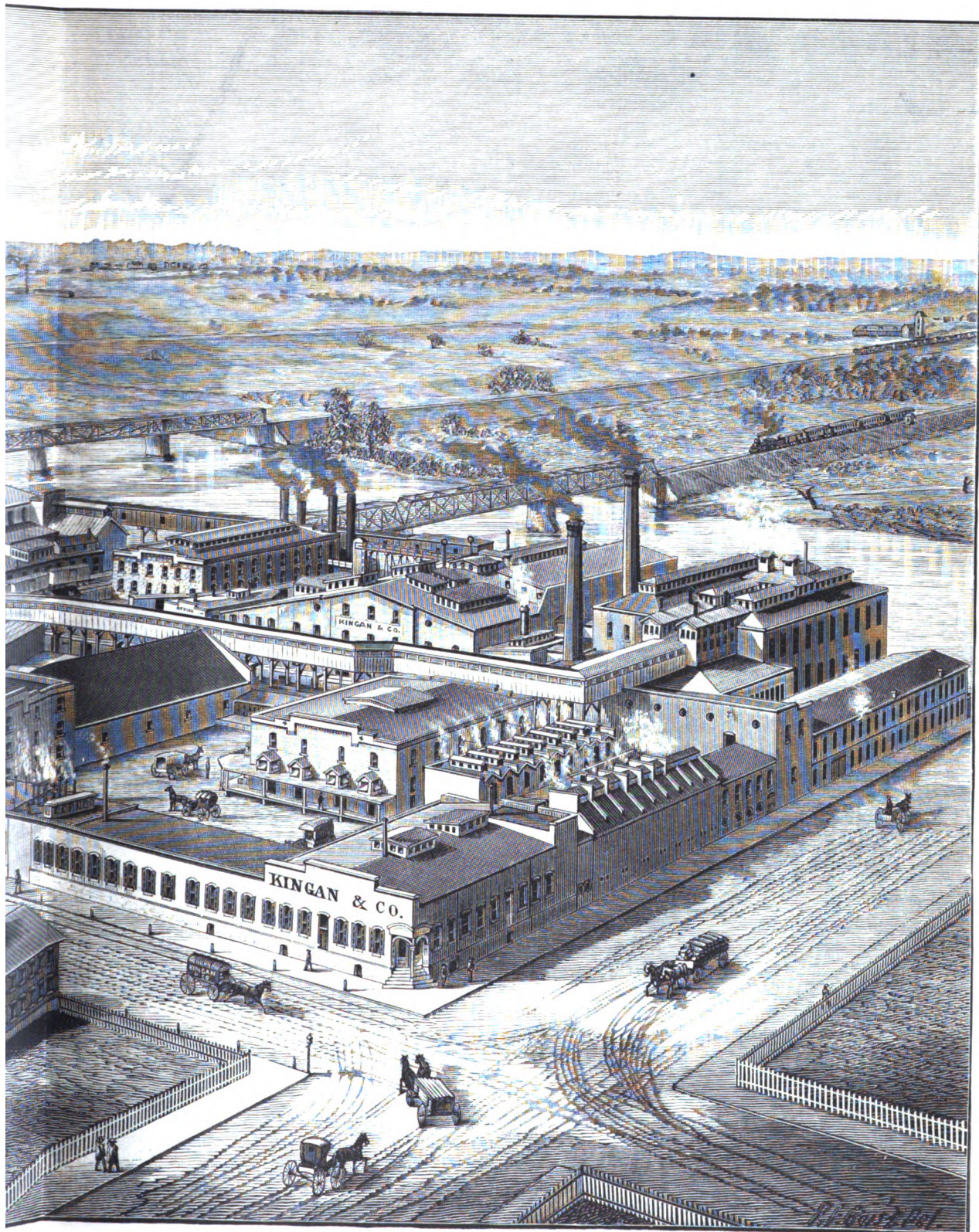
Cold Storage House.

Stable.

South Warehouse.

Ferguson House.

KINGAN
PORK
INDIANA
Dining Room.



**KINGAN & CO. (L'D),
BOX PACKERS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Sausage Department.**

Refrigerating Works.
Office.
East Warehouse.
Kingan House.
Wholesale House.
Meat Market.

Lard House.
Boiler House.
Smoke Houses.

Slaughter House.
Mechanic Shops.

ers. The details of the process would require too much time to describe here, and would be irrelevant to the purpose of this sketch. It is enough to say that the meat, chiefly hams, is trimmed, salted, and laid away in perfect order in the huge dry cellars, and left lying a certain number of days, during which so much curing is done as is required for the special demand to be supplied. The product of each day's killing and packing is put by itself, with slats, and signs set through it marked with the date of the deposit. When the time comes this pile of hams of 3000 to 5000 hogs is put on the cars, and sent across the Atlantic, without waiting orders or dependent on market quotations. The business goes right on like the sale of goods between a factory and its warehouse. Of course, a large business is done in the home market, with transient customers and orders, as they come, but the dependence of the house is its English business. The factory is in Indianapolis; the warehouse and salesroom in Liverpool.

The extent of the business may be judged from a few facts. The number of hogs killed is about 500,000 a year, or at the rate of about 5000 a day in winter and 2500 a day in summer. The establishment has the capacity to do more than this if pushed, but so much it can do regularly and certainly. It employs 600 hands in summer, and 1250 in winter. It may be noted here that Kingan's was the first house in the country—certainly the first in Indiana—to kill in the summer, and cool the hogs by ice and an artificial process. In this it did the best thing that any manufacturer ever did for the agricultural interest of Indiana. It enabled a farmer to sell his hogs as well and readily in July as in January. He was not compelled to keep them on stock feed for six or eight months before he could begin fattening for the market, at a dead loss of every bushel of corn they ate and all the time consumed. The money invested was no longer compelled to lie idle while the hogs were worrying through hot weather to the following season. The farmer could begin feeding for the packer the day he bought his stock, and the sooner he got it up to the market standard the sooner he made his profit and the larger it was. It also employed 600 or 700 men who would otherwise have been idle.

In cooling hogs, to get rid of the animal heat, an apparatus and process invented by George Stockman of this city are used with entire success and greater cheapness than any hitherto devised. The occasional variableness of winter weather is equalized by the same means, so that the house is not forced to suspend work, as all pork-houses used to do, when a warm day comes.

The average weight of the hogs killed at Kingan's is about 220 pounds, showing a net result of about 175 of meat. The annual value is about \$7,000,000. The shipments amount to 4000 cars a year, while there is sold at home, for shipment and in the market-rooms belonging to the establishment, about \$45,000 worth of meat, fresh and cured, per week, or \$2,300,000 a year. It takes 13,000,000 pounds of salt a year to cure the meat, 500,000 pounds of saltpetre, 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 20,000 tons of ice. To ship it requires 150,000 boxes and crates, and 75,000 tierces for lard and hams. For sale and immediate consumption there are made 6000 pounds of sausage daily. The hogs, when killed and scalded, are scraped by machinery invented in the house by some of the men engaged there. An unbroken stream of dead hogs, alive and squealing ten seconds before, pours along the tables from the sticking-pens to the scalding-troughs and scraping-machines incessantly from daylight to dark, and often longer, and as rapidly they are hurried in to the "gutter," the original "Col. Gutrippah," who can dispose of half a dozen a minute, and from him are sent flying down a little elevated railroad track, from which they are suspended to the huge low room, where they hang by thousands literally, to cool off sufficiently for the cutters and salters. Following up the carcass of any particular hog, we find it taken from the cooling-room, after the animal heat has been all removed, to a group of big blocks, set in a square form around, and in which a crowd of men swing up and down incessantly flashing cleavers, in a wild, stormy fashion, with no measure or rest, reminding one of the fierce, irregular motions of the claymores rising and falling in the fight of the clans at the "North Inch." Here the hog is divided, the pieces trimmed, and the finished product dropped through a slide into the room

below, where the salters take it, and when they are through, send it down to the packers, who lay it away, marked and dated, till the shipping time comes. It is the full occupation of a busy day to go through this huge establishment, and merely note the processes and the crowds of busy men who carry them on.

Electric lights are used all through the different departments, the machinery being worked by a superb Corliss engine, made at the Atlas Works here. Besides these, no less than \$6500 worth of gas and candles is used for lighting. It takes 750 cars of coal a year—14 tons to a car—to supply the heat required, and 20 carpenters and 2 blacksmiths are constantly employed, consuming 50 car-loads of lumber in repairs of one kind or another, exclusive of the men employed in the coopering- and box-shops. The stables attached to the establishment contain 25 horses, employed in market-wagons and otherwise. A large market-room for the supply of daily customers in the city has been added within the last six or eight years, and here all the fresh meat is kept cold by artificial cold currents of air; and neat, active young clerks in the traditional white aprons cut up the steaks and hams and roasts on marble counters, and conduct all the details of an ordinary meat-shop, as if it were not a mere attachment or little excrescence of the huge slaughter- and packing-house back of it upon the rear. This establishment has a railroad of its own turning out of the yard at a track at Missouri Street, and fills pretty much all of the space between Helen Street and the river, and Maryland Street and the Vandalia Railroad and freight-yard. The taxes are about \$10,000 a year. Within the past four years Mr. Thomas Kingan, the original manager of the business, has retired permanently, and has been succeeded by Mr. Samuel Sinclair, by whom many extensive and valuable improvements have been made.

The Landers establishment occupies the buildings, though with much improvement and a great extension of business, of the Blythe & Hedderly and W. & I. Mansur house, the oldest now standing in the city. The amount of packing done by Mr. Landers in the last report was about \$1,000,000 a year. A railroad-track from the Lafayette, or Cincinnati, In-

dianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, road passes along the mill-race from the canal, and over the low ground northwest to Blake Street, and there enters the packing-house, about a square north of the National road and the old bridge. Directly south of Kingan's are the ruins of the second Ferguson pork-house, which was built south of the Vandalia Railroad and round-house, at the west end of Greenlawn Cemetery, soon after the first house, on the north side of the Vandalia and just south of the St. Louis road, was sold to Kingan. It did a large business both in summer and winter killing, but was entirely burned in February, 1881, and was never rebuilt, the proprietors removing to Chicago. At the south end of the old cemetery, opposite the foot of Merrill Street, is the pork-house of McMurtry & Co., built some ten or twelve years ago by Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw. These latter gave it up about three years ago to the present proprietors, who have been doing a large and safe business. Coffin, Greenstreet & Fletcher built their present house in 1873, on the east bluff of White River bottom, at the foot of Ray Street. Their business, by the last statement, was about like that of the other houses, except Kingan's,—a million a year. A railroad-track connects this house with the Vincennes road, along the river-bank, on what, in early times, were the "High Banks." A very short side-track from the same road connects with the McMurtry house.

It would be interesting to know something about the extent of the pork business in early times, but no record has been made, and nothing can be learned but from the memories of the few connected with it who remain. It is probable that the total number of hogs killed during the season by the two houses of the Mansurs and Blythe & Hedderly did not exceed 20,000. In 1873 the whole number of hogs killed and packed here was 295,766, value of \$7,614,000. In 1878 the number was 776,000; in 1879, 667,000; in 1880, 746,000; in 1881, 472,494; in 1882, 306,000. In 1878 and in 1880 Indianapolis was the third pork-packing point in the world, being exceeded only by Chicago and Cincinnati. The falling off since 1880 has been the effect of short crops and tight business. The value of the hog product of the

city in 1880 was \$10,516,000, the largest in any one year.

GENERAL BUTCHERING.—The earliest butcher of Indianapolis was Wilkes Reagan, who sold his meat in the grove in the Circle. There was not much for a butcher to do in those days, for the pioneer could get his meat for the powder and lead that would kill it by walking about through the woods that the town was lost in! Butchers came though, as usual, with the growth of the town, and killed in little houses located on the outskirts, and sold in the East Market, which was all there was. But even then no inconsiderable part of a family's meat-food was bought of farmers or raised and killed at home, poultry particularly being almost always a home growth. Winter supplies were commonly a family job in the preparation, the whole hogs or quarters of beef being bought of farmers and cut up and cured by the united labor of everybody about the house that was big enough to lift a ham or hand salt. The smoking was done in the family smoke-house, and to this day the out-house in which are stored the family provisions is called a smoke-house by old residents and their children, though never a pound of meat was smoked within a mile of it. Not unfrequently the town householder raised his own pigs, as well as chickens, killed them a little before Christmas time, and provided his own winter meat throughout, as well as a good part of his summer supply. Thus the butcher did not figure largely in the economy of Indianapolis till after the growth impelled by the advance of the railroad system made country supplies inadequate and forced a greater dependence on the butcher. He was then, as now, usually a German. Gradually, with the increase of butchering, came a resort to private meat-markets in localities that were handier to consumers than the public market. One of the earliest and largest of these was that of Tweed & Gulick, the latter of whom was candidate for sheriff in 1858, but beaten by William J. Wallace, whom the Supreme Court ruled out because he was holding the office of mayor of the city at the time of his election as sheriff. There were a dozen others at that time. Now there are 113 meat-shops, exclusive of Kingan's, which does as much business as the greater

part of all the others together. The aggregate amount of the business it is impossible to say.

Until within the period since the war the butchers of the city usually did their killing each for himself, and there were slaughter-houses scattered all about in the suburbs and sometimes in the more densely settled parts. The lower portion of the canal, below the present line of the street, was a favorite locality for them, and the block facing the swamp or glade in the east bottom of the river, along what is now South Meridian Street. In later years the tendency has been towards the Paris abattoir system of having all the slaughtering done in a few places or one. Within a year the Abattoir Company has given a strong impulse to this wholesome change by buying and greatly enlarging the beef slaughter-house at the west end of the Morris Street bridge, and making ample provision there for all the slaughtering required. There was some talk of the Stock-Yard Company establishing an abattoir, but nothing came of it. The Exchange Stock-Yard, at the south end of the Vincennes Railroad bridge, had such a slaughter-house connected with it, but the yard went out of business when the larger yard farther south was completed; and the slaughter-house has declined or gone out of business, too.

Hides and Tanning.—There are several establishments in the city that deal in the hides and pelts produced at the slaughter-houses,—the Abattoir Company, for one; Messrs. Rauh, on the Belt road and South Pennsylvania Street; Allerdice, southwest corner of South and Meridian Streets; Hide Leather Company, South Meridian; Lewitt & Co., West Indianapolis, on Vincennes Railroad; Mooney & Sons, South Street; Lewark, West Pearl; Stevens, South Meridian; and Gallaway, South Meridian.

The first tannery in the town was that of Daniel Yandes and John Wilkins, which occupied nearly all of the ground south of Washington Street, on the east side of Alabama to the creek. It was established about sixty years ago. Mr. William M. Black, a prominent member of the Masonic order in this city, learned the trade with this firm, and in 1833 formed a partnership with them for four years in a tannery at Mooresville, Morgan Co. The con-

nection continued till 1858. About 1840 a second tannery was begun on South Pennsylvania Street, west side, just below Maryland. This filled the swampy street—Pennsylvania Street and all the region of the creek-bottom east of Meridian to Alabama Street was either swamp or wet bottom—with great piles of tan-bark, on which it was the delight of school boys to repeat the jumps and tumbles of the last circus performers. As noted elsewhere in this chapter, this tannery gave way to a stage repair-shop in five or six years. These were the only tanneries ever established in the city limits. Some years later, after the decadence of the West mills at Cottontown, a large and flourishing tannery was established there by Mr. John Fishback, but that has disappeared. There are three tanning establishments now in the city, Borst & Co., J. K. Sharpe, Jr., and Robert Schmidt. There are no statistics to show the amount of the leather trade now, but of hides, pelts, and tallow the total was over \$1,500,000 last year.

Fertilizers are a direct result of the manufacture of animal food, and the establishments devoted to their manufacture may be briefly noticed here. They are a growth of the last decade, mainly, and are all on the west side of the river. The first was started by Mr. Lannay, at the foot of West Street, during the war, but was abandoned in three or four years, and changed to a soap-factory. The most extensive fertilizer factory about the city, a "blood drying" house, built by Crocker & Becker some four years ago, at the crossing of the Belt and Vandalia and St. Louis roads, has been abandoned. Another extensive one is carried on upon the Sellers farm, three miles southwest, a site bought by the city purposely for important but unfragrant industries. A related business is "rendering," or tallow-making, carried on here chiefly by the Abattoir Company and Lewitt & Co., both in West Indianapolis.

Mince-Meat.—The Adams Packing Company on South Alabama Street do a large business in the preparation and packing of mince-meat, which they ship to all parts of the country. The annual amount of this and the packing associated with it is about \$150,000 a year.

Grain-Grinding.—The early grist-mills alluded to above worked only for home consumption, on grain brought by farmers in wagons, or by farmers' boys on horseback. Usually the bag was unloaded directly into the hopper, and the farmer or his boy waited about, fishing around the dam, or shopping in the town, till the grist was ground, and the meal—it was oftener meal than flour—went back in the same bag, and on the same day it came. There was no bolting apparatus in any mill of that time in the New Purchase till the steam-mill of 1832 put one in its machinery, and all grain went back home in the bran, for the housewife to sift out as well as she could, as related in the general history. The first mill of a more pretentious character was built in 1840, by John Carlisle, at the south end of the basin into which ran the race from the canal at Market Street. It was the first merchant mill in the town, but its flour, like the pork of early packing, was harder to get to market than to make. It was wholly burned down in 1856, but immediately rebuilt and maintained till the still larger mills in the same vicinity succeeded it. Contemporaneously with the Carlisle mill, or a year or two earlier, there was a mill at the crossing of the canal by the Michigan road, afterwards called "Cottontown," from a cotton-mill erected there a little later than the grist-mill. Both were built by Nathaniel West, who owned a large tract of land on Fall Creek at that point, which now constitutes a large part of the northwestern portion of the city. After the close of the war the Geisendorff brothers rebuilt or replaced the grist-mill and made it a much larger establishment than before, and a few years later built one of the finest mills in the State on the site of the old steam-mill destroyed about twenty years before. Robert R. Underhill built a large four-story frame mill,—all mills were frame in those days,—a few years after the opening of the canal, on the bluff bank of the swamp just east of which the Bluff road, now South Meridian Street, ran. The bluff gave him a good head for his power, and the canal gave him water through a race starting from the east side at the head of the upper wooden lock. Sometimes struggling, sometimes prosperous, this mill was run for thirty years, not unfrequently stopping alto-

gether and becoming a haunt for tramps. But some six or eight years ago it was turned into a mattress-factory, and was in a fairly prosperous condition, when it took fire one morning the past winter and was utterly destroyed.

In 1848, Gen. T. A. Morris built a flouring-mill on the northeast corner of Meridian Street and the Union tracks, at the east end of the Union Depot site, and carried on merchant milling there successfully, but the mill burned in 1853. It was never rebuilt or replaced by another at another point. In this establishment was first used the automatic or machine-packing apparatus, which steadily and regularly kept the flour, as it entered the barrels from the bolting-cloths, pressed smoothly down. Some years after the destruction of this mill the changes began on the canal basin that have covered all the available ground there with flouring-mills, and recently with apparatus of the new kind, which substituted chilled iron rollers for stones, and saves all the flour that used to stick to the bran. The Gibson mills at least have made this substitution. The Skiller mill has been idle for several years. Some embarrassment in the affairs of the Gibson mills caused their sale last summer, but not their suspension. There are now nine flouring-mills in the city and near it. The Arcade on West Maryland Street, at the crossing of Missouri, belonging to Blanton, Watson & Co. (steam), originally built by Mr. Carlisle and his son Harry D. in 1868 as the Home Mill, and conducted by them till 1874; since 1879 the present proprietors have had it. The capacity is about 200 barrels a day. The rollers are used here. It was burned in May, 1881, but rebuilt and reopened in December. The Hoosier State Mills, owned by Richardson & Evans, on the site of the old steam-mill, contains 30 sets of rolls, with a capacity of 350 barrels a day; were burned in 1880, but got in running order in August. Jacob Ehrerman, on Clifford Avenue and Archer Street; Monroe & Lennon, Shelby Street; Schofield, on Fall Creek; Harvest Mill, on Eagle Creek near the Vandalia road; Union Star Mill, formerly Buscher's brewery, changed to a mill in 1870, owned by Frederick Prange since 1880, capacity 50 barrels a day; City Mills, Holmes & Hartman, East Washington Street, No. 354 (rollers

and stones), capacity about 50 barrels in 24 hours. The capacity of all the flouring-mills is stated by Mr. Blake, secretary of the Board of Trade, at 500,000 barrels a year.

Hominy.—Flour is not the only product of grain-grinding, though the largest. The Indianapolis Hominy-Mill uses about 2000 bushels of corn a day in making hominy, grits, and corn-flour. It was burned twice within a year, in June and October, 1881, but has been rebuilt in better condition and larger than ever. It is situated at the crossing of Palmer Street and the Jeffersonville Railroad, and is now owned by M. A. Downing and E. F. Claypool, late of the Belt road management. Hall's Western Hominy-Mill, at the crossing of Kentucky Avenue and the Belt road, west side, uses about 1000 bushels of corn a day, and turns out about \$150,000 worth of hominy, corn-flour, and feed a year. It began operations in August, 1882, with a capital of \$25,000. James Kelly's mill, 430 North Alabama Street, is a smaller establishment. The annual product of all is about \$500,000.

Brewing.—Without entering into the controversy concerning the nutritive character of malt liquors, the manufacture may be briefly treated in this connection as closely related to the topic of grain products. The first brewery was put in operation here in 1834 or 1835, by John L. Young and William Wernweg, contractor for the National road bridges. It stood on the south side of Maryland Street, half-way between the line of the future Canal and West Street. It was not a very extensive or profitable establishment, and appears to have sunk almost entirely out of view as a source of business by 1840. It was next known under the management of Mr. Faux, about 1841 or 1842. He was a Frenchman, who bought frog-legs of the boys for beer, and made a good deal of his profit by selling yeast to the housewives of the town to make light or raised biscuit at a time when baker's bread was not held in high esteem, and every respectable household expected its bread hot at every meal. Not long after, Mr. Faux moved to Noble and Washington Streets and opened a brewery there, and some one else, Mr. John Philip Meikel probably, continued that at the

old stand. He removed it in a few years to the old Carlisle House, a three-story frame palace, built west of West Street in 1848 for a fashionable hotel, but would not pass for it, and there it collapsed a few years ago. About the time the war broke out Frank Wright established an ale-brewery on Blake Street, a little north of the Landers pork-house, which continued in successful operation about twelve years, but finally succumbed to the superior attractiveness of lager and suspended. The early breweries made nothing but what was called strong beer. It was neither ale nor lager, and none of it is made now, so that it is hard to describe it to one who knows nothing of it experimentally. Mr. Wright's brewery was the first to make ale, and Mr. C. F. Schmidt's, since become famous under the management of his widow and sons as Schmidt's brewery, was the first to make lager, at least in any merchantable quantity or condition.

Mr. Schmidt began brewing lager in 1858-59, on the site where the present huge establishment stands, filling a whole block south of McCarty to Wyoming, at the head of Alabama Street. A recent statement says the original brewery building remains, two stories high, 93 by 40 feet, with a two-and-a-half story brick ice-house 60 by 80 feet, with cellars 94 by 85 feet, and a new brick ice-house, directly on McCarty Street, able to hold 1800 tons of ice on the second story, with cellars two stories in depth, constructed with stone and iron; a stable one and a half stories in height and 50 by 120 feet in dimensions; a two-story bottling-house 60 by 130 feet in dimensions. An additional building 40 by 115 feet in size, is occupied as a malt-house; and in the various departments a force of 70 hands is employed and 50 horses with 30 wagons are required to deliver the beer to city customers. The bottling department was started as recently as 1881, yet about thirty barrels are bottled daily. The house owns extensive ice-ponds northwest of the city and large ice-houses erected there, not less than 10,000 tons of ice being annually required in the business. The sales for the year 1882 reached nearly 60,000 barrels. The cellars and vaults are among the finest in the West, and have an aggregate storage capacity for 25,000 barrels.

Lieber's brewery, on Madison Avenue below Morris Street, backing upon the Jeffersonville Railroad, is a considerably younger establishment than the preceding, but is little inferior in the extent of its business, and notably in the character of its product. The present proprietor, Peter Lieber, is the founder of the business, and its success is the result of his energy, enterprise, and honorable dealing. The same may be said of Maus' brewery, on the Fall Creek race, near the intersection of New York and Agnes Streets. It was established by Mr. Caspar Maus, father of the present managers, and by him pushed to a point of marked success, when he died, leaving his sons to carry on the enterprise with the same energy and prudence that established it, and is now constantly enlarging it. The annual product is about \$200,000. The secretary of the Board of Trade says of the brewing interest of the city, "that our breweries"—there are but three that amount to anything now—"buy enough malt, hops, barley, ice, and other articles to form a good market." And adds, "However, two of them are substituting 'cold-air machines' instead of ice for cooling purposes, which is said to produce much better results in every way. In short, it is safe to say that the breweries of Indianapolis have no superiors in the completeness of their appointments and the quality of their products; and it is well known that they 'hold their own' in competition with other cities."

Total capital of breweries for 1882.....	\$715,000
Value of raw material used in 1882.....	469,500
Wages paid during 1882.....	103,100
Total value of manufactured product.....	733,000

Several breweries in other cities have agencies here, and distribute their beer as the Indianapolis breweries do.

Distilling.—Liquor-making, in spite of the abundance of corn, has never been an important or even considerable business in Indianapolis, and during a large part of the city's existence there has been no distillery at all in or near it. The reason of so exceptional a lack of enterprise in a direction so likely to be profitable is probably to be found in the completion of establishments with the great advantages of water transportation in their favor. There was a

distillery on or near the Bayou nearly as early as the Yandes mill, and its product was as famous in the neighborhood as any present brand of strangling liquor from "Jersey Lightning" to "Robinson County." It seems to have disappeared, though, by the time the town organization was first formed. Somewhere about the time of the completion of the Madison Railroad Capt. Cain established a distillery on the northeast border of the town, outside the "donation," and kept it in operation a few years, apparently with little advantage. About the same time, or rather earlier, the late Jacob Landis built a small distillery on Pleasant Run, in connection with a mill run by water from the creek, brought by a race along the south face of the bluff at the lower end of the Catholic cemetery. Some few years later the still-house passed to the hands of some of the farmers along Pleasant Run, Mr. DeMotte or Mr. Hoefgen, but it went to decay some years ago, and there is no trace of it or the mill-race discernible now. A few years after the close of the war the Mount Jackson distillery was built, close to Little Eagle Creek, and has been run fitfully, with long intervals of suspension, ever since. It has been in court sometimes, too, and recently was sold on some judicial order. It is the only distillery about the city, or that has been for twenty-five years or more. It is a business that does not enter into any report or estimate of the city's condition or trade.

Baking.—One of the settlers of 1820 was Conrad Broussell or Brussell, a baker, who, from Mr. Nowland's account, began his professional work very soon after his arrival. But it was a whole generation after the settlement before the people became so far alienated from old home fashions as to substitute the baker's loaf for the home-made biscuit and "salt-rising" bread. Of course there were some who had been accustomed to "bought bread," and on these the early baker or two of the town depended for a living. Others learned the fashion later, but it is doubtful if the baker would ever have banished home-made bread as far as he has if he had not been aided by other agencies. As the town grew and immigration increased, the domestics, who had been in the past, girls from the country, daughters of well-to-do

farmers, who wanted to live awhile in town, or relatives of the family who were willing to help with the house-work for their board, gave place to foreigners, who, as capable and careful as they might be, could not replace the home-trained girl of the farm. The latter had been brought up to do the family cooking with her mother since she could handle a knife or a rolling-pin, and she could do home-baking as well as the mistress. The foreign substitute could not. Thus it came that the housewife had to go back to her "dough-board" and "tray," or buy her bread ready made. This was one contributing influence. Another and more powerful, no doubt, was the tendency of all communities to substitute paid for personal labor as they grow older and richer. At all events, the first generation of Indianapolis ate bread made at home, as a good many do yet, and it is mainly since the war that bakers' wagons and daily visits have become as much a part of the average household life as the morning wash or the evening meal.

The chief product of the baker's art in old times was the "hoosier bait," as related in the general history; and "baker Brown," who kept a place on Fort Wayne Avenue, or near by, and sold gingerbread in "fip" squares, with spruce beer,—a sort of exaggerated pop, very like "ginger ale,"—made a little money and a good deal of business reputation that would have been a fortune to him now. In later days, when the professional bread-maker came more largely into the daily supply of the town's necessities, the business fell into the hands of Germans chiefly, as it is now and has been all the time. Most of them work for daily customers and household service, but a few do a larger business, and supply markets all through the West. The oldest of these is the present Taggart establishment, which was begun soon after the completion of the Madison Railroad, by Hugh Thompson, a Scotchman, whose first establishment was on the corner of Delaware and South Streets, but subsequently removed to East Street, when it passed into the hands of the Taggart Brothers. Recently one of them bought the old and extensive South-Side bakery of Anthony Ball, on Illinois Street below the Union depot. The brothers, singly or together, do a great deal of cracker-baking. The next oldest large

establishment is that of Parrott & Nickum, 190 and 192 East Washington Street. They succeeded Alexander Metzgar in 1862, and now occupy three floors, each 40 by 195 feet, using 100 barrels of the best flour daily. Their business amounts to \$150,000 a year, and extends throughout all the adjacent States. Bryce's steam bakery, 14 and 16 East South Street, was established in 1870 by Peter F. Bryce, a level-headed, enterprising, big-hearted Scotchman. He uses 7 wagons and 25 employés in his house, and supplies over 300 customers daily, besides selling a good deal at wholesale for shipment abroad. His consumption of flour is about two hundred barrels a week. Mr. Bryce represented his ward in the Council one term, and made a very efficient and popular councilman. There are altogether some 51 bakeries in the city, but these are the chief establishments in the wholesale trade. The Indianapolis Cracker Company may be noted as one of the leading city industries of this class.

Starch-Making.—W. F. Piel & Co.'s starch-factory is located in the southwest part of Indianapolis, on grounds bounded east and north by Dakota and Morris Streets, and bordering White River on the west, and is the only establishment of the kind in the city.

The business was established in the spring of 1867 by W. F. Piel, Edward Mueller, Charles Wischmier, and Henry Burke, who formed a partnership for the purpose, and built the Union Starch-Factory, on East New York Street, just outside the corporation limits. It was a brick building one hundred feet square, in which were included the entire works, all under one roof. Their capacity was about two hundred bushels of corn per day, and they employed from thirty to thirty-five men.

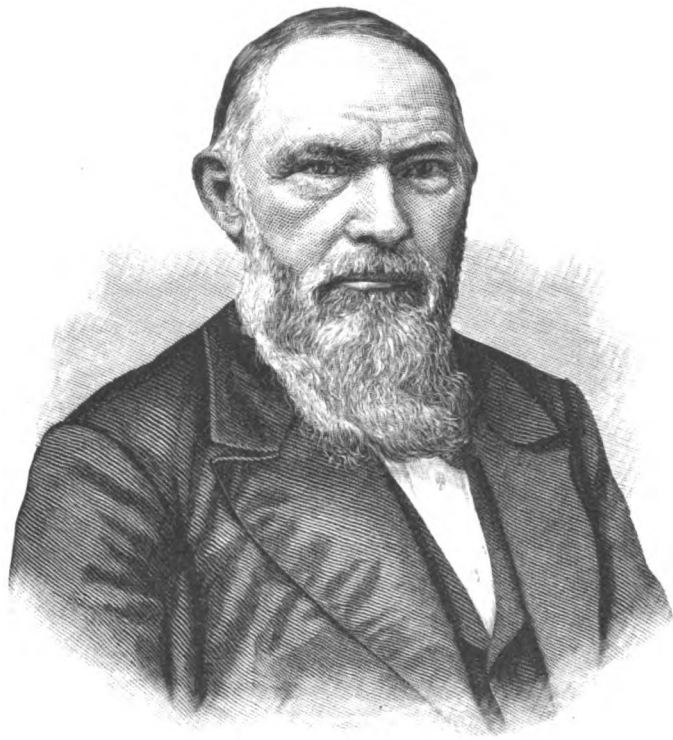
On the night of Oct. 8, 1868, the factory was totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. New buildings of about the same capacity were erected on the same site immediately afterward, and the business was continued by the firm until October, 1872, when Messrs. Mueller, Wischmier, and Burke sold their interests to E. Birchard, who then became associated with Mr. Piel in the business, and it was carried on by them until

April, 1873, when the partnership was dissolved, and the Union Starch-Factory ceased operations.

In March, 1873, Mr. Piel formed a partnership with Mr. Andrew Erckenbrecker, of Cincinnati, under the firm-name of W. F. Piel & Co., which has since remained unchanged. The object of the partnership was to erect and operate extensive starch-works in Indianapolis, on a more eligible site than that of the old factory on New York Street. For this purpose they purchased about fifteen acres of land (a part of the property on which the works now stand), and in June of the same year commenced the erection of two brick buildings, each one hundred and thirty by one hundred feet in size and three stories high. Tracks were laid connecting the manufactory with the main line of the Vandalia Railroad, the grading being done at the expense of Piel & Co. The works were completed and put in operation in March, 1874, employing eighty hands, and using five hundred bushels of corn per day in the manufacture of starch.

Since that time numerous additions have been made, and the business has been largely extended. The factory grounds—originally about fifteen acres—have been increased to about thirty-one acres by subsequent purchases of adjoining lands,—viz., ten acres purchased in the fall of 1878, and a lot of about six acres in 1882. A brick building one hundred by twenty-eight feet and twenty-five feet high was erected in 1875 for storage of corn. On the ten-acre tract purchased in 1878 the firm erected, in the following spring, a brick building one hundred by one hundred and thirty feet and two stories high, to be used for packing and storage purposes. Subsequently (1882) this building was raised to three stories in height, and in the same year a brick "run-house" was built, eighty by two hundred feet in size.

Originally the motive-power of the factory was furnished by a one hundred horse steam-engine. Two smaller engines (of twenty and twenty-five horse-power respectively) have since been added, and now (November, 1883) the firm has in process of construction by a noted builder of Milwaukee a "Corliss" engine of three hundred horse-power to replace the first one. When the factory is put in



William F. Peel

operation (about Jan. 1, 1884) with the new engine and some other contemplated improvements, its capacity will be two thousand five hundred bushels of corn per day, employing from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men.

WILLIAM F. PIEL is of Prussian ancestry, and the son of Cort Henry Piel, who was born and lived in Dankarsen, near Minden, in Prussia, where he followed farming employments. He married Katarina Poppe, of Larbeck, in the same judicial district, and had children,—Mary, Henry, Frederick, Katarina, Charles, Christian, William F., and Ernst, of whom five are living. William F., who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at the home in Dankarsen, Prussia, on the 23d of April, 1823, and there remained during his early youth under the care of his brother Henry, who became owner of the property on the death of the mother. At the age of seventeen he chose the trade of a cooper, and followed it for seven years at the nominal sum of twenty-five dollars per year. On attaining his twenty-fourth year he decided to emigrate to America, and landing in Baltimore on the 8th of August, 1846, he came direct to Indianapolis. Here, from the time of his arrival until 1858, he followed his trade. Circumstances influenced him at this juncture to change his business and embark in mercantile ventures. After keeping for some years a country store, with a stock adapted to general trade, he in 1867 sold out, and the same year began the erection of a starch-factory in the suburbs of the city, the firm by which the business was established embracing four partners. This was continued until 1872, when Mr. Piel purchased the entire interest and secured another partner, who continued for a brief period. In 1873 he formed a business connection with Andrew Erkenbrecher, of Cincinnati. Under this partnership the capacity of the factory has been greatly increased, two thousand bushels of corn being utilized in a single day. A large demand has been created for its products, one-third of the entire quantity produced being exported. Mr. Piel, by his energy, his indomitable perseverance, and his business capacity, has placed himself in the foremost rank of manufacturers of the city of Indianapolis. In the midst of many discouragements,

and with but few aids to success, he has brought the business of starch-manufacturing to a high degree of proficiency, and made it one of the most profitable industries of the West. Mr. Piel has been to some extent identified with the interests of the city, and was, as a Democrat, in 1879–80 elected one of its aldermen, the nomination for a second term having been declined by him. In his religious preferences he is a member of Trinity German Lutheran Church of Indianapolis, of which he is also a trustee. His wife and children are members of the same church. Mr. Piel was on the 29th of January, 1849, married to Elonore Wishmeyer, of Frille, near Minden, Prussia. Their children are William F. (married to Miss Lizzie Meyer), Henry C. F. (married to Mary Ostermeyer), Charles F. W. (married to Lena Stroup), Amelia M. H. (who is Mrs. Henry Melcher, of Cleveland), Lena M. M., George H. W. (deceased), and Mary L. E.

2d. Wood Products.—The next most important industry in the amount of annual product, the capital invested, and the population supported, is of lumber and wood in various forms. It would be impossible, even if it would be of interest, to indicate the origin and growth of each separate class of manufactures of wood, and a summary of leading points must serve. Lumber-yards, and machinery for the manufacture of lumber products, are of comparatively recent date. Pine lumber was but little used for fifteen years after the completion of the first railroad, and was not really in general use until the close of the civil war. Before that poplar was the wood for house-work, for doors, windows, weather-boarding, and shingles, and ash for floors. Both are still used, poplar chiefly for the best weather-boarding and house-finishing, and ash for finishing and flooring, but not so extensively. Within about twenty years the use of pine has become almost universal for frame-work.

Saw-mills are frequent enough for a Michigan pinery, and have been gathering in and about the city since the completion of the first railroad, or near it, but their work is mainly on the hard wood of the forests, which are so rapidly and mischievously disappearing. Besides the first saw-mill on Fall Creek, above Indiana Avenue, and the saw-mill attachment

to the old steam-mill, there was no sawing done in the town or its close vicinity till the Eaglesfield Mill was built, soon after the completion of the canal and the collection of an abundant water-power in the basin of one of the old ravines, where the water-works building is now. This mill continued in operation, more or less steadily, for ten or twelve years, and was succeeded by an oil-mill. In 1861 its place was taken by the paper-mill now belonging to Salisbury & Vinton. In 1849, Mr. Kortepeter started a saw-mill on South Pennsylvania Street. In 1857, Fletcher & Wells had one on Massachusetts Avenue. Gay & Stevens had another near the Madison Railroad depot the same year. John F. Hill built one on East Street in 1858, which was burned the next year and rebuilt. In connection with this mill, for a time, was operated the first shingle-machine in the city. In 1858, Messrs. Off & Wishmeier ran a saw-mill in the northeast part of the city, on Railroad Street, and Helwig & Blake had one on the canal the same year. Marsey built one on New Jersey Street in 1859, and the late James H. McKernan ran one a few years on Kentucky Avenue, mainly to cut up the sycamore growth of the McCarty farm, for which he had contracted, and the lumber of which he used in building a large number of cheap residences in the southwestern part of the city, between the creek and the river, for workmen, who were allowed to count their rent as purchase-money, if they chose, and in a short time become owners, instead of tenants. There are now 42 lumber-yards and dealers in the city, some with mills for sawing, some for sash, door, and blind work, some for hard wood, and some for all kinds. Besides these, certain classes of wood manufacturers keep large lumber-yards for their own use. Fourteen lumber-yards are reported by the secretary of the Board of Trade as doing a retail business to the amount of \$1,500,000 of lumber, shingles, and laths the past year, while the whole lumber trade is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The trade in black walnut is kept up, but not so extensively as formerly. The walnut woods of Indiana are practically exhausted. Their lumber was the best in the market. Indiana walnut commands

the best price and the greatest sale in Europe, as well as at home. And the demand for it, when it had been held of little value for a lifetime, cleared it off with a rapidity that would have delighted the pioneer, who looked upon it as a sort of natural enemy of the farmer and the corn crop. Its place is supplied now by the walnut picked up by agents in all parts of the Mississippi Valley. Col. A. D. Streight, the largest dealer in the country, whose business has averaged \$500,000 a year for fifteen years, gets his walnut from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, but ships much of it East directly without bringing it to his yards and mills in the city. Still, there are a dozen or so other dealers that do a considerable business in this and other hard lumber. It is worth noting in this connection that wild-cherry lumber is coming into demand again. For many years after the first settlement of the city cherry was the exclusive lumber of cabinet-work and ornamental work generally, if any of that era can be called ornamental. Bureaus, bedsteads, tables, washstands, and all sorts of furniture were made of cherry. And it was especially the wood of coffins till the costly burial-cases of later days superseded it. Of course the wealthier people used mahogany, sometimes rosewood, or other tropical growths, but cherry was the lumber of the American average citizen, and the farmer. For a generation, however, cherry has been put aside, till a recent freak of fashion has reached it. Now it is used largely for car-finishing, and is especially in demand for ebonizing purposes, as the wood makes very fine imitation ebony.

For ordinary domestic use pine is the lumber of this region, as of the whole country. Even houses that are weather-boarded with poplar are framed of pine and shingled with pine, and the trade in it has grown to be one of the leading items of the commerce of the capital. The earliest, or among the earliest dealers in lumber, exclusively, in the city is the firm of Coburn & Jones. It was at first Coburn & Lingenfelter, and had the yard on the corner of New York and Delaware Streets in 1860. In 1862, William H. Jones, one of the early settlers of the city, and for

some years proprietor of a blacksmith-shop on the corner of Tennessee Street and Kentucky Avenue, north of the Chamber of Commerce, bought Lingenfelter's interest, and the firm has been Coburn & Jones now about twenty-two years. In 1865 the yard was removed to the present location on the block once known as "Sheets' pasture," between Georgia Street and the Union tracks, and between Tennessee and Mississippi Streets, occupying the major part of the four acres, while on the north side of Georgia Street, occupying over 100 feet on that street and as much on Kentucky Avenue, they carry on a planing-mill, and make doors, sash, and all other work usually turned out by sash-factories. They employ 40 to 45 hands, about equally divided between the lumber-yard and the mill, and sell now about \$150,000 of lumber, lath, and shingles annually, but in good seasons increase this amount by \$100,000.

The yard and mill of the Dickson Brothers, at the crossing of Market Street and Pogue's Creek, is nearly as old as the preceding establishment, having been opened by the father of the brothers in 1865. It covers a whole square, employs some 30 hands, and ships about 4,000,000 feet of hard-wood lumber a year. The floods in the creek have caused the proprietors a great deal of loss and trouble, and the city stands in a good position to reimburse them, or to be compelled to protect them. Wright & Hopkins, in South Alabama Street, established here a branch of the large Buffalo house of Scatchard & Son, in 1866, dealing chiefly in hard-wood lumber. The Cutler & Savidge Company established a branch of their Michigan house here in 1876, and removed to their present site, 151 to 161 South East Street, in 1882. The yard covers an area of nearly 8 acres, and the business amounts to 10,000,000 feet a year. R. B. Emerson & Son, West Market Street, began as Emerson, Beam & Thompson in 1864. Mr. Thompson withdrew in 1867, and Mr. J. B. Emerson came in, and after Mr. Beam withdrew, in 1874, the firm became Emerson & Son. A planing-mill is connected with the yard. Murry & Co., Russell & Co., Rapert, Foster & Co., Paul, Eldridge & Co., Gladden, Cope & Hunt, Carter & Lee (Indianola), Lyons, Huey & Son, King, Long, Carmichael & Bingham, are also largely engaged in

lumber, besides several establishments of later date or lighter business.

FURNITURE.—The first cabinet-maker of the settlement was Caleb Scudder, a pioneer of 1821. But very close after him, not later than 1823, came Samuel Duke, with whom James Grier, still living, learned his trade. Among those who followed were Fleming T. Luse, who in 1835 had a shop on Pennsylvania Street, about where the Bank of Commerce now is. Later Mr. Donnelan worked there, or in that neighborhood. The late John F. Ramsey and James Grier, about 1845, carried on the same business, but mixed up with their own work an extensive trade in articles bought of wholesale manufacturers, in a large house on South Illinois Street, about half-way between Washington and Maryland. Mordecai Cropper made furniture a little earlier than Mr. Ramsey's arrival, leaving here for the far West in 1838, and, returning two or three years ago, after an absence of more than forty years, finding a city of 90,000 people where he left a village of 3000. Joseph I. Stretcher, about the time Mr. Cropper left, established the largest cabinet manufactory of the time on West Washington Street, about where the Iron Block stands. A fire came near destroying the whole establishment here about the time of the Polk and Clay campaign. Contemporary with Mr. Stretcher, and working upon a scale of equal magnitude and enterprise, was the establishment of Espy & Sloan, on West Washington Street, and later Sloan & Ingersoll.

About the time that old-fashioned cabinet-work and cabinet-makers, with their old-fashioned cherry lumber for everything that was needed in household furniture, from a cradle to a sideboard, were passing away, and new fashions of more variety, beauty, and expense were coming in, about the year 1855, Messrs. Spiegel & Thoms began the first manufacture of furniture on a different line, and with a closer regard to the improved taste of the time. Their beginning was humble enough, in a little shop on East Washington Street, but by 1863 they were doing so well that they had to seek better accommodations, and moved to East Street, near the creek, and in three years built there the first five-story house in the town to make room for their work and workmen. Ten

years or so ago they again doubled their capacity by erecting a fine five-story block on West Washington Street, a little east of Masonic Hall, with an equal front on Kentucky Avenue. This is the oldest extensive furniture-factory in the city, and if not the largest, is certainly unsurpassed by any.

AUGUSTUS SPIEGEL.—Mr. Spiegel, who is of German ancestry, is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Brown Spiegel, who resided in the town of Michelstadt, in Hesse-Darmstadt. They had among their children Augustus, the subject of this biographical sketch, whose birth occurred on the 1st of May, 1825, in the above town. Here his childhood was passed until seven years of age, when his parents, with their children, in 1832 emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, Md., where the father died three years after. The family, two years later, removed to Cincinnati, where Augustus became a pupil at a German and English school, and there acquired the rudiments of an education. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the *Christian Advocate*, published in Cincinnati, as press-boy, and acted in that capacity for two years. At the age of seventeen he decided upon the trade of cabinet-maker as that most fitted to his peculiar abilities, and served an apprenticeship of four years, after which his craft was followed for the same length of time in Cincinnati. He was in 1848 united in marriage to Miss Anne Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Hester Lackey, of Philadelphia. Their children are Louisa (married to William C. Nichols), William C., Henry L., Mollie M. (married to Edward Noland), and two who are deceased. The sons are associated with their father in the business of furniture manufacturing. Mr. Spiegel, after his marriage, removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., and continued his trade. In 1858 he repaired to Indianapolis, then a rapidly-growing city, and became a member of the firm of Spiegel, Thoms & Co., manufacturers of furniture. He has since that time continued his connection with the business, which has greatly increased in proportions, and now ranks among the leading industries of the city. Mr. Spiegel devotes his attention exclusively to the business in which he is engaged, and has little leisure for matters of a public character. He

participates but rarely in the excitement of political life, and casts his vote for the most deserving candidate irrespective of party ties. He is a member of Centre Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of Indianapolis.

Two years later than Spiegel & Thoms, Mr. John Vetter began an extensive furniture business at the Madison depot, and conducted it successfully for eight or nine years, when the establishment was burned, in 1866. Helwig & Roberts began the same year with Mr. Vetter (1857) on the canal, in a factory that was burned and rebuilt in 1860. M. S. Huey, on West Washington Street, with a large workshop on the alley south, between Mississippi Street and the canal, began about the time that Spiegel & Thoms did. John Ott, who excelled in carved work, was contemporary with both the last-named houses, and built an extensive shop on West Washington Street, a little east of Mississippi, which was taken for the State arsenal when Governor Morton concluded to make the ammunition for the war instead of waiting for the inferior stuff of the government. Field & Day did cabinet-work on Vermont Street contemporaneously with Espy & Sloan; Wilkins & Hall worked on West Washington Street in 1864; Philip Dolin, on South Meridian Street, in 1865; burned and recommenced in 1867; C. J. Myer, on East Washington Street, about the outbreak of the war; the Cabinet-Makers' Union, East Market Street, at the creek, in 1859. This last is one of the largest establishments in the city, as also one of the oldest. Its buildings and yards cover the larger part of a block on the east bank of the creek. The Indianapolis Cabinet Company and the Indianapolis Veneer Company occupy the extensive series of buildings at the extremity of Massachusetts Avenue, on Malott Avenue, where the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company established a cabinet-making branch as early as 1862. The works employ altogether about 300 hands. The president of the company was Mr. Helwig's partner in the furniture-factory just referred to. The annual business is an excess of \$300,000. The Wooten Desk Company, who make a specialty of fine writing and business desks, formerly had a factory on the Bee Line road, near the city. Emerich, Pau-



Augustus Frey

lini & Co., on Morris Street, east of the creek, began work in 1881, making a specialty of tables, but are now extending their business and greatly enlarging their capacity. On South Tennessee Street Henry Hermann has a very extensive furniture-factory and lumber-yard on the site of the old Greenleaf Machine-Works, and with it has another on South Pennsylvania Street just below South Street.

A. D. Streight & Co. began business with a lumber-yard, in 1865, on the ground south of the Vandalia depot, mostly occupied at that time by the Indianapolis Wagon-Works, since removed to North Indianapolis and out of existence. In 1866 they removed to a site south of the Vandalia road on West Street, and then moved north and to their present site. They dealt in pine somewhat at first, but soon passed entirely into the walnut and hardwood trade. Some three years ago they added a chair-factory to their mills, and now turn out about \$50,000 worth of that class of work a year. The Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Company on West New York Street, at the canal, do an extensive business in the same way, the largest, probably, of the kind in the city. The Western Furniture Company have a large establishment on Madison Avenue north of Morris Street. King & Elder, South Meridian Street; Lauter & Frese, Massachusetts Avenue; Ralston & Co., East Washington Street; Sander & Recker, East Washington; Miller, Indiana Avenue; Morton, West Washington; Smith, West Washington; H. Frank & Co., East Washington; Born & Co., and Benson, East Washington, are all engaged in general furniture-making.

Lounges are a specialty largely manufactured by several houses here, and sold wholesale to the large dealers in the cities around us,—St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and others. Michael Clurie was engaged in this work and mattress-making in the old Underhill mill when that relic of old times was recently destroyed by fire. Ott & Madden carried on a very large business, amounting to \$150,000 a year, when their establishment on Morris Street was nearly destroyed by fire in December, 1883. Since then the firm has dissolved, Mr. Ott continuing at the old place and Capt. Madden opening soon in a large establish-

ment on Merrill Street. Otto Stechan also does an extensive business in lounges on Fort Wayne Avenue. He began in 1875, employs now sixty workmen, and does a business of about \$150,000 a year. Vance & Zehringer, on Massachusetts Avenue, Hoffman, on North East Street, Ferriter, on East South, and Krause, on East Washington, are engaged in the same specialty.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Although largely sold here by the agents of manufacturers at other points in the State and in other States, there is very little manufacture of agricultural implements in Indianapolis. Agricultural machinery is made here by several houses, and has been for thirty years and more. The Eagle Machine-Works made threshers or separators as early as 1851, and competed with the older houses of Richmond and the White Water Valley at the first State Fair, in 1852, and portable engines and other machinery for farm-work are made here as largely as any class of machinery, but agricultural implements, plows, axes, spades, and the like are unknown to the manufacturing skill and enterprise of this city. Eight or ten years ago, or about the time the panic of 1873 fairly closed in on business here, a large establishment was planned and partly built, a few miles up Fall Creek, for the manufacture on a large scale of the Simmons axe, but the hard times killed the project, and the succeeding better times have not revived it. Two years ago the secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. H. C. Wilson, noticing the deficiency of the city's enterprise in this direction, said that the agricultural area of the State, exclusive of surfaces covered by water, was 21,637,760 acres, of which 90 per cent. is capable of cultivation with the plow, and yet nearly one-half is untilled. The sales of agricultural machinery and implements, he says, in Indianapolis, in 1881, "amounted to \$1,250,000, a very small per cent. of which, except engines and threshers, was made here, or within sixty miles of the city, while some of the standard articles of large sale were manufactured a thousand miles away. This should not be."

The very best and most suitable timber is abundant here, and the coal-fields embrace an area of 6500 square miles, offering seven workable seams, at a

depth ranging from 50 to 220 feet, and averaging four and a half feet in thickness. There are probably 175,000 farms in the State of Indiana, more than 2400 miles of gravel and turnpike road, and 54,000 miles of common road. There are 5000 miles of railroad, traversing every part of the State, bringing it into close communication with this city, through the medium of twelve railroads, radiating from here in every direction, to which two new roads will be added within a few months, and a third probably before the close of the year. Upon these roads citizens of eighty-two counties out of the ninety-two that compose the State can come to Indianapolis and return the same day.

Yet there is manufactured in Indianapolis but an insignificant per cent. of the machinery and implements used upon the roadways or farms of Indiana. There are more plows used on farms abutting this city than are made in the entire county, yet the timber is near and abundant. From the tower of the court-house one may see the forest where men are now cutting timber, which is sent away one hundred and fifty miles, to be made into plow-frames, and the plows brought here and sold by thousands, and used in fields no farther away than the woods where the timber grew. Every year there are about 2500 two-horse sulky-plows sent here and sold, also 25,000 breaking-plows, 2500 one-horse steel-tooth hay-rakes, 10,000 cultivators, 2000 two-horse wheat-drills, and car-loads of one-horse wood-rakes, corn-shellers, and cutting-boxes, and many other farm implements which are not made here to any appreciable extent. Mowers and reapers are also brought here and sold to the number of 1000 annually, and to the amount of \$1,500,000 in the State every year, and there are none made in Indiana. If these facts do not demonstrate that here is an unoccupied field for profitable industries, then is this statement shorn of a degree of humiliation which seems to attach to it.

The deficiency thus deplored is in a fair way to be filled. The city papers announced very recently that an establishment for the manufacture of one class of agricultural implements was projected by men amply able to accomplish it. The statement is that a partnership has been formed for building a manufac-

tory in this city which will employ several hundred men. The establishment will probably be located on the site of the old rolling-mill, in the southwestern part of the city, and the construction of the buildings, it is said, will begin early in the spring of 1884. The company will manufacture an improved grain-reaper which was recently patented by Dr. Allen, and in the operation of the business a very large number of men will be employed.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—Wagons for road and farm use were made here as in all frontier towns, among the earliest products of mechanical skill, for they were among the earliest necessities of pioneer life. George Norwood, as before noted, was the first wagon-maker. His shop was on the east side of Illinois Street, about where the building of the Young Men's Christian Association stands, and here it remained till about 1845, though Mr. Norwood gave up the business before that, and occupied himself with his buildings and property on Illinois and Washington Streets. Thomas Anderson also was a wagon-maker on East Washington Street, and Richard Anderson (no relation) was a wagon-maker by trade, but had no shop of his own for any considerable time.

About the year 1832 a Mr. Johnson, who had a contract for carrying the mail by stage on some of the routes into the town, established a carriage-factory on the present site of the post-office, or a little south of it, but his main object was the making and repairing of his own coaches. His successor, Lashley, committed here the second murder in the history of the place, in 1836. About the year 1840, Hiram and his surviving brother, Edward,—the latter had worked for Johnson in the Pennsylvania Street shop,—began carriage-work on an alley south of Maryland Street, at the Illinois Street corner. A little later, about 1842, they built a large establishment where the Bates House stands, and carried on an extensive business there till 1850, or near that time. Then Edward opened a shop on Kentucky Avenue,—possibly he did so before the time suggested,—and not long afterwards Hiram died. This was the earliest large carriage-factory in the city. It has been succeeded at one time or another since by Drew, George

Lowe, Helfer & Co., the Indianapolis Wagon-Works, before alluded to, Shaw & Lippincott, Helfrich, Hartman, Guedelhoefter, Bernd Brothers, on Morris Street, Robbins & Garrad, O'Brien & Lewis, Miller & Co., Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, Burnworth & Kohnle, Kramer, La Rue & Hill, Kayser, Schweikel & Prange, James Nunn Kierolf, Job Alzire, V. M. Backus, Circle Street, G. H. Shover, C. R. Albright, Indiana Avenue. The Shaw & Lippincott firm was changed to a company, and built a very large and admirably-arranged factory on the east bank of Pleasant Run, where the Belt road subsequently crossed it, and did some work there, but the times would not support so extensive an enterprise, and there has been little done there, or by that company anywhere, since 1876 or '77. A few months ago Mr. Lowe sold his establishment on West Market Street, and it has been converted into the *Sentinel* office.

For a period of eight or ten years prior to the general use of railroads by passengers and mails, the Vorhees Stage Company, or firm, had a large repairing establishment and stables for their own business exclusively on the quarter of a square at the southwest corner of Maryland and Pennsylvania Streets. Somewhere about 1855 or '56, the stage lines having been discontinued, these shops were abandoned, and replaced by Alvord's block of tenement-houses. This corner has had a strange experience. It was a swamp at first. Then the second tan-yard of the town was put there. The stage repair-shops displaced that, and a row of tenement-houses removed the shops, and a business block displaced the tenement-houses a dozen years ago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Though not relevant to the subject of carriage-making, it is proper to note here that Edward Gaston, since his retirement from the active pursuit of his trade of carriage-maker, has given much of his time to making musical instruments, especially violins, and has made some thirty or more, all of a superior tone, and readily salable, when he chooses to sell them, at good prices. His latest effort was a bass viol of remarkably fine quality. Piano-makers we had here as early as 1843, when Mr. Robert Parmlee worked on West Wash-

ington Street, about where the Hubbard block stands, but did not hold out long. Twenty years ago Mr. Trayser made pianos opposite the court-house, and J. H. Kappes & Co. and Messrs. Garred & Co. tried it, but with no success; and last the Indianapolis Piano Manufacturing Company tried it on a very large scale, with an extensive building on Merrill Street, but that failed too. So the only successful manufacture of musical instruments we have ever had here is the modest little business of Mr. Gaston's.

THE WOODBURN SARVEN WHEEL MANUFACTORY.—This is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States or the world, probably. Its buildings and lumber-sheds, dry-houses and storage-rooms, cover seven acres on both sides of Illinois Street, between South and the creek, extending back to Tennessee Street on the west, and eastward to the creek north of the "elbow." It employs some 500 workmen, pays out over \$200,000 a year in wages, and turns out for sale in all parts of the world wheels of all kinds to the amount of \$700,000 a year or more. It was started in 1847 by C. H. Crawford and J. R. Osgood for making lasts and other shoemakers' implements, and was then located near the site of the Union depot. Six years later Mr. Crawford retired from the establishment, leaving Mr. Osgood as the only proprietor. The latter shortly afterwards added the manufacture of staves and flour-barrels to his other business. Finding his building too small, he erected on the present site of his establishment a three-story brick building, twenty-five by one hundred feet. This location, now in the heart of the city, was then in the open country, and it was deemed a hazardous investment in that day to locate so considerable an establishment so far from the business portion of the city. The manufacture of wooden hubs was added in 1866, when Mr. L. M. Bugby was admitted into the firm. Mr. S. H. Smith was admitted as an equal partner in 1866, and the manufacture of wagon and carriage materials was added. Thus began what has grown to be a very extensive business, not only in this city but in the State at large, employing more than \$1,000,000 capital. In February, 1864, their establishment was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$20,000. Within ninety days

the manufactory had been rebuilt on a larger scale than before. In the year 1865, Messrs. Woodburn & Scott, of St. Louis, who had been doing a large business in the manufacture of wheels of various kinds, and who, in connection with a New Haven firm, had the exclusive right to manufacture the celebrated "Sarven patent wheel," and had expended large sums in its introduction, disposed of all their patents and business to Messrs. Osgood & Smith.

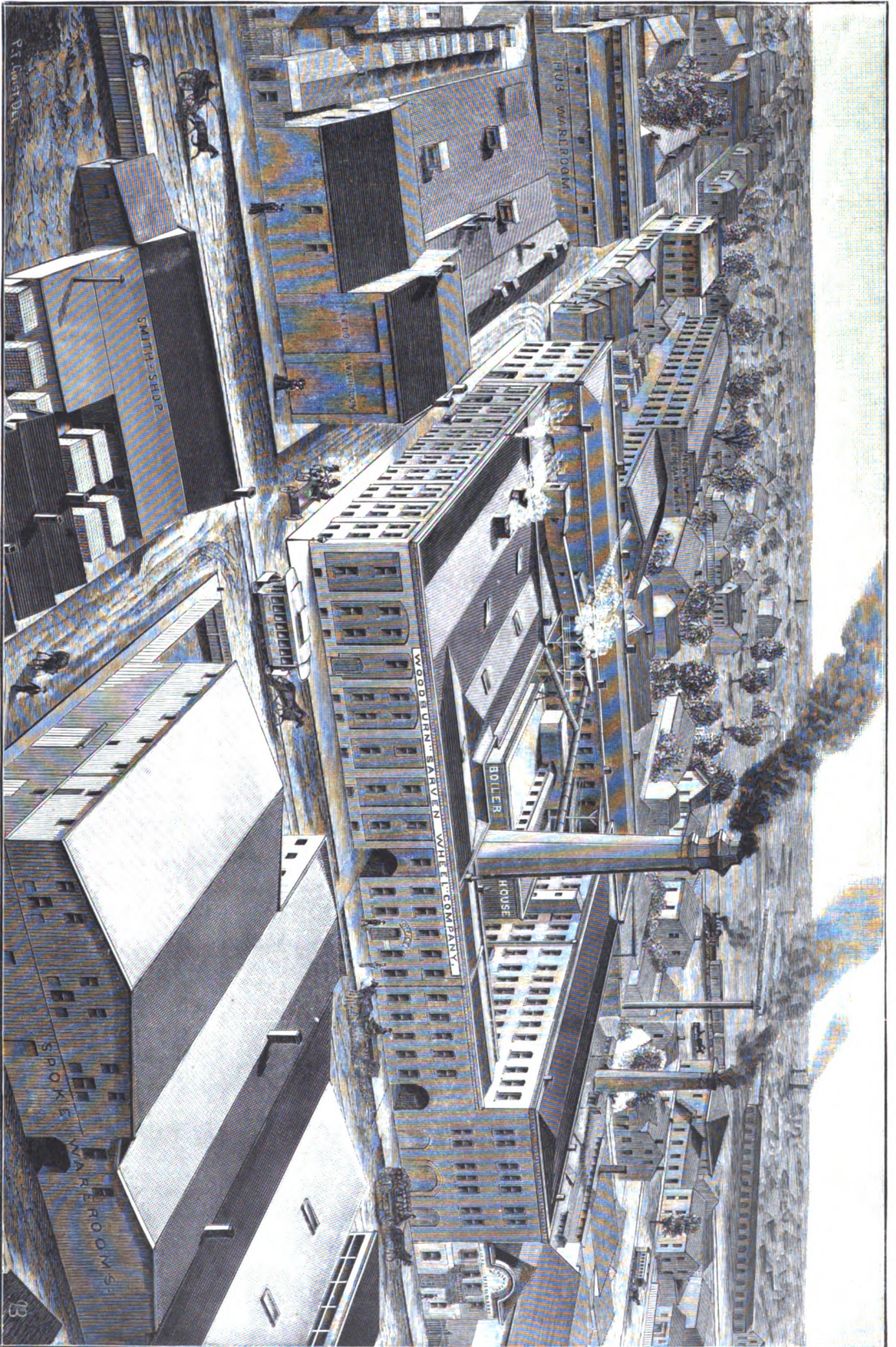
In order to obtain the requisite capital to conduct this extension of their business Messrs. Osgood & Smith disposed of a one-third interest to Messrs. Nelson & Haynes, a wealthy house in Alton, Ill., who opened an establishment in St. Louis for the manufacture of wagon materials. The St. Louis house was known as Haynes, Smith & Co., the Indianapolis firm as Osgood, Smith & Co. Subsequently Mr. Woodburn purchased the interest of Messrs. Nelson & Haynes, and the St. Louis house then took the firm-name of Woodburn, Smith & Co. In 1869 the establishment obtained a controlling interest in the manufactory at Massac, Ill., for making carriage materials, a step that was taken for the purpose of supplying the St. Louis house with materials. In the same year they bought a large tract of timbered land in Orange County, Ind., and erected a saw-mill there to supply the Indianapolis manufactory with lumber. In 1870 the concern was changed into a joint-stock company, under the name of the Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company, with a capital of \$250,000, making no change in the proprietorship except as before stated. Mr. Osgood died in June, 1871. A few years later Mr. Smith died, shortly after returning from a European tour. A very destructive fire occurred in the works in June, 1873, in which the chief fire engineer of the city was killed by the falling of a wall. In a few months the damage was repaired, though the amount of it was said at the time to be nearly \$100,000.

BOXES.—The manufacture of boxes on a large scale was partly, if not mainly, the effect of the European pork trade of Kingan & Co., which was largely carried on in boxes instead of barrels, and required the active work of a considerable establishment, both in men and machinery, to keep it sup-

plied. This house, however, does a good deal of its own box-making and cooperage now. Mr. Frederick Balweg was the first manufacturer of boxes exclusively in a factory on the southwest corner of the block of Coburn & Jones' lumber-yard. He subsequently removed to a much larger house on Madison Avenue, a little north of Morris Street, which has since passed into the hands of Mr. Frederick Dietz. Mr. Jason S. Carey also makes boxes in connection with his extensive stave-factory on West Street. Brunson & McKee on the canal and St. Clair Street, and Murray & Co. on Alvord Street, in the northeast part of the city, are engaged more or less in the same work.

BUTTER-DISHES, made of thin slices of poplar, sweet gum, or linnwood, cut out by machinery and lopped and fissured at the ends by a machine, have become the favorite deposit of the family purchase of butter at the grocery or creamery, and the demand for them has started three establishments in and near the city, two of which, in the city, were burned within a year, and have not been replaced. The other, at North Indianapolis, is still in operation.

STAVE-MAKING.—This has become a very important industry of the city, and is one of the earliest of the second stage of industrial growth. The first machinery for making and dressing staves and barrel-heads was brought here and put in a shed structure near the river, south of Maryland Street and west of West Street, by the late John D. Defrees and his brother Anthony, in 1856 or '57. The enterprise was premature, however, and failed. Some years afterward it was resumed and pushed more successfully, and one or two other establishments began the manufacture of staves and barrel-heads by machinery in other parts of the city. Mr. Jason S. Carey succeeded the Defrees' management in the original establishment, and has made a very large and lucrative business there, covering nearly all the space north of the St. Louis Railway, along Georgia Street north to the alley and back to California Street. A neighbor to him is Mr. Minter, at the foot of California Street, in the same business, while Mr. Coleman makes barrel-heads extensively on the Belt road east of the Jeffersonville crossing; George W. Hill is at the corner of



WOODBURN "SARVEN WHEEL" COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLE WHEELS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



C. W. [unclear]

East and Georgia; Mr. May on East Street south, and Mr. Walter & Son on the canal at Pratt Street.

JASON S. CAREY is of English extraction, and the son of Cephas Carey and his wife, Rhoda Jerard, who resided in Shelby County, Ohio, where their son, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born Nov. 28, 1828. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Sidney, the county-seat, where modest advantages of education were attainable. Previous to that time the log school-house in the vicinity of his former home had enabled him to obtain the rudiments of learning. He was early apprenticed to the saddler's trade, and at the expiration of a service of two years accompanied his brothers, Simeon B. and Thomas, on a journey across the plains with mules and horses to California in pursuit of gold. The ill health of one of the number influenced their return before any practical results followed their labor, when Jason S. engaged with his brother Jeremiah in the boot and shoe business at Sidney, Ohio, and remained thus occupied until 1861, when he embarked in the produce business. Mr. Carey removed the same year to Dayton, Ohio, and superintended the construction of the Richmond and Covington Railroad, and continued thus engaged until February, 1863, when Indianapolis became his place of residence. Here he embarked in the pioneer enterprise of stave manufacturing, and was the first manufacturer who introduced machinery for the dressing of staves. He still conducts his business, which has assumed large proportions, and has also engaged in farming pursuits, though not to the exclusion of more important business interests. Mr. Carey was formerly a Whig in his political associations, and later became a Republican, but has not been during his active career diverted from the busy arena of commercial life to the more exciting, but less profitable, field of politics. He is actively engaged in religious work, and a member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward. Mr. Carey was married in 1855 to Miss Ada M., daughter of Rev. James Smith, of Sidney, Ohio, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Ohio. Two children were born to

this marriage, a son, Harvey, deceased, and a daughter, Margaret.

The latest and largest addition to the stave-manufactories is that of the Standard Oil Company's factory in 1879 in West Indianapolis, at the crossing of the Belt road and Morris Street. It occupies a dozen acres with its yard and machine-shops and drying-houses. No returns are made of the amount of business done by any of these factories in late years, but the total was nearly \$1,200,000 in the census report, and the new factory has added probably a half-million to that, which, with the increase of the other establishments, would make the aggregate of stave-dressing and cooperage here not much less than \$2,000,000 a year. The stave-dressing establishments have created a considerable trade and a very great convenience to householders in the shavings they make, which are the best sort of material for kindling fires, and can be bought by the wagon-load as cheap as common fuel.

COOPERAGE.—There are eight coopering establishments in the city besides those maintained in connection with Kingan's and other establishments for special manufactures. William Baird, on Blackford and Pearl Streets; Daniel Burton, near Maus' brewery, on New York Street; Samuel B. Gardner, Bright Street; John W. Humphrey, Indiana Avenue; R. Seiter, East McCarty Street; Cornelius Funkhouser, Smith Street; George H. Burton, North Mississippi.

PICTURE-FRAMES.—One of the minor manufactures of wood, but by no means a trifling one, is that of picture-frames, which has been carried to a considerable extent for a dozen years or more, chiefly by Hermann Lieber, of the Art Emporium, on East Washington Street; Ralston & Co., East Washington Street; Scheirick, on Massachusetts Avenue; John Keen, on South Illinois; James Hoffman, Virginia Avenue; Hudson, Massachusetts Avenue; Hubbell, North Illinois Street. The Indianapolis Picture-Frame and Moulding Company have a large manufactory on Madison Avenue, and Wenzel Kautsky has another on the same street, where the material for frames is dressed and finished for the framemakers, who fit it to such sizes and combinations as

they wish. The aggregate of the products of this class per year is probably in excess of \$100,000, as it was nearly that amount three years ago. There are no late reports from which to learn the present condition of business.

CAR-WORKS.—This is the latest development of wood manufacture in or near the city, and by far the largest and most important. The company is composed mainly of a few large railroad capitalists and managers, and aim to embody in the establishment here all the improvements that have been devised in the business in any part of the country. There are five large iron-roofed and weather-boarded shops side by side, one hundred and twenty by fifty feet, fronting north, in which the car-wheels are cast and cooled, and all the castings are made required in the works. Next to this is the machine-shop and blacksmith-shop. The wood-work in its various stages is done in the other shops. Through each a railway runs its full length, on which the material completed in separate parts is carried to two large shops, where they are put together, one over five hundred feet long by about sixty wide, the other over four hundred long, and of the same width as the first. A very wide railway track, ten or fifteen feet wide, extends between these finishing-shops, and a side-track of the Belt road at the east side of the car-works, and on this the finished cars are mounted and run out sideways to the track where they belong, landing them lengthwise with the track, which saves the trouble of turning them round. On the east of these large shops, which stand east and west, at right angles to the direction of the other shops, is a long, narrow building, three or four hundred feet long, for housing and painting the cars. There is also a boiler- and engine-house, and two or three minor buildings south of the main line of workshops, and south of these still is the lumber-yard, through which runs a track from one of the West stock-yard tracks. The whole establishment covers about a dozen acres of ground. The shops are strongly framed, and, as already suggested, are covered with sheet-iron. They employ now about 560 hands, and turn out about \$2,500,000 worth of cars a year. They do not make any but freight-cars. The shops were begun upon the re-

mains of a last year's corn crop, and in two months were ready for occupancy. The contractors were Shover & Christian, the builders of the huge stables and stock-sheds of the stock-yard.

COFFIN-WORKS.—A company for the manufacture of coffins and burial-cases carried on a considerable business for some years at the old Cottontown site, near the crossing of the canal and the Michigan road. Its location is now on North Illinois Street. Two years ago, in the spring of 1882, the platform along the coffin warehouse, on the south bank of the creek, a little east of the Union Depot, was the gathering-place of hundreds of spectators of an unusual flood in the creek, when it gave way and dropped them into the furious, turbulent current, and seven were drowned, some of whose bodies were not recovered for a week afterwards.

This establishment might be quoted in corroboration of the old adage, "the third time is the charm." This is the third attempt at car-making here, and the first that has succeeded. In 1852 or 1853 the Bellefontaine Railroad built a freight depot in what was then the far northeastern corner of the town, now densely built up, and covering the area west of Massachusetts Avenue to Fort Wayne Avenue, north of North or St. Clair Street, and finding it a poor investment, the company leased it for a car-manufactory to Mr. Farnsworth, of Madison, and his son-in-law, Jehiel Bernard, late secretary of the Board of Trade. They made no profit of it, and soon gave it up. Some time after the war, Mr. Frederick Ruschaupt and some associates formed a company to make cars, in the present far northeastern corner of the city, east of the Peru Railroad, and north of Seventh Street, nearly east of the Exposition building. This enterprise failed too, and the very extensive buildings are now occupied by the very successful and extensive Atlas Machine-Works.

Step-Ladders and wooden-ware have been made a specialty by the Adell Company, of North Indianapolis, and a very large business is done in these articles. The manufactory was established in North Indianapolis about the time the wagon-works on South Tennessee Street were removed to that suburb. Wooden butter-dishes are also made there.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—There are over 100 carpenters and builders in the city, who may be classed among manufacturers as the makers of houses. Among those longest and best known for energy and enterprise are Shover & Christian, Peter Routier, John A. Buchanan, William Saltmarsh, Daniel Berghmer, John Hyland, O. B. Gilkey, John Martin, C. F. Rafert, Thomas J. Hart. It is worth noting in this connection that a great and grateful change has come upon the character of the houses, the residences especially, since the close of the war. There were earlier signs of it, but its presence has not been fully recognized till within the last twenty years, and mainly within the last ten. That is the breaking up of the old rectangular plans into some variety of outline, with occasional curves and pleasing projections and recesses. A generation ago a residence was built upon a plan as invariable, except in dimensions, as the laws of the Medes and Persians. It might be set with the gable to the street, but it savored of heresy, and had better not. It must be right-angled at every corner, with no change of the plain square front but a portico just as plain and square, all painted a glaring white, from the fence pickets to the cornice; the window-blinds green; the bricks below the line of the door-sills red, unless the house were brick, and then it was painted white from chimney-top to cellar-window. An "L" was permissible, and a recess turned into a porch was not forbidden; but no other liberties with the orthodox rectangle and barn plan were tolerated. Now we have the fence of one color, the weather-boarding of another, the window-frame of a third, the sash different from all. Little porticoes in corners, broad, projecting eaves, with brackets, quaintly-moulded porch-posts, ornamented cornices, mouldings, and door-frames, have come to please the eye and lighten the sombreness of life, no more costly than the old-time ugliness and uniformity, and far more conducive to a Christian spirit of cheerfulness and kindness. One can hardly conceive it possible that the dwellers in the dreary old houses could have been adequately generous to the sufferers by the great Ohio floods of 1883 and 1884.

Iron Products.—The first attempt at the manu-

facture of iron here was made about three years earlier than the first attempt at pork-packing. It resulted in much the same way. R. A. McPherson & Co. put up a building at the west end of the National road bridge for an iron foundry in 1832, and kept up a spasmodic business until 1835 and quit. In that year Robert Underhill established a foundry on North Pennsylvania Street, east side, just above Vermont, where the Second Presbyterian Church now stands, and here for twenty years he maintained the first "paying" iron manufacture of the city. It was a small business, and did only such casting as was required by country customers, millers, and farmers. The amount of it, of course, is purely conjectural, but no reasonable conjecture can make it more than a few thousands of dollars a year.

The "boom" in this, as in several other industries, as already noticed, came with the completion of the first railway, in 1847. At that time Watson & Voorhees established the Eagle Machine-Works, in which they were succeeded, in 1850, by Hasselman & Vinton. Two destructive fires in close succession in 1852-53 obstructed their progress, but in spite of their losses they added the manufacture of threshing-machines and agricultural implements to their business in time to make a most creditable exhibition in 1853 at the first State Fair. In May, 1851, the manufacturing enterprise of the awakened town was developing some very encouraging results. The papers of May of that year say that there were then two foundries in operation here, three machine-shops, and a boiler-factory; fifty steam-engines had been built, and, as just stated, the manufacture of threshers commenced at the Washington Foundry, as it was then called.

Not long after this Mr. Underhill abandoned his Pennsylvania Street foundry and established a machine-shop on the north bank of the creek, at the crossing of the same street, where he remained a few years, till the hard times following the Free Bank panic of 1855 caused his failure and the abandonment of the house to other uses, mainly hominy-grinding. It was burned in 1858. In March, 1854, Wright, Barnes & Co. began the machine business at the crossing of Pogue's Creek and Dela-

ware Street, which was burned and abandoned in 1857. About the time Underhill began his foundry and machine-shop on South Pennsylvania Street, Carter & Dumont began boiler-making just north, and Kelshaw & Sinker just south, on the north bank of the creek. The latter were burnt out in 1853, but rebuilt in 1854, and then Dumont & Sinker joined business, adding foundry-work to boiler-making. Here Dr. R. J. Gatling planned and made the first gun of the kind that bears his name and has now become famous all over the world. The first public trial of it was on the river-bank at the old "Grave-yard Pond," now a little east of the pile-work of the Vincennes Railroad, at the foot of Kentucky Avenue. In 1863, Mr. Dumont left the business, and Mr. Allen and Mr. Yandes entered it, greatly enlarging it, and occupying with it the old site of the Underhill shops. Later the firm became Sinker, Davis & Co., and thus it remains a company instead of a firm.

EDWARD T. SINKER was born at Ranavon, Wales, on the 22d of December, 1820. He was the only son, and on embarking for America left his aged parents and seven sisters in his native land. When a boy but eleven years of age he entered a large shop at Hawarden-on-the-Dee, Wales, and there learned the trade of a machinist. He continued thus employed for several years, acquiring the skill and practical knowledge that prepared him for the large operations which he conducted in this country. Mr. Sinker on learning his trade labored at different points in Wales and England, always holding positions of trust. At Liverpool he superintended the iron work in the construction of steamers. His skill and integrity were such that the government desired him to go to Portugal and take charge of the repairs of government vessels in the ports of that country. He labored two years on that wonder of engineering skill and mechanics, the tubular iron bridge over the Straits of Menai, and while on this work, finding the necessity for a reduction in the force of laborers, with characteristic generosity left his place for those who had greater needs than himself. In 1849, with his young wife and one child, he landed as a stranger in New Orleans, and thence journeyed to Madison, Ind.

They reached Indianapolis in November of the same year, the scene of his future labors, where from small beginnings he rose to become at last the chief of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the West. His history is a noble example of what industry and integrity will accomplish. Mr. Sinker also filled a large place in all the public enterprises, benevolent and religious institutions of the city of his residence. Every movement for the relief of the poor, the reformation of the vicious, the education of the young, or the salvation of his fellow-men found him a warm sympathizer and helper. He was a marked example of industry, and a man who loved to work. "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," was one of his favorite maxims. He was a man whose earnest purpose pushed him on and through his work despite all obstacles. He possessed a resolution and courage that led him to take hold of the heaviest end in a lift and strike at the hardest part of the task. This made him a leader among workingmen, and his contagious spirit inspired others to follow after him. Mr. Sinker was a generous man,—generous to a fault. His generosity was only limited by his ability to give. It was more than meat and drink to him to bestow blessings on the needy. No cause of benevolence appealed to him in vain while he had the means to help. He was a man of the purest integrity, and no chance of gain could tempt him to dishonesty. As a business man he meant to do right, and believed his religion should be carried into daily life. Mr. Sinker was in his religious belief a devout and sincere Presbyterian. For some years after his arrival in Indianapolis he was connected with the Fourth Presbyterian Church. In 1857 he united with others in forming the Plymouth Congregational Church, and remained until his death, which occurred April 5, 1871, one of its honored and useful members, where he held the responsible offices of trustee, deacon, and much of the time superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Sinker was married, June 22, 1844, to Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Robert and Sarah Jones, of Hawarden, Flintshire, North Wales. Their children are Edwin, Alfred T., who was married Sept. 2, 1867, to Miss Rebecca





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Coates, of Mansfield, Ohio, and has three children; Sarah J., Frederick, Walter, Frederick (2d), and Clara Belle. Of this number Clara Belle (Mrs. Rudolph Rossum, of St. Paul, Minn.), and Alfred T., of Boston, Mass., are the only survivors. The widow of Mr. Sinker still occupies the homestead, and sacredly cherishes the name of him who was a faithful and devoted husband and father.

In 1851, Delos Root & Co. established the first stove-foundry in the city in a small frame building near the corner of South and Pennsylvania Streets. Business improved here, so that when the frame house was burned in 1860 the firm rebuilt more extensively and with brick, enlarged their business, and added heavy castings of all kinds and boiler-work. Some six or eight years ago they moved to the buildings left by the dissolved Glass-Works Company between Sharpe and Merrill Streets, on Kentucky Avenue, and here they continued as energetically as ever till the spring of 1883, when a destructive fire swept over a considerable section of that part of the city, and destroyed all the buildings and a good deal of the work of the company. The loss was about \$20,000. The rubbish was cleared away at once, however, and work begun on the restoration of the establishment, which was soon as busily employed as ever. The concern is now the Indianapolis Stove Company, and Mr. Root is president.

DELOSS ROOT.—The name of Root was originally spelled Rutetee, and first known in England in the eleventh century. Two brothers emigrated to America at an early day and settled at or near Stockbridge, Mass. From one of these brothers was descended Moses Root, who resided in Stockbridge and was married to a Miss Taller. Their children were Daniel (a soldier of the war of 1812, who was taken prisoner with Gen. Scott, and led the command which proved fatal to Gen. Brock), Silas, Elias, Aaron, James, Aseneth, and Sally.

Aaron, the father of Deloss, was born in 1781, at Stockbridge, Mass., and removed with his family to the West in 1837, locating at Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, from whence he, in 1852, came to Indianapolis and resided until his death, Aug. 30, 1854. Mr. Root followed farming occupations during his

lifetime. He married Miss Harriet Kingman, who was born in the village of Vergennes, Vt., in 1794. The birth of their son Deloss occurred on the 3d of February, 1819, in the town of Cincinnatus, Cortland Co., N. Y. He was educated at the town of Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y., after which his early life was spent upon the farm. In 1844 he was in the iron trade at New Lisbon, Ohio, and in 1850 became a resident of Indianapolis. Here he engaged in the manufacture of stoves, being the first man in the State to embark in that industry, in which his business grew to large proportions. He was connected with the first rolling-mill in the city of Indianapolis, and also a large stockholder in the first mill for the manufacture of merchant iron, which he assisted in organizing. He was also interested in the "Architectural Works." In 1867 he was one of the moving spirits in the erection of a blast-furnace in Brazil City, Clay Co., Ind., the first in the State, and the largest in the West, and in 1870, assisted by one other gentleman, he built a similar furnace in Hardin County, Ill. In 1854 he was appointed by the State a director of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and continued as such until it became a national bank, after which he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of the city, in which he was a large stockholder and a director for ten years. He was also for years largely interested in the street railways of the city. The enterprise, however, in which Mr. Root especially advanced the interests of Indianapolis was that of the establishment of the present system of water-works. All previous efforts in that direction having failed, a gentleman largely interested in the matter conferred with him, and with his aid and that of other influential citizens carried the enterprise to a successful completion. Three thousand tons of pipe were purchased and the bonds of the company given at par in payment. This sale of bonds gave the movement an impetus and secured to Indianapolis the best system of water-works in the United States. Mr. Root himself laid eighteen miles of the pipe, and did much by his energy and business tact to further the work. He was a director in the old Indianapolis Insurance Company (now the Franklin Fire Insurance Company), assisted in organizing and was

a director in a bridge-building company, and one of the first stockholders in the Cincinnati Railroad. He was also connected with the Evansville and Indiana Railroad, which was never completed, and interested in the North and South Railroad, in the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad, and in the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. He was also an extensive dealer in real estate, laying out Allen & Root's Addition, and Allen, Root & English's Woodlawn Addition, together with several smaller ones. He also found time to engage in building, and has erected no less than one hundred buildings within the city limits. Mr. Root is at present connected, as president, with the Indianapolis Stove Company, which was organized in 1850 and incorporated in 1857. This foundry is one of the most complete in the West. It has two moulding-rooms, and is supplied with all the latest improved machinery and other appliances to facilitate the business and economize labor. The great amount of work done and the general prosperity of the business give evidence of the solidity, tact, and indomitable energy which characterize its management. Mr. Root is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, of which he has for many years been a vestryman. He was married, Aug. 15, 1861, to Miss Kate H. Howard, daughter of the late Maj. Robert Howard, of the British army, whose military career was an eventful and honorable one. Their children are Robert Howard, born Sept. 12, 1862; Edward Deloss, whose birth occurred Jan. 7, 1866; Devolson, born Aug. 5, 1867; Allen, born Aug. 15, 1871; and Harry B., born March 31, 1873. The last named is the only survivor of this number.

In 1858 the Redstone Brothers began the foundry and machine business on Delaware Street, between Louisiana and South, and soon after Spotts & Thompson began a foundry beside them, but both were burned in 1860 and abandoned. Cox, Lord & Peck established a stove-foundry at the crossing of Delaware Street and the creek in 1861, and kept it in operation for a few years, when they gave it up, and soon afterwards A. D. Wood & Co. took it and carried it on a few years. The Indiana Foundry Company at Brightwood, organized about three years

ago, also makes stoves. The Cash Stove Company, of South Pennsylvania Street, are the only other stove manufacturers in the city. The Ruschaupt foundry and machine-shop, on South Meridian Street, was absorbed into the Eagle Machine-Works.

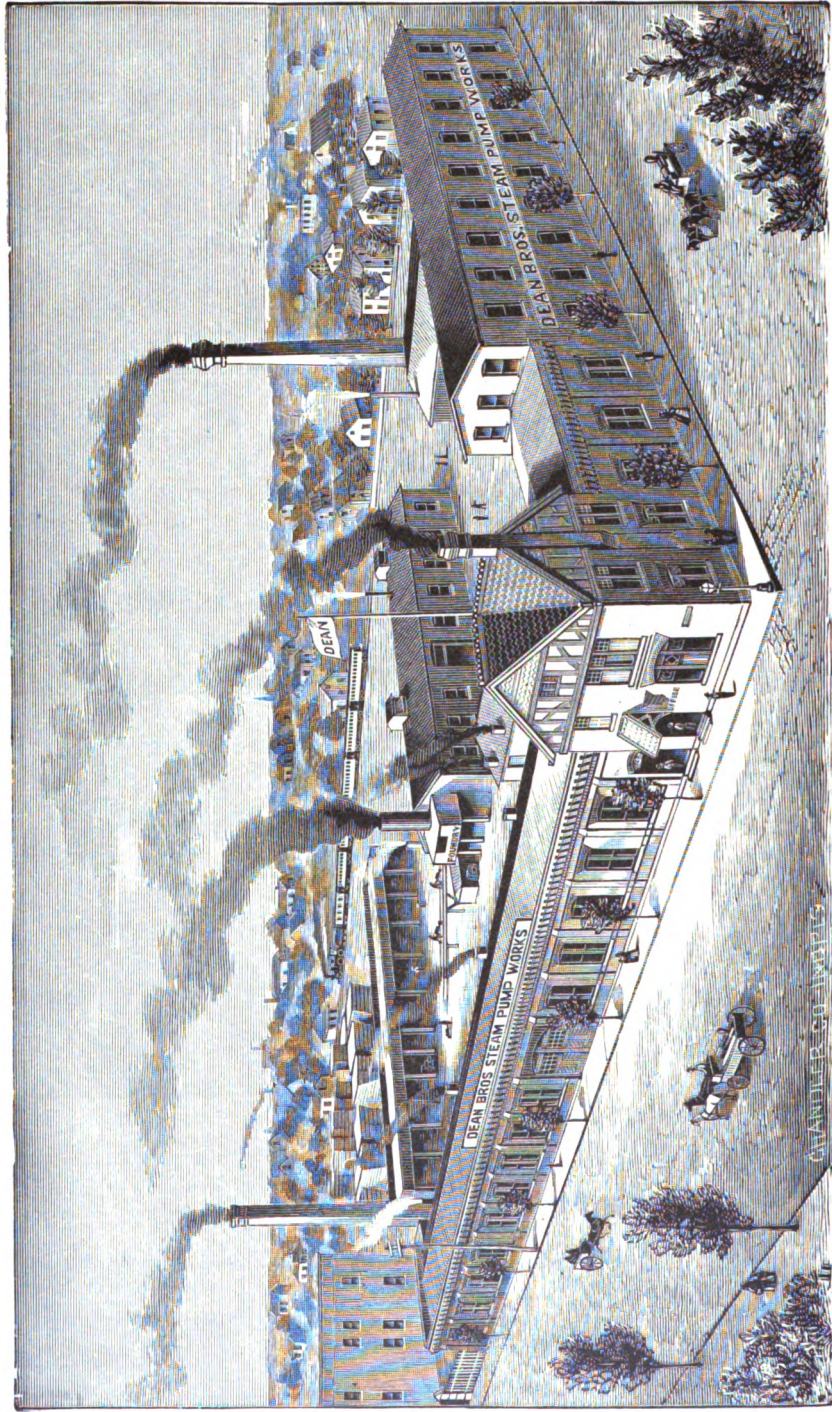
In 1859, Chandler & Wiggins established the Phoenix Foundry and Machine-shop in a small way, at the crossing of Washington Street and the mill-race, on the east side. It was burned in a few years, and rebuilt and enlarged by Chandler & Taylor, who have since gone on with a steadily increasing business, and now have one of the most extensive establishments in the city. The Novelty Works were begun in 1862 by Frink & Moore, and changed to the Novelty Works Company in 1868, with Dr. Frink as president, and H. A. Moore, superintendent, and manufactured a number of small articles, as hinges, latches, gas- and water-boxes, bed-irons, and the like. Some years ago the company built a large shop at Haughsville, but never did much there, and never recovered from the change.

In 1866, Mr. B. F. Hetherington began foundry- and machine-work in a modest way on South Delaware Street, and continued there till eight or ten years ago. Then he and Mr. Berner moved to a frame shop on the south side of South Street, at the alley along the east bank of Pogue's Creek. Hard and honest work gradually enlarged the business, and additions were made down the creek at the end of the old shop and westward into the creek. A serious loss by fire occurred shortly after this extension, but was at once repaired, and work went on more energetically than ever. Again came a destructive fire, but the damage was immediately repaired. Then an extension was made clear across the creek about two years ago, and a large brick addition made on the west bank, so that now this really large establishment covers the whole width of the creek to the alleys on each side, and extends almost 200 feet down.

BENJAMIN HETHERINGTON.—John Hetherington was the son of a member of the English Parliament, and resided in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., England, where he was engaged as a warper in a cotton-factory. He married, in Carlisle, Miss Ann Wilson,



Benz J. Hethorn



**DEAN BROS.,
STEAM PUMP WORKS,
INDIANAPOLIS.**

born in London, and had twelve children, the youngest of whom was Benjamin F., the subject of this biography, whose birth occurred Oct. 30, 1828, in Carlisle. His early boyhood was spent at school. At the age of twelve his father died, and a year later the mother, with her family, emigrated to America, his brother Christopher having already preceded them to the United States. Soon after their arrival they proceeded to Webster, Mass., where Benjamin obtained employment in a cotton-factory, but preferring to encourage his mechanical genius, he at the age of nineteen became apprentice to the trade of a machinist, and continued thus engaged for two years. He then became a resident of Cincinnati, and an employé of the firm of Reynolds, Kite & Tatum.

At the expiration of two years—a strike having occurred in which he did not wish to participate—he removed (in 1852) to Indianapolis. Here he was first employed in the foundry of R. R. Underhill, and later became foreman in the shop of A. G. Searl, with whom he afterwards formed a copartnership. The panic of 1857 having caused a general stagnation of business, affected values, and reduced the wages for skilled labor, Mr. Hetherington engaged for one year in the foundry of Mr. Delos Root at a nominal sum, and was later employed by the Washington foundry, owned by Hassellman & Vinton. The ten consecutive years following were spent in the employ of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, after which he erected a small machine-shop and began a career of independence. His venture was successful; business increased and encouraged him to purchase a lot and erect a foundry in company with Frederick Berner and Joseph Kindel. This business association was continued for six years, when he disposed of his interest, and entering the firm of Sinker, Davis & Co., remained in this connection for three years. He then, with his former partner, Mr. Berner, built another foundry, and still continues his business interest with him. The demand for the work from their shops has greatly increased and rendered an increase in the dimensions and capacity of the foundry necessary. The principals in the business have also associated with them their sons in special departments of the business.

Mr. Hetherington, in view of his success, may refer with pardonable pride to his industry, ambition, and integrity as the powerful levers that have brought him to a position of independence. In politics he is a Republican and actively interested in the politics of the ward in which he resides. He has been for years inspector of election for this ward. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of Marion Lodge, No. 601, Knights of Honor. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and still inclines to that belief.

Mr. Hetherington was married in Webster, Mass., on the 21st of April, 1821, to Miss Jane Stephen, daughter of William Stephen, a printer, of Penrith, England, and his wife Diana. Their children were William, Frank, Mary W., Charles A., Benjamin, and Frederick A., all of whom, with the exception of Frederick A., are deceased.

Mothershead & Co., in 1864, established a hollow-ware and stove-foundry, and after conducting it some years with fair success, changed it to the Indianapolis Foundry Company, and now do a very large business in light malleable castings, making most of those for the great Beatty organ-factory, as well as for several other special demands. The Greenleaf foundry was begun in 1865, on South Tennessee Street, near the rolling-mill, increased largely, and in 1870 became the Greenleaf Machine-Works, making engines, shafting, railroad turn-tables, and other heavy work. Some ten or twelve years ago it suspended, and the building, after a short occupancy by another machine-factory, passed into the hands of Henry Hermann, of New York, who now carries on a large furniture-factory there. The Dean Brothers built their first house on Madison Avenue, at the crossing of Ray Street, in 1870, and began business the first of the year 1871, doing a sort of general foundry and machine work, but within the last half-dozen years they have made a specialty of pumps, and particularly of one of their own invention. Two or three years ago the establishment was enlarged by a handsome building on the avenue. The Victor Machine-Works have been established within the last four or five years by Ewald Over.

THE ATLAS WORKS.—This is the largest estab-

lishment of the kind in the city or the State. The buildings it occupies in the extreme northeast corner of the city were originally intended for the manufacture of cars, and were for a time used for that purpose, but proving unremunerative, the business was abandoned and the buildings left unoccupied till the organization of the Atlas Machine Company, the president and chief stockholder of which is Stoughton A. Fletcher, nephew and long associated in the bank with the late Stoughton A. Fletcher. It has been in operation about ten years, for a time having an office and wareroom on South Pennsylvania Street, opposite the gas-works, but for the last five or six years keeping all its business at the main establishment. The Corliss engine is a specialty of this company, though it makes anything in its line, and the excellence of the work and the thorough satisfaction it gives have created a demand for it all over the West, and also in foreign countries. It is the most complete "express and admirable" piece of machinery that is now made of iron, and the Atlas gets little time to make anything else. The company employs about 500 hands, and turns out about \$1,000,000 of work annually. The works have a railway connection.

STOUGHTON A. FLETCHER, JR., the fifth son of the late Calvin Fletcher, was born on the 25th day of October, 1831. His father was well known as an early pioneer in Indianapolis; as the first lawyer who came to this city; as a man who took a deep interest in the material, intellectual, and moral welfare of society in Central Indiana, and, for that matter, in the whole State. He believed in land, believed in labor, believed in schools, and believed that industry, guided by true Christian principles, made the noblest community on earth. Calvin Fletcher had eleven children, nine of them boys, and all of whom lived to adult years. Every child learned something useful, and learned to depend upon himself or herself. One son he placed with a carpenter; another with a merchant; a third drove a team for an English company over the plains into Mexico, and rose to be secretary of the company; six were early put upon farms and learned to plow and do all other kinds of husbandry; and one in his teens was at the head of his father's farm. All of them had the best education the schools

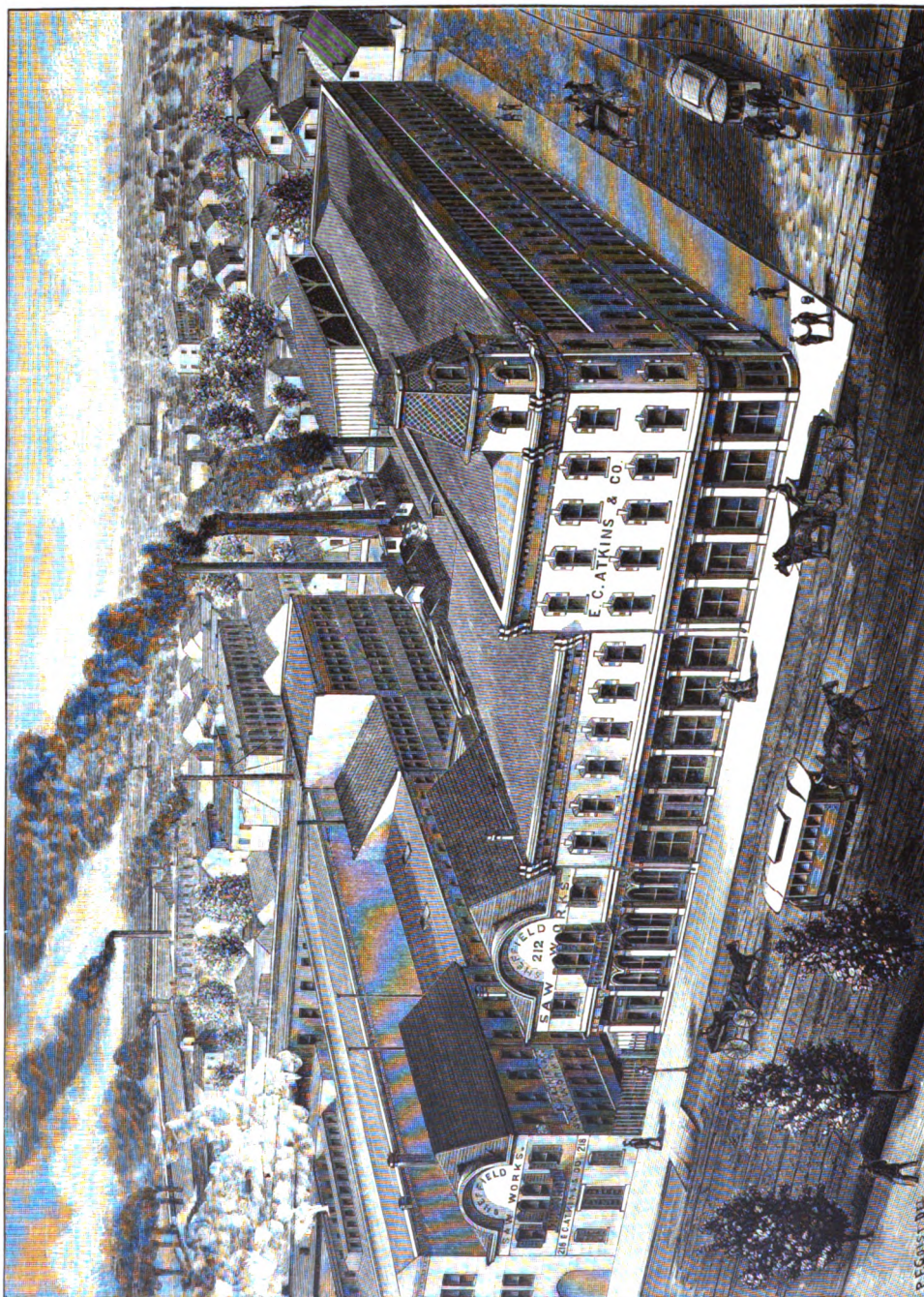
of Indiana offered, while six of them either had a complete or partial collegiate education at the East. Thus, while the sons of Calvin Fletcher had the advantage of intellectual training, they had the higher advantage of having learned from their father the dignity of labor and the nobility of a Christian life.

The subject of this sketch went through the same ordeal with his brothers, but united perhaps more than any other the qualities of his father and mother. He was early trained on the farm, and showed great aptitude in whatever pertained to agriculture or agricultural machinery. In 1850 he learned practical telegraphy, and many a message was sent by him that year in the old office on Washington Street. On attaining his majority he passed some time in a partial course at Brown University, Providence, R. I. In 1853 he became conductor on the Bellefontaine Railroad. In June, 1853, he ran the first train that started out of the Union Depot, and after two years as conductor he rose to be superintendent of the same road. He not only understood cars, but locomotives and railroad machinery. He could drive a locomotive like an old hand, and on the occasion that his brothers and sisters met (the first and only time together in Indianapolis), ran the engine out of the Union Depot with all the family on the tender, and carried them to his father's farm.

After some years in railroad enterprises he became, in 1858, the clerk and teller in S. A. Fletcher's bank, and applied the same practical energy to this as to the farm and railroad. He afterwards became partner in the same bank with F. M. Churchman. Here he remained until 1868, when his business duties led him into the gas company, of which he was president for more than ten years. As he studied farming, railroading, and banking, so he studied gas-making. In 1878 he, through various circumstances, became the head of the Atlas Engine-Works, where portable and Atlas-Corliss engines are turned out by nearly six hundred hands. As in other pursuits, "the eye of the master" is perceptible here, and a new energy was infused into the whole establishment when Stoughton A. Fletcher, Jr., took hold of the Atlas Engine-Works. Its business extends over the whole Union and to distant foreign lands, and it is said to be the



L. H. Fletcher



**E. G. ATKINS & CO.,
"SHEFFIELD SAW WORKS,"
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

largest and best equipped concern of its kind west of the Alleghanies. He has his father's practical ideas with regard to the education of his sons. His eldest son, Charles, after studying at the East, took a regular course in the Atlas Engine-Works, beginning at the lowest point and "graduating with honors." He is now secretary of the company, and traveling in South America in its interest. His second son is at Harvard University. He has also other business relations,—as partner in the large banking-house of Fletcher & Sharpe, and as director in the Indianapolis National Bank.

He is a quiet man, and not a speech-maker; but no man more steadily attends to business or cares more for his fellow-man than he. He is public-spirited. He, with James M. Ray, Calvin Fletcher, James Blake, and others, was among the first who initiated the idea of a new cemetery, which resulted in Crown Hill, and was made president of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association in 1874, which office he still holds.

Mr. Fletcher has traveled much in our own country—north, south, east, and west,—from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. In 1874-75 he made the tour of Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. In 1856 he married Miss Elizabeth Barrows, of Augusta, Me. The children of this marriage are two sons and two daughters.

THE NORDYKE AND MARMON WORKS.—These were originally the Quaker City Machine-Works, established here in 1873 by A. N. Hadley & Co., of Richmond (the Quaker city), from which they took their name. They have a frontage to the west along the east side of the Vincennes Railway of about 600 feet, mostly one story in height, abundantly lighted from both sides and roofed with slate, with an L extending eastward to Kentucky Avenue, and with a whole settlement of shops in the rear along the avenue extending from near Morris Street to the lumber-yard along the Belt road, with which, as well as with the Vincennes road, the works have a connection by side tracks. The Belt road was not built when the works were, as they were occupied in 1873-74, and given up by Mr. Hadley in 1876, the year before the completion of the Belt. The Nordyke and Marmon

Company took it then, and have since created a very extensive business, making a specialty of grist-mill machinery and stones. A large portion of the rear buildings are occupied by the millstone-works, and a monthly publication called the *Millstone* is published here, the work being done in the building. The company employs about 300 hands now, and turns about from \$600,000 to \$700,000 worth of work annually.

ATKINS' SAW-WORKS.—Mr. Atkins began his business single-handed in the old Hill Planing-Mill on East Street in 1856. In a year or so he removed to Pennsylvania Street, in the old City Foundry, where he had the misfortune to be burned out once or twice. He removed to his present location on South Illinois Street, next to the Woodburn Sarven Wheel-Works, in 1860-61, and has gradually enlarged his business and premises till he now employs about 140 hands, with a pay-roll of \$75,000 a year, and produces an annual value of work of about \$300,000.

ELIAS C. ATKINS.—The earliest representative of the Atkins family in America emigrated from England in the sixteenth century, and settled in New England. From his son Benoni was descended Rollin Atkins, father of the subject of this biographical sketch, whose birth occurred in Bristol, Conn. He was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Bishop, of the same city, and had children,—George R., Ellen (Mrs. Volney Barber), Harriet (Mrs. Lyman Smith), Mary Ann (deceased), Marietta (Mrs. Henry Stevens), and Elias C. The last named, the youngest of the number, was born June 28, 1833, in Bristol, Conn. His early education was confined to a period of three years at the grammar-school, after which, at the age of twelve, he was apprenticed to the trade of saw manufacturing, and continued thus employed until his seventeenth year. His thorough knowledge of the business and mechanical genius immediately caused his promotion to the position of superintendent of the establishment. His evenings were devoted to study and reading, the lack of earlier opportunities having inspired a desire to improve such advantages as later and more favorable circumstances offered. He was, at the age of twenty-two, married to Miss Sarah J. Wells, of

Newington, Conn., whose family were of English extraction. One daughter, Hattie J., was born to this marriage. Mrs. Atkins' death occurred April 11, 1863, and Mr. Atkins was a second time married, to Miss Mary Dolbeare, of Colchester, Conn., who died March 11, 1865. Their only child was Willie D., whose death occurred Aug. 30, 1865.

Mr. Atkins, desiring a wider field of usefulness than was opened in New England, removed in 1855 to Cleveland, Ohio, and established the first saw-manufactory in that city. One year's experience convinced him that the saw industry could be developed under more favorable conditions in Indianapolis, and, disposing of his interest, he removed to the latter city in 1856, and developed the first and largest manufactory of saws in the State. Beginning with limited capital and the employment of but a single hand, the enterprise has increased to such proportions as to utilize the labor of one hundred and twenty men and furnish its products to a large area of territory in the Northwest and other points. Much of the machinery used in the various departments of the mill is the invention of Mr. Atkins, and protected by patents. He has also engaged extensively in mining operations, having organized the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company of Indianapolis, with mines situated in Montana, of which he was for seven years general agent and for two years superintendent, with his residence at the mines. During this time all purchases and sales of products was made by him, and the profitable development of the property the result of his personal attention and financial ability. He also purchased seven additional mines, which are at present the most productive interests of the company. Other mining enterprises in which he is interested have proved equally successful.

Mr. Atkins is in politics a Republican, but without ambition for office, his time being exclusively devoted to his various business pursuits. Both he and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis. Mr. Atkins was a third time married, to Miss Sarah Frances Parker, daughter of Rev. Addison Parker, of Newton Centre, Mass. The children born to this marriage are Mary Dolbeare,

Henry Cornelius, Sarah Frances, Emma Louisa, and Carra Isabel. These children, with Miss Hattie J., constitute the present family of Mr. and Mrs. Atkins.

In 1867, Farley & Sinker, son of E. T. Sinker, began making saws on the corner of Pennsylvania and Georgia Streets, and carried it on successfully till Mr. Sinker went back to the machine-works on the death of his father. Mr. Farley then, or soon after, opened up the same business on the east side of South Meridian Street, just below the Eagle Machine-Works. Henry Westphal & Co. are in the same business on the same street, farther south, and Barry & Co. occupy the old establishment on Pennsylvania and Georgia Streets.

FILES were made for a number of years by Steinbauer & Drotz on Pennsylvania Street, near the Union Railway tracks, but recently the proprietors seem to have gone into the coal business and abandoned file-making.

THE MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS at Haughsville occupies the building originally erected by the Novelty Company, and has added to it till the capacity has been enlarged tenfold, and one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the country has been completed. The death of the manager in the summer of 1882, while the buildings were in progress, caused a good deal of delay, but seems to have proved a less serious obstruction than was feared. No report of the amount or condition of business, however, has appeared, and nothing can be said definitely about an establishment which promised at one time to be one of the most important of the industries of the city and the State.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS.—This establishment is well known all over the country for its superior iron house-work, especially for large and costly public buildings. It began in the manufacture of iron railings by Williamson & Haugh on Delaware Street, opposite the old court-house, in 1856. Some years later, Mr. Haugh's brother, Benjamin F., took the business and removed to South Pennsylvania Street, where his rails and iron columns, and other house-work, very greatly enlarged his business, and finding his quarters inadequate and



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. H. H."



(1844)

not oversafe, the establishment was removed to the high level plateau west of the river and north of the National road, a half-mile east of the Insane Asylum. Here a series of large connected buildings, with a railway track into the main line of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western road was erected, and the company has gone on in a larger business than ever. Some three years ago Mr. John L. Ketcham entered the concern, and the name is now Haugh, Ketcham & Co. The establishment has done work for public buildings, State and national, court-houses and custom-houses, from Boston to Iowa City, and to States farther west. It employs over 100 hands all the time, and turns out about \$200,000 of work a year.

HADLEY, WRIGHT & Co.—After leaving the Quaker City Machine-Works in 1876, Mr. Hadley, the founder, opened a machine repair-shop in the old Byrkit Planing-mill, on the northwest corner of Georgia and Tennessee Streets, in 1878. His business increased here to such an extent that, in 1881, he had to find new quarters, and he bought the whole of the quarter of a square on the southeast corner of Georgia and Tennessee Streets, except the residence on the corner and some feet fronting Georgia Street. Here he erected an unusually solid three-story brick building, 102 feet on Tennessee Street, with a depth of 170 feet, and a front on Georgia Street which gives a length in that direction of 200. Besides, all the open ground in the rear of the buildings is full of machinery, boilers, and other apparatus, while the north end of the opposite square is also filled with boilers. The business of the firm is to purchase second-hand engines and boilers, and put them in good condition, and sell or trade them to any who want that sort of work. They employ thirty hands, and do a business of \$150,000 a year.

THE ROLLING-MILL was an enterprise like the old steam-mill, a little too early for the time and the development of the city, but it grew to fit its situation finally, and has become the leading metallic industry of the State. The projector was Mr. R. A. Douglass, who, with a Mr. Schofield, came here in 1857, and formed a company to carry on the enterprise. A railway track was made down Tennessee Street that same summer, and work begun on the building on the

29th of October. Two old citizens went into the scheme heartily, and sunk the gains of their lives largely in it,—James Blake and James Van Blaricum. The latter owned the ground,—then Van Blaricum's pasture,—one of the original outlots of the donation on which the establishment was to be located. Mr. Douglass does not seem to have been a very prudent manager, and by the following spring, before the mill was ready for work, the embarrassments he had incurred checked the enterprise, and he abandoned it. A new company, or the old one reorganized, bought the unfinished affair, and put it in working order, and soon made it pay, under the skillful management of Mr. John Thomas, the superintendent, whose invention of the "pile," or bundle of old rails cut up, to be re-rolled and ingeniously compacted and held together, was one of the sources of the company's success. War times made prosperity for this business, as it did for all railroad work, and the company's stock was soon above par. Success led Mr. John M. Lord, the president, to make some hazardous experiments, especially with the Dank puddling apparatus, and the final result was some trouble and embarrassments, and Mr. Lord went out, and Mr. Aquilla Jones, State treasurer in 1857-59, came in. The mill has since done well all the time, rarely having to suspend for more than a few days for repairs, or sometimes on account of delayed material.

JOHN THOMAS.—Thomas Thomas, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, married Keturah Hughes, both natives of Pembroke-shire, South Wales. Their children were William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Tenbrook), Ellen (Mrs. Cotrell), Richard, Thomas H., Hannah, Nancy (Mrs. Chase), and John, all of whom, with the exception of the latter, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas emigrated to America during the present century and settled in Bound Brook, N. J., where the former engaged in building. Later he removed to Utica, where he was an early settler, and continued actively employed until a few years before his death. He served in the war of 1812, and, while acting as lieutenant of his company, was severely wounded at the battle of Sacket's Harbor. His son John was born July 5, 1816, in Utica, N. Y., and at an early age left

fatherless. In his eighth year he became a member of the family of a farmer in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., and later found a home in Herkimer County. From thence he removed for one year to Johnstown, N. Y., after which seven years were spent with a brother-in-law in Delaware County, N. Y. He then determined upon acquiring an independent trade, and, having entered a machine-shop in New York City, served an apprenticeship as a general machinist. During his residence of twelve years in New York and the immediate vicinity, a portion of the time was spent in the pursuit of his trade and the remainder in active business as a dealer in produce. His vocation of machinist, however, having proved more attractive and profitable, he became an employé of Peter Cooper's rolling-mills in New York and Trenton, N. J. Mr. Thomas, on leaving the latter place, purchased a farm in Delaware County, N. Y., upon which his family were placed, and engaged for other parties in the construction and management of mills in Utica, N. Y., and Wyandotte, Mich. He was induced in July, 1857, to remove to Indianapolis with a view to erecting and operating the property of the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Company. His connection with this mill has been continued, first as a salaried officer, later as a stockholder and director, and as the present treasurer and largest shareholder. After a brief connection with the manufacturing interests of the city, Mr. Thomas realized the importance of a cheaper and better quality of coal than was in general use, and securing the services of Dr. Brown, the State geologist, made a prospecting tour through the coal-fields of the State. In Brazil, Clay County, a shaft had been sunk and a small quantity of the now popular block-coal was being mined. This Mr. Thomas converted to practical use in his mill, and was instrumental in securing its general use for manufacturing purposes. It is now in great demand in various parts of the State. The subject of this sketch has been since largely identified with the business interests of the city. He has aided in the establishment of three machine-shops and foundries, is president and treasurer of the Indianapolis Cotton Manufacturing Company, president of the Hecla Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Com-

pany of Montana, which has proved a profitable enterprise, and interested, as projector or otherwise, in various minor business schemes. He is also a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis. In his political associations he is a prominent Republican, and, although not ambitious for office, has served two years in the City Council. Mr. Thomas was in 1840 married to Miss Ann Barber, a native of Manchester, England, who, having lost both parents, came to America with a relative when eight years of age. Their children are Richard Z. (of Montana), William H. (of Indianapolis), Learned J. (deceased), Martha A. (deceased), Charles J. (deceased), Edward L. (of Arkansas), and Julia A. The death of Mrs. Thomas occurred March 5, 1879.

One of the stockholders of the second company, who was always active and interested in its work, and who contributed largely to its success in obtaining its own coal mines, was William O. Rockwood, one of the leading citizens and among those most respected.

WILLIAM O. ROCKWOOD.—The ancestry of Mr. Rockwood in both lines of descent was English. His father, the Rev. Dr. Elisha Rockwood, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1802, was for twenty-seven years minister of the Westboro' parish. His mother, Susannah Brigham Parkman, was the daughter of Breck Parkman, Esq., and granddaughter of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, the first minister of Westboro', and a clergyman of wide influence. The childhood of Mr. Rockwood was passed in his native town. He later studied at Leicester and Amherst Academies, and finally entered Yale College to complete a classical course. Having a passion for the sea, after two years at Yale an opportunity was obtained for him as a common sailor on a cotton vessel bound for Savannah, and from thence to Liverpool. This voyage satisfied him, and returning home he engaged in teaching. In August following the death of his mother, which occurred June 4, 1836, he came to Warsaw, Ill., and later resided at Quincy and St. Louis. In the latter city he was largely engaged in the business of wholesale groceries, with a partner who desired to enlarge their mercantile ventures by embarking in the liquor traffic and slave trade. This being repugnant to Mr. Lockwood, the

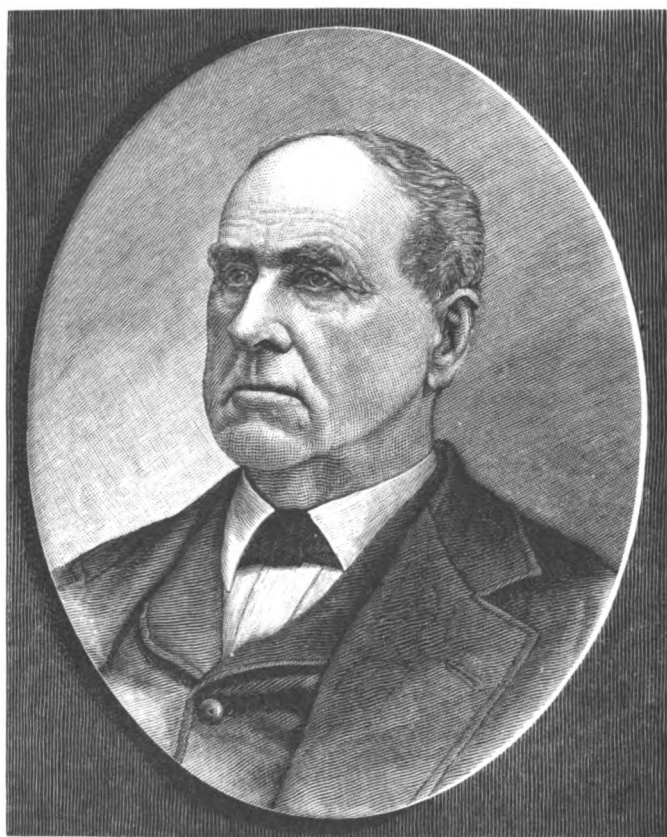


M. Richard

superintendent of machinery. The roll trams are "three high," the "hookers and catchers" are replaced by adjustable tables moved by a lever in one man's hands; the off-bearing to the saws and the action of the saws is automatic nearly, only requiring one hand at the lever, and the moving off on the "hot bed" is automatic. Machinery is made to do the work of 40 or 50 men. Machinery also hauls the blooms from the furnace when ready for the rolls. The boilers and furnaces are so constructed as to save 30 per cent. of the fuel required by ordinary furnaces. The whole establishment is complete, and has been pronounced by experienced mill men who have examined it unequaled anywhere. North of it are the machine-shops and foundry connected with it. The capacity of the mill when running full-handed, with about 350 hands, is said to be equal to the production of \$3,000,000 worth of rails a year or more. The machinery, boilers, and furnaces have all been thoroughly tested by the actual performance of all the work required of them, and found to operate more smoothly and readily than was expected. The two mills stand within about two hundred feet of each other in the 13 acres of ground south of Pogue's Creek and west of Tennessee, which the company has long owned.

HON. AQUILLA JONES, the son of Benjamin and Mary Jones, who were of Welsh extraction, was born in Stokes (now Forsyth) County, N. C., on the 8th of July, 1811. His father, being a farmer in limited circumstances, could afford his son but few advantages of education, and early required his assistance in the cultivation of the farm. In 1831 the family emigrated to Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind., to which point Elisha P. Jones, brother of the subject of this biographical sketch, had preceded them and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He also held the commission of postmaster of the place. Aquilla entered the store as clerk, and remained until August, 1836, when he removed to Missouri. The following year found him again a resident of Columbus, and engaged in the business of hotel-keeping. This venture was, however, of short duration, and his brother, Elisha P., having died, he succeeded him by purchase of the stock, and was by common consent made postmaster of the village.

He continued the business of a country merchant until 1856, first with his brother, Charles Jones, and later with B. F. Jones, another brother, and during much of this period held the office of postmaster. He was, in 1849, made president of the Columbus Bridge Company, which erected a bridge across the east branch of the White River at Columbus, and superintended its construction. He owned a controlling interest in the stock, which was later sold on his removal to Indianapolis. He was appointed by President Martin Van Buren to take the census, and again to the same office by President Millard Fillmore in 1850; was tendered the position of clerk of the court of Bartholomew County, and elected to the State Legislature for the sessions of 1842-43. Mr. Jones was honored with the appointment of Indian agent for Washington Territory by President Franklin Pierce, but declined, after which he was offered the same position in connection with New Mexico, and was constrained to decline this also. He received in 1856 the Democratic nomination for State treasurer, was elected, and renominated in 1858, which honor he declined. Having removed to Indianapolis, he was, in 1861, made treasurer of the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill, and continued thus officially connected with the enterprise until 1873, when he was made its president. He was also chosen president of the water-works in 1873, but was influenced by circumstances to resign at the expiration of four months, his numerous business connections requiring all his time and attention. Mr. Jones for a period of half a century has been engaged in the active duties of life, and in his various enterprises has invariably been successful. This is largely due to his indefatigable industry, his keen intuitions, and his enterprise. He has ever manifested public spirit and a lively interest in matters pertaining to the State, county, and city of his residence. Mr. Jones has been twice married,—in 1836 to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Evan Arnold, who died soon after; he was again married, in 1840, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Hon. John W. and Nancy Cox, of Morgan County, Ind. To this marriage were born children—Elisha P., John W., Emma (Mrs. Harry C. Holloway), Benjamin F., Charles, Aquilla Q., Edwin S., William M., Frederick, Har-



Agnilla Jones

riet (deceased), and Mary (also deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, in which the former is a vestryman.

In 1867 a rolling-mill company was formed by Valentine Butsch, James Dickson, Fred. P. Rusch, J. C. Brinkmeyer, and William Sims, to roll bar and rod and other ordinary merchantable iron, and in 1868 the building, with twelve puddling and two smelting furnaces, was erected on the north bank of the river, at the end of the Vincennes Railroad bridge. Here it worked 75 to 100 hands and produced about 20 tons of iron a day. The capital was about \$150,000, and the product \$300,000 to \$400,000. After the panic of 1873, when times began to grow hard, the mill, called the "Capital City Iron-Works," began to grow heavy on its owner's hands, and was finally abandoned six or eight years ago and has fallen to pieces; the walls have been blown down, the roof tumbled in, the smoke-stacks broken down, and the furnaces wrecked. This is said to be the probable location of the new agricultural machine-works. Connected with this mill was a nut and bolt factory that did a good business, and there is now one in the city on South Pennsylvania Street that seems to be well situated.

BRASS-FOUNDRIES.—The first brass-foundry in the city was established by Joseph W. Davis, in 1855, on South Delaware Street. Garrett & Company began the same business with a bell-foundry attachment, in 1858, on the Union tracks, between Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets, but in a couple of years or less it collapsed. The brass-foundries now in the city are those of William Langenskamp, South Delaware; Louis Neubacher, Georgia Street; the Pioneer Brass-Works, South Pennsylvania Street, and Russell & Son, Biddle Street.

Tin-ware is made by some fourteen manufacturers in the city, and copper-ware by two or three. Yost & Koyter on East Washington Street are the only manufacturers of cutlery. Cunningham Brothers on South Meridian Street, and Hollenbeck & Miller on South Illinois, manufacture wire screens, signs, and other articles of that material. Galvanized iron is manufactured into cornices and other building-work by four establishments. Of blacksmiths there are

forty-eight in the city, though they make no such impressive show of importance as an old village blacksmith, whose shop was a sort of gossip resort, as the saloon is now, though hardly so innocently. Too much of the old-time blacksmith's work has been drawn by specialties and by machinery to leave a very impressive or important remainder.

No complete statistics of this important industry, prior to 1873, are attainable, but for that year the secretary of the Board of Trade makes a full and accurate report, which shows that the foundries and machine-shops turned out for 1872 \$1,375,000 of work, and for 1873 \$1,421,000 worth, used \$878,000 of capital, and employed 633 hands. The rolling-mill turned out \$1,400,000 worth of rails in 1872, and \$1,580,000 in 1873, employed \$900,000 capital and 475 hands. Malleable iron-works turned out \$175,000 of work in 1873, with a capital of \$115,000, and the employment of 70 hands. File-factory turned out \$47,000 of product, with \$21,000 of capital and 46 hands. Edge-tools, \$15,000 of product, \$5000 capital, 9 hands. The aggregate of all forms of industry dealing with iron or steel, except agricultural implements, was, in 1873, in product, \$3,238,000; capital, \$1,919,000; hands, 1233. In 1880 the aggregate product of foundries, machine-shops, rolling-mills, and saw-works was, by the census, \$3,869,000, and the number of hands employed, 2241, an increase of 20 per cent. in product, and nearly 100 per cent. in the number of hands employed. These returns are but vague indications. They do not present the same class of details with the same particularity, and consequently do not allow comparisons except at one or two points. The product of the rolling-mill, for instance, was larger, according to the estimate of the secretary, in 1880 and 1881—24,000 tons—than in any years previously, but the value of the product has declined since 1873, and the total value returned in 1881 is less than in 1873. No return later than the census that is complete enough to permit a comparison to be made, but an increase to over \$4,000,000 of aggregate iron products is the usual estimate.

Miscellaneous.—There are more manufactures lying outside of the three general divisions than in

any one of them, and some are hardly inferior in extent and importance to any, either iron, wood, or food. A glass-factory was started here in February, 1870, by Messrs. Bulsitz, Dickson, Pitzinger, Brinkman, and Deschler, and two large furnace-houses, with the necessary adjuncts, were built. For a year or two some profitable work was done, about 80 hands employed, and about \$135,000 of work turned out, chiefly fruit-jars and bottles, but there was not business enough to keep it employed, and it was gradually reduced in operation till it was abandoned, about 1873, and turned into a fertilizer-factory. Then, as already mentioned, the Root Stove Foundry took it.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.—The United States Encaustic Tile-Works, on Seventh Street, are said to be the largest in the world, yet they were begun in 1877,—a striking proof of enterprise and business sagacity is the magnificent success they have achieved so soon. A recent account in the *News* of the city gives a very clear idea of the extent and character of the work: "Its goods are sought for in all quarters. Only the other day a large order came from South Africa. Starting with the idea that tile could be made profitably in this country, and being here within easy access of fine clays adapted to the purpose, the company erected substantial buildings with the proper machinery, and procured a number of skilled workmen from England. The first eighteen months were devoted chiefly to experiments. It is easy to start a manufactory of any kind, but it requires time to produce the right article and obtain a market for it. The company was just beginning to emerge from the difficulties incident to a new enterprise when fire swept the factory away, involving great loss. But American pluck was behind the enterprise, and the buildings rose again and work was resumed. Success was attained, for the best work was done, and the demand for the article grew so that great enlargements were necessary. Recently, improvements to the value of \$50,000 have been made, including four new kilns, of greatly increased capacity, and eight muffle-kilns, two more than any factory in England, not excepting Minton's, has.

"The works now have a capacity of 2,000,000 square feet a year, and employ 300 persons, about

100 of whom are women. Among these are a number of English operatives; nearly all those who came originally, remain, and Superintendent Harrison in his recent visit to England engaged and brought over a number of additional families. The product of the factory is found in every State and in hundreds of public buildings. Special orders are constantly executed for palatial dwellings in the great cities, and there is an increasing demand from churches, hotels, depots, stores, and banks. Among other large contracts are the great Produce Exchange of New York, the Custom House and the Post-Office at St. Louis, and the Iowa State-House at Des Moines.

"An encaustic tile, properly speaking, is one that is made of two kinds of clay,—a red base, with a face of finer clay, which bears the ornamental pattern, and strengthened at the base with a thin layer of different clay to prevent warping. It is made both by the dry and plastic processes. In the latter the clay is damp. The workman, taking what he needs, cuts off a square slab, upon which the facing of finer clay is slapped down; a backing is put on the other side to make the requisite thickness. It is then put in a press, and the pattern in relief, usually made of plaster of Paris, is brought down upon the face of the tile, and the design is impressed into the soft-tinted clay. The hollows thus formed are filled with a semifluid clay of a rich or deep color, poured into them and over the whole surface of the tile. In twenty-four hours this has become sufficiently hard to admit of the surplus clay being removed, which is skillfully done by the operator, and the whole pattern and ground are exposed. The surface is perfectly smooth, but the baking brings out the indentations or ridges of the patterns.

"The artistic perfection reached in this work is remarkable. All colors and tints are produced at will; forms of beauty of all shapes,—fruits, vines, flowers, birds, insects, portraits, lettering in any style of text. In short, there is no shape or likeness that cannot be reproduced with the exactness of engraving, though, of course, not in such delicate lines. The demand for variety necessitates the use of many designs, the production of which is a field of itself. Then, when the tile is finished for use, several designers are kept

busy in arranging the forms and combinations for mosaic floors, vestibules, chimney-pieces, walls, and other uses, and drawing working plans for the layers."

Leather Products.—Mention has already been made of the tanneries of the city, early and late, but the products of leather in their different forms remain to be noticed briefly. First of these is boot- and shoe-making.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The first shoemaker in Indianapolis was Isaac Lynch, who came in the fall of 1821. He was soon followed by others, but their work was all for customers and immediate use. None was made for stock or general sale. There has never been any extensive manufacture of foot-gear in the city that continued long. About ten years ago a company built a large three-story brick on Brookside Avenue, near its crossing of Pogue's Creek, northeast of the city, and shoes and boots were made there by machinery for a short time, but the enterprise was not profitable and was soon abandoned. Then John Fishback made it a tannery. There are three manufacturers of boot and shoe "uppers" in the city, Thomas D. Chautter, corner of Meridian and Washington Streets; Jacob Fox, West Maryland; Vincent Straub, South Illinois. There are 170 boot- and shoe-makers and dealers in the city, but the makers all work for customers directly. Besides these are 9 wholesale dealers. There is no practicable way of arriving at the aggregate value of all the work and sales of these 182 establishments, but it runs well up in the millions, no doubt.

HARNESS AND SADDLES.—The first saddler in the city, so far as any mention or memory can determine, was Christopher Kellum, who came in 1822 or 1823. The late James Sulgrove learned the trade with him, and when Mr. Kellum left the town, Mr. Sulgrove, then just out of his time, in 1826 took the business and carried it on, first with his brother and later with William S. Witbank, and in the days since the advent of railroads with Silas Shoemaker and Augustus Smith, and finally with some of his sons, till his death in November, 1875. At that time and for several years before his was the oldest business house in Indianapolis.

He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, and came here with his father in 1823. He had never any regular schooling but for a few months, and taught himself about all he ever learned. He married in 1826 and raised a family of ten children, all of whom survived him, and but one has died since. His wife died in 1865, more than ten years before him. He afterwards married a Mrs. Johnson, and for a few years left the city and lived on a farm on the Bluff road about a mile below the farm of his younger brother, Joseph, his former business partner, who died the year before him. He returned to the city a few years before his death, but never discontinued his attention to his business till forced to do so by ill health. He had been continuously in the saddle and harness business there forty-nine years, and was a few days over seventy at his death. He attached himself to the Christian Church in 1836, the year after its organization, and remained a member and an officer all his life. He was for many years one of the directors of the branch here of the old State Bank, with the late Calvin Fletcher, with whom he was always on terms of warm friendship, and with Mr. Thomas H. Sharpe and others. He served one term in the city council, and was also the last trustee of the old County Seminary except Mr. Simon Yandes, and was one of the trustees of the city schools. He was a prominent Republican and a member of the county and State central committees, but was never a politician, and never held or sought any office of emolument. He was noted among his business associates for his integrity and faithful adhesion to every promise, and his punctual fulfillment of all engagements. He was buried at Crown Hill by the Masons, of whom he was a member for thirty years.

The harness house of the Sulgrove Brothers, on West Washington Street, was the first in the city to manufacture harness for general sale and for whole sale. This business they have maintained now nearly ten years. Besides this house there is that of Ad. Hereth, on Court Street (one of the oldest of the later establishments); F. M. Rottler, North Delaware; Paul Sherman, South Delaware; C. J. Shanver, Indiana Avenue; Fechtent & Co., South Meridian; R. P. Thiecke, East Washington; William

S. Marsh, Fort Wayne Avenue; John Foltz, West Washington; I. H. Herrington, North Delaware; J. M. Huffer, West Washington; M. E. King & Co., Massachusetts Avenue. These generally make both saddles and harness.

Belting is manufactured by the Hide, Leather and Belting Company, South Meridian Street.

Textile Products.—**WOOL.** The earliest mill for the manufacture of woolen goods was that of Nathaniel West, on the canal at the Michigan road crossing, or Cottontown, but nearly contemporaneously with him Souder & Hannaman made woolen cloth and fulled it on the site of the water-works. This establishment came to the hands of Merritt & Coughlin in 1849, or thereabouts, and it was burned the following year, or about 1851. They rebuilt at once, and have continued the business ever since. In 1856 they built their present extensive woolen-mill on West Washington Street (a little off the site of the old building), and within two or three years have built a large addition on the east, next to the mill-race.

GEORGE MERRITT.—The Merritt family came to America about two hundred years ago, landing at Quebec. One of its earliest members settled at the head of Lake Champlain, and had among his children Nehemiah, whose relationship to the subject of this biographical sketch was that of great-great-grandfather. His son Ichabod married Sarah Wing and had children, among whom was Joseph Merritt, born in 1776, and married to Cynthia Howland. The children of this marriage are Austis, Abraham, Joseph, Richard, Sarah, Isaac, Cynthia, Mary L., and Mahala. Joseph, of this number, was born June 19, 1792, in Saratoga County, N. Y., and married Phebe Hart, to whom were born children,—Jane, William, Jonathan, Daniel, Charles, Richard, George, Phebe, and Joseph. The birth of their son George occurred Nov. 22, 1824, in Saratoga County, N. Y., where his youth until his twelfth year was passed. The family then emigrated to Michigan, and his growing years were spent in the general labor incident to clearing and cultivating a farm. On attaining the age of twenty-one he removed to Ohio, and under the direction of an uncle learned the trade of

woolen manufacturing. On becoming proficient in this branch of industry, he, with his brother Charles, in 1850, leased a mill at Beaver Creek, Ohio, and began the manufacture of woolen goods, which was continued for six years. Mr. Merritt, in 1856, removed to Indianapolis and formed a copartnership with William Coughlen, for the purpose of woolen manufacturing, which was continued uninterruptedly for a period of twenty-five years, when the latter retired from business, and a son, Worth Merritt, became interested, under the firm-name of George Merritt & Co.

Mr. Merritt has been actively identified with other enterprises in the city of his residence. He is a director of the Indiana National Bank and one of its incorporators. He was elected to the board of school commissioners of Indianapolis in 1874 and is still a member, during all of which time he has been chairman of the finance committee. All measures for the conduct of the late war received his earnest support, especially those having in view the labors of the Sanitary Commission. During this period he was one of the trusted advisers of Governor Morton, and frequently consulted with reference to the many questions arising during that critical period. Mr. Merritt's sympathies having been enlisted in behalf of the orphans of soldiers, he, in connection with Miss Susan Fussell, established a home for a limited number of these children at Knightstown, where liberal provision was made for their training and comfort until able to help themselves, Mr. Merritt bearing the necessary expense involved. Through his exertions a bill passed the Legislature, by which orphan children in poor-houses were established in families under the supervision and care of matrons. He was reared in the Quaker faith, but is a supporter and one of the congregation of Plymouth Church of this city.

Mr. Merritt was married on the 30th of March, 1852, to Miss Paulina T. McClung, whose birth occurred in Rockbridge County, Va. She is the daughter of John S. McClung and Hannah Eliza Kinear, of Xenia, Ohio, and granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Wilson McClung. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are Jeannette G., Worth J., who is



Geo. Merritt

associated with his father in business, and Ernest G., now in college.

In 1847, C. E. and G. W. Geisendorff began the manufacture of woolen goods in the old steam-mill, but not very successfully, and they left it in 1852 and built a frame mill, still standing and in use, on the west bank of the mill-race, on the National road a little west of the point where that road separates from Washington Street. Here they have carried on a large and successful business, which has compelled them to more than double their original capacity by the addition of a large brick mill in the rear of the old one. Mr. Yount succeeded Mr. West on the canal in 1849, but did not continue long.

COTTON.—He, or Mr. West before him, attempted the cotton manufacture for a short time, but abandoned it as not worth the trouble. The only cotton-mill that has approached a successful business here is that of the Indianapolis Cotton Manufacturing Company, which was built ten or twelve years ago just west of Fall Creek race, and three or four hundred feet north of the river-bank. This has been kept in pretty fair operation since then, but recently it has been proposed to abandon it.

HEMP.—The only hemp manufacture of any consequence, and that of very little, was rope-making. There have been several "rope-walks" here at one time or another. That which continued longest was on the lane which now forms South West Street, a little below the other lane which is now South Street. About 1840, as related in the general history, Mr. McCarty began the manufacture of hemp, not of hemp products, on the east bank of Pogue's Run Bottom, near the present line of Ray Street, taking the water to rot the hemp and run his brakes and other apparatus from the canal. He raised the hemp himself, or most of it, on his "Bayou Farm," now the site of so many and so large industrial establishments in West Indianapolis. The times were hard though, and all the circumstances unpropitious, and even his iron energy and resolution could not endure carrying an extensive factory and a large farm at a dead loss. The business was abandoned about 1843.

DRESSMAKING belongs to this division of manufactures, and as there are 91 dressmaking establish-

ments in the city, it may be supposed to be a pretty large division. The census of 1880 reports 31 millinery and dressmaking establishments here, with 306 hands and an annual product of \$324,000. As the directory shows 91 dressmaking establishments and 35 millinery establishments, or a total of 126, four times as many as the census found, either the census was incorrect,—a not very improbable suggestion,—or this class of manufactures has increased enormously in four years. What the real value of products or force of hands employed may be it is impossible to conjecture with any reasonable measure of accuracy. The census statement might fairly be doubled, however.

TAILORING.—Tailoring, like shoe-making, was an affair of direct work, on orders, for customers in all the first thirty years of the city's existence, and most of it both in town and country was done at home. Working-clothes, "every-day" clothes, as they were called, were oftener than not the product of the mother's scissors and needle, cut by patterns, and made up in the intervals of cooking, washing, and house-cleaning. If the fits were not close or neat, the wear was unequaled in these degenerate days of "slop-shop" work and sewing-machine evasions. The first man to sell ready-made clothes was Benjamin Orr, in 1838, but tailors had grown plenty and quite busy by that time. The first was Andrew Byrne, uncle of Mr. Nowland, who came here in 1820, and presumably plied his trade then and always afterwards when he had anything to do. Among the late arrivals of tailors were Capt. Alexander Wiley, James Smith, Samuel P. Daniels, afterwards State Librarian, John Montgomery, D. B. Ward, who belong to the first two decades.

MERCHANT TAILORING came after the opening of our railroad system, though no doubt some little was done before. Mr. Ward was probably among the earliest merchant tailors. There are now 23 merchant tailors in the city, and 34 tailors of ordinary custom-work. The census reports 28 merchant tailors four years ago, employing 453 hands, and producing annually \$777,960 worth of clothing. Notwithstanding the reduction of 5 establishments, the probability is that more work is done now than then,

and the value of the work done by other tailors is probably enough to make the aggregate of both \$1,000,000.

Printing, aside from newspapers, employs 26 establishments in the city, and 5 publishing-houses. In 1880 the aggregate of both was 25, with 707 hands, and an annual product of \$726,857. It is probably twice that now, though the force of hands may not be doubled. The census returns are of little value four years away, and they are not strikingly accurate indications of the condition of industries even when nearer to the time they are supposed to belong to.

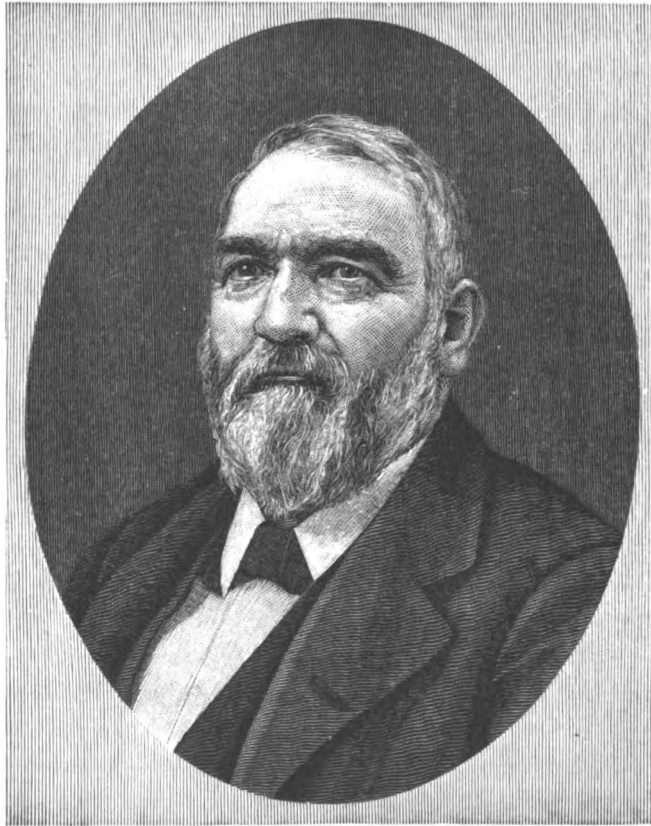
Chemicals.—The manufactures of this class have until within the last decade been carried on by drug-houses, when anything of that kind was attempted at all. In this class the oldest in the city, and probably in the State, is that of Browning & Sloan, East Washington Street, near Meridian. It was established by Dr. John L. Mothershead about the year 1840, on the north side of Washington Street, midway between Meridian and the alley. Some years later David Craighead, who, with Mr. Brandon, carried a like establishment nearly opposite, went into this, and Mr. Browning, now senior proprietor, was for a number of years a clerk in it. He acquired so thorough a knowledge of the business and such skill in all its processes that he became indispensable, and was made a partner in 1850, when only twenty-three years old. Mr. Sloan, who was a clerk with Craighead & Browning, became a partner in 1862. During all the time after Mr. Craighead's death, Mr. Browning conducted the business alone from 1854 to 1862, the estate still retaining its interest. It is the best-known and most extensive house of its class in the State. It manufactures its fluid extracts and pharmaceutical preparations generally, and all the latest remedies.

A large factory on McCarty Street, between Delaware and Alabama, is used wholly for the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. It was established by Eli Lilly & Co. some ten years ago on Maryland Street, and was then removed to South Meridian, and thence to its present location. For a time Dr. John F. Johnston was associated with Mr. Lilly, but for a few years past they have been

separated, and Dr. Johnston has an establishment on South Pennsylvania Street.

VARNISH is a manufacture belonging to this class, and there is one long-established and extensive factory of that kind here. It was begun by Henry B. Mears eighteen years ago, on the point between Kentucky Avenue and Mississippi Street. Here in a very short time J. O. D. Lilly entered the establishment, and in a few years bought out Mr. Mears, and associated his sons in the business. About ten years ago he built a much larger house, and especially arranged for his work, on the river-bank at the foot of Rose and Grant Streets, a block west of West Street, and here he produces an article that commands a sale all over the United States, even in cities that have varnish-factories of their own. In 1871, Messrs. Ebner, Kramer & Aldag established a varnish-factory on the corner of Pine and Ohio Streets. No report appears of the amount of business done by either, but Mr. Lilly probably produces near \$100,000 a year.

JOHN O. D. LILLY is of English parentage, his grandfather William Lilly, an Episcopal clergyman, having come to America about the year 1794 and settled at Albany, N. Y., from whence he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., and, in connection with his sacred calling, taught a female seminary. His children were Catherine (Mrs. Francis Lathrop), John, a physician who resided for half a century in Lambertville, N. J., and William, who was born about the year 1789 in England, and came when a lad of six years to America with his father. The latter served in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Dey, of Geneva, N. Y., and had children fourteen in number, of whom Samuel, Benjamin, Phoebe Ann, Jane, Charlotte, William, John O. D., and James reached mature years. Four of this number are still living. John O. D. was born Sept. 17, 1822, in Penn Yann, Yates Co., N. Y., which place he left with his parents for New York City when six years of age. After a brief residence in the metropolis, the family removed to Steuben County, in the same State, where he remained seven years. The common school, and later the academy of the town in which



J. O. Lilly

his parents resided, afforded advantages of education, after which he removed to Carbon County, Pa., and acquiring the business of a machinist, before the age of twenty-one years became foreman of a machine-shop. At twenty-two he removed to Philadelphia, and from that city to Reading, where his mechanical insight and thorough knowledge of machinery made him invaluable as foreman of the shops of the Reading Railroad. Mr. Lilly was in 1848 married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Col. John Miller, a prominent citizen and legislator of Berks County, Pa. Their children are Emma, Ida, Charles, and John M. Charles, of this number, is married to Miss Jessie Hall, of Indianapolis. Mr. Lilly determined in 1849 to seek the West as a more promising field for the artisan, and located in Madison, Ind., where he became master machinist of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and ultimately superintendent of the same road. He afterward was offered and accepted the superintendency of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. In 1862 he became an employé of the government as master machinist of United States Military Railroads, with the rank of colonel, and Washington as headquarters. Mr. Lilly in his various railroad schemes brought to bear not only superior knowledge, but his accustomed energy and judgment, which placed the seal of success on all his efforts, and rendered his services alike valuable to the government or private corporations. Having previous to the war resided in Indianapolis, he made that city again his home on retiring from the service, and began the manufacture of varnish with Henry B. Mears, whose interest he subsequently purchased and made his sons partners in the establishment. Their products are of superior quality and find a ready market. Mr. Lilly was president of the Brown Rotary Shuttle Sewing-Machine Company, located in Indianapolis, which succumbed to the financial disasters of 1873. He is also engaged in other active enterprises. He has been identified in various ways with the city and its improvements, and is especially interested in its school system. In politics he is a Republican, though not a participant in the active work of the party.

Tobacco.—**LEAF.** There are three dealers in leaf-

tobacco who do some little manufacturing, but there is little done now compared to what there was up to 1878. At that time, or shortly before, Mr. Ferdinand Christman manufactured "fine-cut" very largely, and sold it all over the West. The business has declined since, till it is prosecuted only in a small way, except in the manufacture of cigars. This branch of the business is still carried on as extensively as ever. The census reported but 42 manufacturers of cigars and tobacco of all kinds, with 192 hands, and a yearly product of \$287,900. There are now 87 cigar-making houses in the city, double the number four years ago, and they have probably doubled the product, though there are no authoritative statements to prove it. Among the largest of the present establishments is that of C. H. O'Brien, corner of Maryland and South Illinois Streets; John A. McGaw, North Illinois Street; John Rauch, West Washington Street.

Confectionery.—The oldest confectionery house in the city is that of Daggett & Co., northwest corner of Meridian and Georgia Streets. It carries on the manufacture in all three of the upper stories, and does a larger business probably than similar factories. Becker, on West Washington Street, also does a large business; also Angelo Rosasco, on South Illinois Street; Irmer & Moench, North Pennsylvania Street; John Dixon, Massachusetts Avenue; Harriet E. Hall, East Washington Street. There are of manufacturers and dealers together 34 in the city, 5 being women: Mary Watson, West Washington Street; Caroline B. Martin, Indiana Avenue; Harriet Lovejoy, East Washington Street; Lola Harris, Virginia Avenue. There were 9 in 1880, producing \$260,000 worth of goods.

Stone-Cutting.—The first stone-cutter who had a yard here and sawed stone was Mr. Spears, on the corner of Washington Street and Kentucky Avenue, in 1833 or 1834. He was followed a few years later by Peter Francis, who had his place on the corner of Kentucky Avenue and Maryland Street. These were the pioneers. Scott & Nicholson, who had the contract for the stone-work of the court-house, began business here in 1854, and soon established the most extensive yard in the city on Kentucky Avenue, at a point just below the Vandalia Railroad. After com-

pleting the court-house they retired from business, and their yard is partly occupied by Mr. Greenrod. Mr. Goddard also has a yard on the same avenue a square farther north, and G. Ittenbach & Co. have one on Harrison Street.

Marble-Work.—This is a comparatively recent industry here, and is largely confined to memorial work of one kind or another. The houses are only seven: T. J. Clark & Co., West Washington; J. R. Cowie, North Delaware; August Diener, East Washington; J. P. LePage, opposite west entrance of Crown Hill; A. A. McKain, East Market; J. M. Sullivan, West Ohio; W. C. Whitehead, Massachusetts Avenue. The value of the marble- and stone-cutting of 1880,—no report is later except those that are partial or defective,—with 11 establishments and 114 hands, was \$237,000.

Brick.—Yards for making and burning brick in the last generation gathered along Virginia Avenue, outside of the town proper, though an occasional one was maintained nearer the centre of settlement. Now they are all clear out of the city, or only in the remotest outskirts, though they have offices in the usual business-places. There are 13 of them now. There were 7 in 1880, producing \$53,000 of brick. The secretary of the Board of Trade reports them thus for 1882 (the report for 1883 not being yet completed), showing a loss of 3 yards in the year, but a large gain otherwise:

Number of yards in city and vicinity	18
Capital invested	\$130,000
Number of men employed	280
Number of brick manufactured during year	20,000,000
Total value of brick made	\$165,000

Oil.—The early manufacture of linseed oil has been described in the general history. There is little to add now, except that after the business had disappeared or diminished greatly for a score of years, it was revived in 1864 by I. P. Evans & Co., who also established a large manufactory on South Delaware Street, at the crossing of the Union Railway tracks. Here the business increased to such an extent that about three years ago it was deemed necessary or advisable to establish a second manufactory, on a still larger scale, on the west side of the river, near the

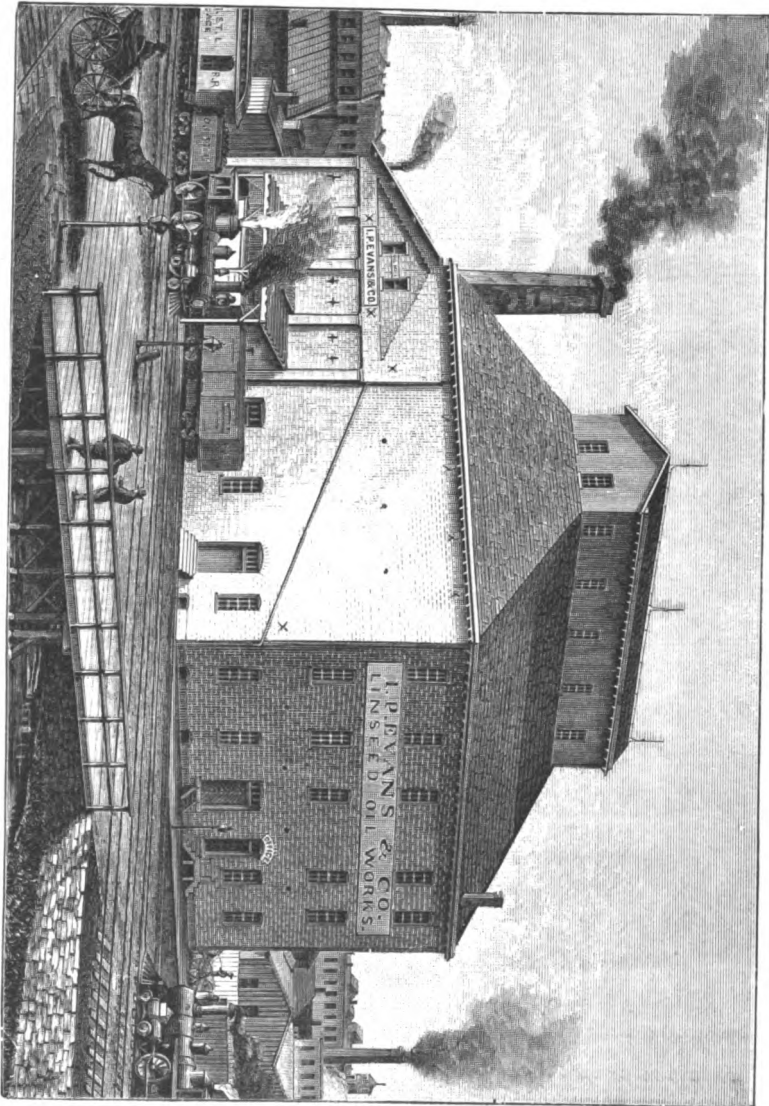
Michigan Street bridge, on the Belt Railroad. The product of oil annually is about \$200,000.

Ice.—Ice was packed for domestic use and confectionery manufacture as early as 1840, by John Hodgkins, on the sites of the present Catholic school, St. John's Cathedral, and the bishop's residence. It was not for several years, however, that it was packed in quantities to supply a general demand. About the year 1847, Mr. George Pitts began this business, and it has extended till now several large dealers maintain ice-ponds on the low ground between the canal and Fall Creek, while others cut from the canal and Fall Creek, and occasionally from the river. There are some half-dozen packers and dealers in the city now, who supply customers every day by wagons, as bakers and butchers do. They employ about 200 hands altogether in the packing season, which is very variable in this climate, and in 1880 sold a total value of \$67,000 of ice. The business now is much larger, and there are some dealers who supply only ice cut on the lakes in the northern part of the State, cutting none here.

Photography.—The first of the business of sun-painting was done here in 1842 by T. W. Whitridge, as related in another chapter. Improvement was slow, but in the last ten years photography has made as striking advances as any industry in the city. There were 20 establishments here in 1880, producing about \$50,000 worth of work. There are 23 here now, doing probably double that amount of work.

Electric Lights.—The Brush Electric Light Company was organized here June 17, 1881, with John Caven, so long mayor of the city, as president. The capital is \$150,000. A large establishment was built by them on South Pennsylvania Street, below Georgia, and powerful machinery put in, and operations begun within a year after the organization. About 120 lights, each of 2000 candle-power, are maintained, but for private use. The city has not yet seen fit to use the light, though advantageous offers have been made it by the company.

The Telephone.—Two telephone companies were organized here in 1878,—one under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, using the



**J. P. EVANS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

Edison invention, and one managed by Mr. E. T. Gilliland, of the Electrical Manufactory, who used the Bell invention. The former had the exchange in the Western Union telegraph-office, the other was located in the Vance Block. The two were consolidated into the Western Telephone Company in 1879, and the consolidated exchange kept in the Western Union location. In 1882 the Central Union Company was formed, absorbing the others. Very recently the exchange was removed to the building on the southwest corner of Illinois and Ohio Streets, the removal causing a good deal of embarrassment to the citizens as well as the company. There are now about 1000 "renters," as they are called, requiring the services of about 50 persons, though 100 were needed during the removal.

Sewing-Machines.—In 1870 the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company established a factory at the upper end of Massachusetts Avenue, to make the cabinet-work of their machines, and it was carried on extensively for several years. But for some half-dozen years past it seems to have declined, and suspend finally, as no return is made of any of that class of work. Agencies for the sale of machines are numerous.

Indianapolis as a Manufacturing Centre.—The variety, extent, and value of the manufactures, of which the foregoing summary may give the reader an idea, are an assurance that the position as a manufacturing centre which the city has attained is very unlikely to be lost or seriously weakened. The influences that combined to create this impulse continue in their original force, or rather, are stronger than ever. The central position of the city, its central position in the State, or rather in the Northwest, has brought to it from all directions the new lines of communication opened by the locomotive, and in these it has found the advantages by the energetic and sagacious improvement of which it has attained its position. These are the work of man's intelligence and energy, and are, therefore, in no way dependent on the accidents or changes of nature. They are as easily kept as got, and more, for as population attracts population and business attracts business, the concentration of railways attracts or compels the addition of

railways, when new outlets to markets are needed. The city will therefore, in all probability, continue to grow from the roots already sent out, as it has grown in sending them out. But to this probability must be added others of even greater promise. No city in the West, or even in the world, offers such opportunities for illimitable and easy expansion. There is not a foot of ground within ten miles in any direction that cannot easily be built upon and added to her area. Cheap lots are therefore possible for more years and growth than would suffice to make it as large as London. There is no cramping of hills, or streams, or unhealthy localities, to huddle up settlements in any quarter and raise real estate to figures inaccessible to poor men. The health is not surpassed by that of any city in the country or any country. There is nothing in that direction to offset the advantages offered by a flourishing town, with an inexhaustible area of cheap building-lots. The schools are equal to any in the country, East or West, and have been supported with unfailing liberality and unanimity. The public improvements are in good part completed, or advancing to completion, so that the heaviest expenses of preparing for comfortable and profitable residence have been incurred, and will not need to be renewed. Thus it offers the four best inducements to the emigrant,—cheap residence, ample means of education, light taxes, and assured health. Without these the unequalled railroad advantages might have left, and might still leave, it merely a flourishing town, but not a large commercial and manufacturing centre.

But to all the advantages enumerated there must be added another equal to either, if not to all together. This is the city's vicinity to the best *coal-field in the world* for all classes of manufactures. Fuel is the prime necessity of manufacturing in these days, and is likely to remain so until electricity or Ericsson's concentrated sunlight replaces it. Raw material goes to power to be worked up. The philosophy of this movement need not be considered here. It is enough, in this connection, to state the fact. Power exists here in such abundance as all the developments of England cannot equal. Within two or three hours' run of us lies a coal-field of nearly eight thousand square miles. We enter it by five,

and soon may by six, different lines of railway, making a monopoly, and consequently a heavy cost of transportation, impossible. The dip of the strata is to the west, thus turning up the outcrop in the direction nearest to us, and making that part which is most easily mined also the most easily reached. The seams, in many cases, are mined by drifting in from hill-sides, sometimes by shallow shafts, sometimes by merely stripping off a few feet of the surface soil. The ground above is all capable of cultivation and can support all the men, and more, necessary to work them. Mining, therefore, can be carried on at the lowest possible cost. But more than this, the character of the coal itself increases the facility and consequent cheapness of mining. It is soft and easily broken; its laminations are easily separated; it breaks easily *across* the line of stratification; in fact, is seamed with lines of breakage crossing those of cleavage. It can be thus knocked out of the seam in large, square masses, or chunks, as one might knock bricks out of a dry-piled wall. This, again, assures easy mining. It is almost entirely free from the dangerous gases that produce such fearful calamities in deeper mines of different coal. It is not saying too much to say that no coal has yet been found anywhere in the world so easily accessible, so cheaply mined, or so free from danger to the miner. These facts alone are enough to assure to the city all the advantages that belong to the possession of inexhaustible fuel and illimitable mechanical power.

But there are other facts besides these that "make assurance double sure." This coal, called block coal,—from the peculiarity above alluded to of breaking into blocks,—is really a sort of mineral charcoal. It contains no sulphur, or so little that no analysis has been able to detect more than a trace of it. It contains enough naphtha to kindle almost instantaneously, and it burns without caking, or melting and running together, as most bituminous coals do. These two qualities—freedom from sulphur and burning without caking—every man accustomed to using coal for steam, or for smelting or working iron, will understand at once to make the Indiana block coal unequalled for all manufacturing purposes. For

iron it is unapproachable, being but little different from charcoal. In fact, much of it is charcoal, as any one can see by breaking a lump. The whole surface will be found mottled by alternate lines of bright and dull black, and the latter are laminations of mere mineral charcoal. It will rub off on the fingers or clothes like charcoal, and it can be scraped up in little heaps of charcoal-dust. The brighter laminations are a sort of cannel coal. The whole mass, instead of the glossy, polished look of Pittsburgh coal, is dull and dark, rather than black, with frequent splotches of grayish hue, like an underground rust, upon it. It is, in all respects, different from the ordinary bituminous coal, which has to be coked before it can be used to smelt or work iron. To its singular adaptation to iron manufacture is due the enormous development of that interest in the city within the past ten years.

The field is calculated, from the facts so far ascertained, to contain over twenty thousand millions of tons of this block coal. This is more than will be worked up by all the population that can be collected on the vast plain about Indianapolis in five hundred years.

Besides the block, the field contains many seams of the ordinary coal, though varying less from the other than does the Eastern kind. There is every variety for all kinds of work, and all can be obtained with equal ease and cheapness. The whole field is calculated to contain sixty-five thousand millions of tons, much of it close to the surface, none of it so deep as to need the costly shafting and machinery of the English or Eastern mines.

In the possession of this amount of fuel, Indianapolis offers to the manufacturer, and especially to the iron manufacturer, these advantages:

1st. The best coal that has yet been found in the world to make or work iron, and as good as any—better than most—for making steam.

2d. Cheap coal, made cheap by ease of mining, freedom from danger, facilities for approach in mining, and by the capability of the covering country to support the miners.

3d. Cheap transportation of coal from the mines to the city, assured by the actual operation of four lines

of railway penetrating the field in four directions, with the certain addition of a fifth, already on the way to completion. Added to these is the probability of a cheap narrow-gauge line, which the recent developments as to the value of that mode of transportation have suggested to men not likely to abandon it. The competition of these lines makes high prices impossible.

4th. Choice of coal. Standing at the junction of five or six lines of coal transportation, each bringing a different variety or different grade, the manufacturer at Indianapolis can choose that which suits him best, at a price regulated by strong and steady competition. Right in the coal-field, he would have to take what was near him, or obtain better at a cost that would make profit impossible. Iron men know well the necessity of adapting coal to ore, and the uncertainty there is of finding one kind yielding an equal product with another. The city is, therefore, a better point for smelting, as well as puddling, rolling, casting, or any other process of iron manufacture, than any other point in the State.

5th. The numerous railway lines centring here afford all possible facilities for obtaining necessary raw material or shipping completed products. We have thirteen lines entering the city, and, counting the old Madison road, fourteen. There are only three counties in the State that are not in direct railway connection with us, that is, that cannot send a passenger from there here all the way by rail. This can hardly be said of another State in the Union, except some of the New England States. There are only these three or four from which a merchant may not come here, do business, and return in the same day, with suitable arrangement of connections and trains. This places every dealer in the State at the doors of our manufacturers virtually.

6th. Besides these advantages, offered to the iron manufacturer especially, the advantages of cheap fuel and unequaled transportation are offered to every class of manufacture. To wood-workers we can show hardly less capabilities of profitable labor than to iron men.

7th. We offer plenty and cheap building stone, brick, and other building materials.

The Coal Trade.—The completion of the Vandalia (then Terre Haute and Indianapolis) Railroad in 1852 was the signal for active operations in the Indiana coal-field, which was cut across the middle by the new line, and opened up to the readiest possible means of transportation. But enterprise proceeded rather slowly at the outset. The value of the new fuel, for new it was to most of the settlers of White River Valley, was not appreciated. It was not better than wood, it was a great deal dirtier, and it did not then appear likely to be cheaper. So the country viewed the opening of its new and great resource with a very indifferent eye. The late generous and philanthropic Chauncey Rose, president of the railroad, fumed and swore because some of his old ties and spikes had been used by a firm from this city in laying a little side track to connect their mine with his line and make business for him. He did not want that sort of business. The first mining attempted by any one in Indianapolis was by John Caven, mayor during the war, and now president of the Brush Electric Light Company, and a partner by the name of Robert Griffith. They opened a surface mine, merely skinning off a few feet of alluvial soil, near the little town of Brazil in the fall of 1852, and prosecuted the enterprise under very great disadvantages all that winter. Then the trouble and expense became too weighty, and they quit and sold out. Some little of this coal was burned in the city, but not much, and what was used was not greatly liked. Gradually, however, as forests were swept away and cultivation extended, wood became dear, and the war-times and prices made it dearer, and then coal began to find a readier sale. For twenty years the business has steadily increased by the increasing consumption for domestic purposes, and by the increasing number and use of locomotives and stationary engines. In 1880 the consumption of all kinds of coal here was 252,357 tons, of which 25,000 was Pittsburgh coal. In 1882 it was about 350,000 tons. For the past year no returns have been completed, but it is estimated that the increase has been about ten per cent., which would raise the total well up towards 400,000 tons. There are 31 coal and coke dealers in the city.

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL LIST OF INDIANAPOLIS AND MARION COUNTY.

FOLLOWING is a complete list of the town and city officers of Indianapolis from 1832 to the present time, kindly furnished for this work by Mr. George H. Fleming, who was appointed by the Council to revise the city ordinances, viz.:

PRESIDENTS OF BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

Samuel Henderson.....	Oct. 12, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833
James Edgar (resigned as trustee).....	Sept. 30 to Dec. 9, 1833
Benjamin I. Blythe.....	March 7, 1834, to Feb. 14, 1835
Alexander F. Morrison.....	Feb. 14 to Oct. 2, 1835
Nathan B. Palmer.....	Oct. 2, 1835, to April 13, 1836
George Lockerbie.....	April 13, 1836, to April 4, 1837
Joshua Soule, Jr.....	April 4, 1837, to April 2, 1838

PRESIDENTS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

James Morrison.....	1838-39
Nathan B. Palmer.....	1839-40
Henry P. Coburn.....	1840-41
William Sullivan (resigned Nov. 12, 1841).....	1841
David V. Culley.....	1841-44, 1850-53
Lazarus B. Wilson.....	1844-45
Joseph A. Levy.....	1845-47
Samuel S. Rooker (resigned Nov. 1, 1847).....	1847
Charles W. Cady.....	1847-48
George A. Chapman.....	1848-49
William Eckert.....	1849-50
Andrew A. Loudon (resigned June 3, 1850).....	1850

MAYORS.

Samuel Henderson.....	1847-49
Horatio C. Newcomb (resigned Nov. 7, 1851).....	1849-51
Caleb Seudder.....	1851-54
James McCready.....	1854-56
Henry F. West (died Nov. 8, 1856).....	1856
Charles Coulon (to fill vacancy until Nov. 22, 1856).....	1856
William John Wallace (resigned May 3, 1858).....	1856-58
Samuel D. Maxwell.....	1858-63
John Caven.....	1863-67, 1875-81
Daniel Macauley.....	1867-73
James L. Mitchell.....	1873-75
Daniel W. Grubbs.....	1881-84
John L. McMaster.....	1884-86

PRESIDENTS OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Horatio C. Newcomb.....	1877-78
William D. Wiles.....	1878-79
Jonathan M. Ridenour.....	1879-80
Henry Coburn.....	1880-81
James T. Layman.....	1881-84

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Merrill (trustee).....	Oct. 12 to Nov. 27, 1832
Isaac N. Heylin (resigned March 22, 1833).....	1832-33
Israel P. Griffith (resigned Dec. 6, 1833).....	1833
Hugh O'Neal.....	1833-34, 1836-38
James Morrison (resigned Oct. 2, 1835).....	1834-35
Joshua Soule, Jr.....	Oct. 17, 1835, to April 4, 1836

SECRETARIES OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Joshua Soule, Jr.....	1838-39
Hervey Brown.....	1839-43
William L. Wingate.....	1843-45
James G. Jordan (resigned Dec. 10, 1849).....	1845-49
Joseph T. Roberts.....	1849-51
Daniel B. Culley.....	1851-53

CITY CLERKS.

Daniel B. Culley.....	1853-54
James N. Sweetser.....	1854-56
Alfred Stephens (died Oct. 14, 1856).....	1855-56
Frederick Stein (to fill vacancy).....	1856-57
George H. West.....	1857-58
John G. Waters.....	1858-63
Cyrus S. Butterfield.....	1863-67
Daniel M. Ransdell.....	1867-71
John R. Clinton.....	1871-75
Benjamin C. Wright.....	1875-79
Joseph T. Magner.....	1879-84
George T. Breunig.....	1884-86

CLERK OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

George T. Breunig.....	1877-84
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CITY AUDITOR.

John G. Waters.....	1866-67
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TOWN TREASURERS.

John Wilkens (trustee).....	Oct. 12 to Nov. 27, 1832
Obed Foote (died).....	1832
Hervey Bates.....	1833-35
Thomas H. Sharpe.....	1835-39
Charles B. Davis.....	1839-40, 1841-44
Humphrey Griffith.....	1840-41
John L. Welshans.....	1844-46
George Norwood.....	1846-47

CITY TREASURERS.

Nathan Lister (resigned April 22, 1848).....	1847-48
Henry Ohr (to fill vacancy).....	1848
James Greer (resigned Aug. 9, 1848).....	1848
James H. Kennedy.....	1848-50, 1851
John S. Spann (resigned Jan. 6, 1851).....	1850-51
Ambrose F. Shortridge.....	1851-55
Harry Vandegrift.....	1855-56
Francois King.....	1856-58
James M. Jameson.....	1858-61
Joseph K. English.....	1861-65
William H. Craft.....	1865-67
Robert S. Foster.....	1867-71
John W. Coons.....	1871-73
Henry W. Tutewiler.....	1873-77
William M. Wiles.....	1877-79
William G. Wasson.....	1879-81
Isaac Newton Pattison.....	1881-86

TOWN ASSESSORS.

Josiah W. Davis (resigned).....	Nov. 27, 1832-
Butler K. Smith.....	1833-34
George Lockerbie.....	1834-36
John Elder.....	1836-37
Thomas McQuat.....	1837-38
Albert G. Willard.....	1838-40
Henry Bradley.....	1840-41
Thomas Donnellan.....	1841-42, 1843-46
James H. Kennedy.....	1842-43
John Coen.....	1846-47

CITY ASSESSORS.

Joshua Black.....	1847-48
Charles I. Hand.....	1848-49
Henry Ohr.....	1849-50
Samuel P. Daniels.....	1850-51
Lemuel Vanlandingham.....	1851-52
John S. Allen.....	1852-53
Matthew Little.....	1853-54
John G. Waters.....	1854-55
James H. Kennedy.....	1855-56
John B. Stumph.....	1856-58 (resigned July 6, 1864), 1860-64
David L. Merryman.....	1858-59
Robert W. Robinson.....	1859-60
William Hadley.....	1864-79
Milton F. Connett.....	1879-84
Eugene Saulcy.....	1884-86

TOWN ATTORNEYS.

James Morrison.....	1837-38
Hugh O'Neal.....	1838-40
Hiram and Hervey Brown.....	1840-46
Alanson J. Stevens and John L. Ketcham.....	1846-47

CITY ATTORNEYS.

Andrew M. Carnahan (resigned April 3, 1848).....	1847-48
Napoleon B. Taylor.....	1848, 1853-56
William B. Greer.....	1848-49
Edwin Coburn.....	1849-50
William Wallace (resigned Oct. 28, 1850).....	1850
Abram A. Hammond.....	1850-51
Albert G. Porter.....	1851-53
John T. Morrison.....	1856-57
Benjamin Harrison.....	1857-58
Samuel V. Morris.....	1858-59
Byron K. Elliott.....	1859-61 (resigned Oct. 31, 1870), 1865-70, [1873-75]
James N. Sweetser.....	1861-63
Richard J. Ryan.....	1863-65
Jonathan S. Harvey.....	1870-73
Casabianca Byfield (deposed May 8, 1876).....	1875-76
Roscoe O. Hawkins.....	1876-79
John A. Henry.....	1879-82
Caleb S. Denny.....	1882-

CITY SOLICITOR.

Byron K. Elliott.....	Nov. 11, 1872, to May 12, 1873
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TOWN MARSHALS.

Glidden True.....	Nov. 27, 1832, to Feb. 8, 1833
Edward McGuire (resigned May 10, 1833).....	1833
Samuel Jenison (resigned 1834).....	1833-34
Dennis I. White.....	1834-35
John C. Busic (resigned Oct. 7, 1835).....	1835
John A. Boyer (resigned Dec. 19, 1835).....	1835
Richard D. Mattingly.....	1835-36
William Campbell.....	1836-39
James Vanblaricum.....	1839-42, 1844-43
Robert C. Allison.....	1842-45
Benjamin Ream.....	1843-44
Newton N. Norwood.....	1845-46
Jacob B. Fitler.....	1846-47

CITY MARSHALS.

William Campbell.....	1847-48
John L. Bishop.....	1848-49
Sims A. Colley.....	1849-50, 1851-52
Benjamin Pilbeam.....	1850-51, 1853-55

Elisha McNeely.....	1852-53
George W. Pitts.....	1855-56
Jefferson Springsteen.....	1856-58, 1859-61
Augustine D. Rose.....	1858-59
David W. Loucks (died April 24, 1862).....	1861-62
John Unversaw.....	1862-69
George Taffe.....	1869-71
Thomas D. Amos.....	1871-73
W. Clinton West.....	1873-75
Eli Thompson.....	1875-77
Alonso D. Harvey.....	1877-79
Richard S. Colter (legislated out of office).....	1879 to Apr. 16, '83

CAPTAINS OF THE WATCH.

Jefferson Springsteen.....	1854-55
Jesse M. Vanblaricum.....	1855-56, 1862
Charles G. Warner.....	1856-57
Augustine D. Rose (resigned Sept. 14, 1861).....	1857-58, 1859-61
Samuel Lefever.....	1858-59
Thomas A. Ramsey.....	1861-62
John R. Cotton.....	1862

CHIEFS OF POLICE.

David Powell.....	1864-65
Samuel A. Cramer.....	1865
Jesse M. Vanblaricum.....	1865-66
Thomas S. Wilson.....	1866-69
Henry Paul.....	1870-71
Eli Thompson.....	1871-74
Frank Wilson.....	1874-76
Austin C. Dewey.....	1876-77
Albert Travis.....	1877-80
Robt. C. Williamson (legislated out of office).....	1880 to April 16, [1883]

TOWN SURVEYORS.

William Sullivan.....	Sept. 27, 1832, to June 18, 1838
Luke Munsell.....	1838-39, 1839-41, 1843-44
Robert B. Hanna (resigned Aug. 17, 1839).....	1839
James Wood, Sr.....	1841-43, 1844-47

CITY CIVIL ENGINEERS.

James Wood, Sr. (died Nov. 15, 1862).....	1847-55, 1858-62
Amzi B. Condit.....	1855-56
Daniel B. Hosbrook.....	1856-58
James Wood, Jr. (died July, 1866).....	1862-66
Joshua Staples, Jr.....	1866-67
R. M. Patterson.....	1867-73, 1878-79 (resigned June 1, 1881), [1879-81]
James W. Brown.....	1873-75
Bernhard H. Deitz (resigned June 10, 1878).....	1875-78
Thaddeus Reed (removed July 14, 1879).....	1879
Samuel H. Shearer.....	1881-

CITY GAS INSPECTORS.

George H. Fleming (left city in March, 1871).....	Feb. 17, 1868-71
William S. Cone (resigned Nov. 6, 1871).....	1871
E. T. Cox.....	1871-73
Ryland T. Brown.....	1873-74
Alexander Robertson (defaulted; office abolished).....	1874-75

TOWN SUPERVISORS OF STREETS.

Thomas Lupton.....	1838-39
James Vanblaricum.....	1839-42
Robert C. Allison.....	1842-43
Thomas M. Weaver.....	1843-44
William Wilkinson.....	1845-46
Jacob B. Fitler.....	1846-47

CITY STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob B. Fitler.....	1847-48, 1855-57
John Bishop.....	1848-49
George W. Pitts.....	1849-50
George Youngerman.....	1850-51
Joseph Butsch.....	1851-52
Hugh Slaven.....	1852-53
William Hughey.....	1853-55
Henry Colestock.....	1857-61
John A. Colestock.....	1861-63
John M. Kemper.....	1863-65
August Richter.....	1865-69
Augustus Bruner.....	1869-73
Thomas Wiles.....	1873-75
Stephen Mattler (deposed May 8, 1876).....	1875-76
Leander A. Fulmer.....	1876-

CLERKS OF MARKETS.

Thomas Chinn (resigned).....	Nov. 27, 1832, to Feb. 21, 1835
Fleming T. Luse (resigned July 29, 1835).....	1835
Andrew Smith.....	1835-36
Jacob Roop (died —, 1837).....	1836-37
James Gore (resigned Feb. 6, 1837).....	1837
Jeremiah Wormegen (died —, 1846).....	1837-46
James Vanblaricum.....	1839-41
Jacob Miller.....	1845-47
Jacob B. Fitler.....	1846-47

CITY MARKET-MASTERS.

Jacob Miller (resigned Aug. 2, 1852).....	1847-52, 1854-55
Sampson Barbee, Sr. (resigned March 20, 1848).....	1847-48
Henry Ohr.....	1853-54
Richard Weeks.....	1855-56, 1857-58
George W. Harlan.....	1852-53, 1856-57
Charles John.....	1858-61, 1862-63, 1864-67
Thomas J. Foos.....	1861-62
John J. Wenner.....	1863-64
Sampson Barbee, Jr.....	1867-68
Gideon B. Thompson.....	1868-69
Theodore W. Pease.....	1869-70
James Y. Mardick.....	1870-71
John Unversaw.....	1871-74
John F. Gulick.....	1874-76
William Shaw.....	1876-77
Jehiel B. Hampton.....	1877-78
Roger R. Shiel.....	1877-78
Joseph M. Sutton.....	1878-79
Charles N. Lee (resigned Feb. 15, 1879).....	1878-79
Levi H. Rowell (to fill vacancy).....	1879
Albert Izor.....	1879-80
Leroy C. Morris.....	1879-80
James A. Gregg.....	1880-82
Edward A. Guthrie (resigned Oct. 4, 1880).....	1880
Abraham L. Stoner (resigned May 14, 1883).....	1880-83
Orville B. Rankin.....	1882-
Joseph R. Shelton.....	1883-

TOWN WEIGH-MASTERS.

Jacob J. Wiseman (resigned).....	Oct. 27 to Dec. 12, 1835
Edward Davis.....	1835-36
John F. Ramsey.....	Jan. 30 to April 18, 1836
James Edgar.....	1836
James Gore.....	Jan. 19 to Feb. 6, 1837

Jeremiah Wormegen.....	Feb. 6 to May 17, 1837
Isaac Harris.....	1837-38
Adam Haugh.....	1838-39, 1840-47
Charles Williams.....	1839-40

CITY WEIGH-MASTERS.

John Patton.....	1847-48
Adam Haugh.....	1848-56
Willard Nichols.....	1876-78
John W. Smither.....	1878-79
William P. Ballard.....	1879-80
Jesse DeHaven.....	1880-

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Joseph W. Davis.....	1853-54
Jacob T. Williams.....	1854-56
Hugh J. Kelly.....	1856-57
James M. Jameson.....	1857-58
John G. Hanning.....	1858-59
Cyrus S. Butterfield.....	1859-61
James Loucks.....	1861-66
Joseph L. Bishop.....	1866-67
Augustus Bruner.....	1867-68
Samuel B. Morris.....	1868-71, 1873-74
William H. Phillips.....	1871-73
Ignatz Cook (office abolished).....	1874-75

FIRE DEPARTMENT MESSENGERS.

James Vanblaricum (removed Dec. 23, 1842).....	1840-42
David Cox.....	1842-43
Jacob B. Fitler (resigned Aug. 23, 1848).....	1845-48
James H. Kennedy.....	1847-48
Hiram Siebert.....	1849-
Andrew Heiner.....	1851-

CHIEF FIRE ENGINEERS.

Thomas M. Smith.....	1843-47
Joseph Little.....	1853-54
Jacob B. Fitler.....	1854-55
Charles W. Purcell.....	1855-56
Andrew Wallace.....	1856-58
Joseph W. Davis.....	1858-63
John E. Foudray (resigned Nov. —, 1859).....	1859
Charles Richmann.....	1863-67, 1868-70, 1872-74
George W. Buchanan.....	1867-68
Daniel Glazier (died in fall of 1872).....	1870-72
Michael G. Fitchey.....	1874-76
W. O. Sherwood.....	1876-78
John G. Pendergast.....	1878-82
Joseph H. Webster.....	1882-

TOWN SEXTONS.

James Cox.....	1842-43
John Musgrove.....	1843-44, 1845-47
John O'Connor.....	1844-45

CITY SEXTONS.

Benjamin Lobaugh.....	1847-48
Joseph I. Stretcher.....	1848-49
Philip Sachs.....	1849-54
George Bisbing (resigned July 31, 1854).....	1854
Henry Stumph (to fill vacancy).....	1854-55
John Moffit, Sr.....	1855-56, 1857-59
Archibald Lingenfelter.....	1856-57
Garrison W. Allred (died Jan. —, 1876).....	1859-69, 1875-76
James H. Hedges.....	1869-72

John Ross (impeached Aug. 11, 1873).....	1872-73
Thomas Spaulding (to fill vacancy).....	1873-74
James O'Connell (resigned Aug. 12, 1875).....	1874-75
Valentine Reinhart (to fill vacancy).....	1875
Mrs. Fannie Allred (to fill her dead husband's place).....	1876
Robert Turner.....	1876-78, 1880-81 (to fill vacancy) 1883-
Jacob Ross (died Jan. —, 1879).....	1878-79
James R. Locklear (to fill temporary vacancy).....	1879
Mrs. Sarah Ann Ross (to fill her dead husband's place)...	1879-80
Fielding Houston (resigned May 14, 1883).....	1881-83

CITY JANITORS.

William Regenour.....	1871-79
Joseph Raible.....	1879-

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

W. Clinton Thompson.....	1849-50, 1869-70
James S. Harrison.....	1849-50
David Funkhouser (resigned March 4, 1850).....	1849-50, 1857
George W. Mears...1850-53, 1854-55 (resigned Sept. 14, 1861), [1861, 1863-69]	
Livingston Dunlap.....	1850-53
John L. Mothershead.....	1850-55
Patrick H. Jameson.....	1853-54, 1855-57
Charles Parry.....	1853-54, 1857-59
John S. Bobbs.....	1854-57
Talbut Bullard.....	1855-57
James H. Woodburn.....	1857-61
John M. Kitchen.....	1858-61
Clay Brown.....	1861-62
Mansur H. Wright.....	1861-65
John M. Gaston.....	1862-64, 1871-72
Will. R. Bullard.....	1864-66
Emil Kline.....	1865-66
Thomas B. Harvey.....	1866-67, 1869-71
Robert N. Todd.....	1866-69
John P. Avery.....	1867-68
John A. Comingor.....	1869-73
Guido Bell.....	1870-74
William Wands.....	1872-74, 1877-80
Samuel A. Elbert.....	1873-74, 1876-77
James S. Athon.....	1874-76
A. Stratford.....	1874-76
Charles E. Wright.....	1874-76
Francis M. Hook.....	1876-77
Joseph W. Marsee.....	1876-77
Thomas N. Bryan.....	1877-78
Henry Jameson.....	1877-80
William E. Jeffries.....	1879-81
Elijah S. Elder.....	1880-
William J. Elstun.....	1880-81
Moses T. Runnels.....	1881-
John A. Sutcliffe.....	1881-

DIRECTORS OF CITY HOSPITAL.

William Braden.....	1866-70
George W. Buchanan (elected chief fire engineer).....	1866-67
J. C. Geisendorff.....	1866-68
Alexander Graydon, Sr. (resigned).....	1866-67
John M. Kitchen (resigned June 30, 1870).....	1866-70
George Merritt.....	1866-69
Frisby S. Newcomer.....	1866-71
Samuel V. B. Noel.....	1866-67
Lazarus B. Wilson (resigned).....	1866-67
William W. Smith.....	1867-69
Charles Glazier.....	1867-71

E. J. Holliday.....	1867-69
John M. Phipps.....	1867-68
Dandridge H. Oliver.....	1868-69
Stoughton A. Fletcher, Jr.....	1869-70
John M. Gaston.....	1869-71
Love H. Jameson.....	1869-71
Samuel E. Perkins.....	1869-61
J. F. Johnston.....	1860-71
William Kown.....	1870-71
H. C. Newcomb.....	1870-71
William H. Snider.....	1870-71

TRUSTEES OF CITY HOSPITAL.

Patrick H. Jameson.....	1871-73
Theophilus Parvin.....	1871-73
Robert N. Todd.....	1871-76
Thomas Cottrell.....	1875-76

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CITY HOSPITAL.

Greenly V. Woollen.....	1866-70
Evan Hadley.....	1870-71
Joseph W. Marsee.....	1871-73
A. W. Davis.....	1873-74
W. B. McDonald.....	1874-76
Flavius J. Van Vorhis.....	1876-77
William H. Davis.....	1877-79
William N. Wishard.....	1879-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CITY DISPENSARY.

William B. Fletcher.....	1875-79
Caleb A. Ritter.....	1879-82
John J. Garver.....	1882-

CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Edmund Browning.....	1855-61
Nathan B. Palmer.....	1855-58
J. M. Talbott.....	1855-58
W. Clinton Thompson.....	1855-61
G. E. West.....	1855-58
David S. Beatty.....	1858-61, 1863-66
Adam Gold.....	1858-61
Adam Knodle.....	1858-61
James Blake.....	1861-64
William Boas.....	1861-64
Andrew Brouse.....	1861-64
James Sulgrove.....	1861-66
Lemuel Vanlaningham (resigned Nov. 27, 1865).....	1861-65
Ægidius Naltner.....	1863-66
David V. Culley (resigned Nov. 27, 1865).....	1863-65
William Coughlen.....	1866-67
J. W. Davis.....	1865-66
T. L. Roberts.....	1865-66
William Braden (resigned May 21, 1870).....	1866-70
James N. Russell (died November, 1869).....	1866-69
Thomas Schooley.....	1866-69
Samuel M. Seibert.....	1866-73
James C. Yohn.....	1866-69, 1879-
John F. Ramsey.....	1869-73
Joseph M. Sutton (resigned June 27, 1873).....	1869-73
Ignatius Brown (to fill Russell vacancy).....	1869-73
William S. Hubbard.....	1871-75
George W. Alexander.....	1873-75
William J. Elliot.....	1873-75
J. George Stiliz.....	1873-75
Peter Weis.....	1873-75
John L. Avery.....	1875-79

J. S. Hildebrand.....	1875-79
George W. Hill.....	1875-
William Mansur.....	1875-79
Robert H. Patterson.....	1875-79
William Hadley.....	1879-
Newton Kellogg.....	1879-
Michael Steinhauer.....	1879-

CITY DIRECTORS OF BELT RAILROAD.

John M. Kitchen.....	1877-
Benjamin C. Shaw.....	1877-79
Napoleon B. Taylor.....	1879-80
Edwin H. Lamme.....	1880-82
Arthur L. Wright.....	1882-

TOWN TRUSTEES.

John G. Brown.....	1832-33
Henry P. Coburn.....	1832-33
Samuel Henderson.....	1832-33
Samuel Merrill.....	1832-33, 1836-37
John Wilkins.....	1832-33
Benjamin I. Blythe.....	1833-35
Nathaniel Cox.....	1833-35
James Edgar (resigned Dec. 9, 1833).....	1833
Samuel Goldsberry.....	1833-35
James Vanblaricum.....	1833-35
Joseph Lefavour.....	1834-36
Charles C. Campbell.....	1835-36
Livingston Dunlap.....	1835
Humphrey Griffith.....	1835-37
Alexander F. Morrison.....	1835
Nathan B. Palmer.....	1835-36
I. M. Smith.....	1835-36
John Foster.....	1836-38
George Lockerbie.....	1836-38
John L. Young (resigned Dec. 22, 1836).....	1836
Henry Porter.....	1837-38
Joshua Soule, Jr.....	1837-38
George W. Stipp.....	1837-38

TOWN COMMON COUNCIL.

William J. Brown (resigned Dec. 2, 1838).....	1838
John Elder.....	1838-39
John W. Foudray.....	1838-39
George Lockerbie.....	1838-40
John F. Ramsey.....	1838-39
Samuel S. Rooker.....	1838-40, 1842-45
George W. Stipp.....	1838-39
John E. McClure.....	1839-40
George Norwood.....	1839-42
Philip W. Seybert.....	1839-41
William Sullivan.....	1839-40
Jacob Cox.....	1840-42
Samuel Goldsberry (died Jan. 16, 1847).....	1840-47
John Wilkins (to fill Goldsberry vacancy).....	1847
Matthew Little.....	1840-42
Andrew A. Loudon.....	1840-47
Carey H. Boatright (resigned Nov. 5, 1842).....	1841-42
Joshua Black.....	1842-44
James R. Nowland.....	1842-46
Thomas Rickards.....	1842-44
Humphrey Griffith.....	1844-46
William Montague.....	1844-47
William C. Vanblaricum.....	1845-47

Charles W. Cady.....	1846-47
Abram W. Harrison.....	1846-47

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

Charles W. Cady.....	1847-48
Uriah Gates.....	1847-48
Abram W. Harrison (resigned June 7, 1847).....	1847
Morris Morris (to fill Harrison vacancy).....	1847-48
Cornelius King.....	1847-48, 1849-50
Samuel S. Rooker.....	1847-48, 1849-51, 1856-57
Henry Tutewiler.....	1847-49
William L. Wingate.....	1847-48
Matthew Alford (resigned March 12, 1849).....	1848-49
Frederick H. Brandt.....	1848-49
George A. Chapman.....	1848-49
Thomas Eaglesfield.....	1848-49
Royal Mayhew.....	1848-49
Hiram Seibert.....	1848-49, 1854-55
Hervey Bates.....	1849-50
William Eekert.....	1849-51
James Gillespie (died Nov. 2, 1849).....	1849
David V. Culley (to fill Gillespie vacancy).....	1849-53
William Montague.....	1849-50
James Sulgrove.....	1849-50, 1855-56
Samuel Hetzelgesser.....	1850-51
Joseph M. Landis.....	1850-51
Andrew A. Loudon.....	1850-53
George McQuat.....	1850-51
Thomas Buchanan.....	1851-53
George Durham.....	1851-54, 1856-59
Nathan Edwards.....	1851-54
George W. Pitts.....	1851-56
Charles Woodward.....	1851-52
Samuel Delzell.....	1855-57
Jacob B. Fitler.....	1852-53
John Greer.....	1852-53
William A. Bradshaw.....	1853-54
Daniel Carlisle.....	1853-54
Livingston Dunlap.....	1853-59
William H. Karns.....	1853-55
Nicholas McCarty.....	1853-54
Douglass Maguire.....	1853-56
Henry H. Nelson.....	1853-55
Horatio C. Newcomb.....	1853-54
David Strickland.....	1853-54
Edwin H. Wingate.....	1853-54
John L. Avery.....	1854-55
William Boaz.....	1854-56 (resigned May 31, 1866), 1863-66
Sims A. Colley.....	1854-55, 1862-69
Canada Gowan.....	1854-55
Alexander Graydon, Jr.....	1854-56
William H. Jones.....	1854-56
Daniel Keeley.....	1854-56
John Trucksess.....	1854-55
Samuel Beck.....	1855-56
Samuel M. Douglass.....	1855-56
Andrew W. Fuqua.....	1855-56
Berl S. Goode.....	1855-56
Henry J. Horn.....	1855-56
William Mansur.....	1855-57
J. B. E. Reed.....	1855-56
Henry Buscher.....	1856-57
Adam Gold.....	1856-57
Nixon Hughes.....	1856-57
William McKee.....	1856-57

Frisby S. Newcomer.....	1856-57	Edward Reagan.....	1870-74
Nathan B. Palmer.....	1856-57	John H. Batty.....	1871-74
Robert M. Patterson.....	1856-57	William H. Craft.....	1871-77
Thomas Cottrell.....	1857-60, 1867-73	Heydon S. Bigham.....	1871-75
Joseph K. English (resigned Nov. 12, 1859).....	1857-59	Frederick C. Bollman.....	1872-76
Stoughton A. Fletcher, Jr.....	1857-59, 1862-65	David Gibson.....	1872-74
George W. Geisendorff (resigned Feb. 2, 1862).....	1857-62	E. J. Hardesty.....	1872-74
Robert Greenfield.....	1857-59	John T. Pressley.....	1872-74
William Hadley.....	1857-59	Frederick P. Rush.....	1872-74
Jonathan S. Harvey.....	1857-58	Lyman Q. Sherwood.....	1872-74
Erie Locke.....	1857-61, 1869-72	Justus C. Adams.....	1873-77
Stephen McNabb.....	1857-65, 1866-67	M. C. Anderson.....	1873-75
Myron North.....	1857-59	Calvin F. Darnell.....	1873-77
Albert G. Porter (resigned April 30, 1859).....	1857-59	William McLaughlin.....	1873-75
Jacob Vandegrift (resigned Oct. 12, 1861).....	1857-61	Thomas H. S. Peek.....	1873-74
Jacob S. Pratt (resigned March 24, 1860).....	1858-60	Ralph C. J. Pendleton.....	1873-74
Theodore P. Haughey.....	1859-65	Isaac W. Stratford.....	1873-77
Ernest H. L. Kuhlman.....	1859-63	James E. Twiname.....	1873-75
Alexander Metzger.....	1859-63	Boswell Ward.....	1873-76, 1881-84
Charles Richmann.....	1859-63	Henry F. Albershardt.....	1874-76
Samuel M. Seibert.....	1859-63	Patrick H. Curran.....	1874-76
Herman Tilly.....	1859-61	George W. Geiger.....	1874-76
Andrew Wallace.....	1859-63	Marshall E. Hall.....	1874-76
John Blake (resigned April 4, 1864).....	1861-64	Francis M. Hook.....	1874-76
James G. Douglass (to fill Blake vacancy).....	1864	Thomas Madden.....	1874-76
Austin H. Brown.....	1861-75	Robert C. Magill (elected to Board of Aldermen).....	1874-77
W. Clinton Thompson (resigned May 1, 1867).....	1861-67	Enos B. Reed.....	1874-78
William Allen.....	1863-66	John Stuckmeyer.....	1874-76
Henry Coburn.....	1863-69	William Buehrig.....	1875-77
William Cook.....	1863-65	John J. Diffley.....	1875-77
Roswell B. Emerson.....	1862-67	George Kenzel.....	1875-77
Horace A. Fletcher.....	1862-67	James C. Laughlin.....	1875-77
Charles Glazier.....	1863-69	Daniel M. Ransdell.....	1875-77
Patrick H. Jameson.....	1863-69	William F. Reamer.....	1875-77, 1878-79
Samuel Lefever (resigned March 12, 1866).....	1863-66	Frederick Schmidt.....	1875-77
Joseph Staub.....	1863-67	George C. Webster.....	1875-77
William John Wallace (resigned Feb. 15, 1864).....	1863-64	Joseph W. Bugbee (expelled April 15, 1878).....	1876-78
Adolph Seidensticker (to fill Wallace vacancy).....	1864-69	Norman S. Byram.....	1876-78
Julius A. Grosvenor (left city; seat declared vacant).....	1865-67	John L. Case.....	1876-78
G. A. Foster (to fill Grosvenor vacancy).....	1867-69	Albert Izor.....	1876-78
J. Henry Kappes.....	1865-69	Martin McGinty.....	1876-80
William H. Loomis.....	1865-69	Thomas J. Morse.....	1876-79
John B. McArthur.....	1865-69	Milton Powder.....	1876-78
Christian F. Schmidt.....	1865-69	Michael Steinhauer.....	1876-78
Charles Kempker (to fill Boaz vacancy).....	1866-67	John Thomas.....	1876-78
James Burgess.....	1867-69	Arthur L. Wright.....	1876-79
Joseph W. Davis.....	1867-69	William G. Wright.....	1876-78
Henry Geisel.....	1867-69	Robert B. Bagby.....	1877-79
Samuel Goddard.....	1867-69	Marcus L. Brown.....	1877-80
William H. Henschen.....	1867-69	William M. Cochran.....	1877-78
Ambrose P. Stanton.....	1867-69	Josiah B. Dill.....	1877-79
James H. Woodburn.....	1867-75	James T. Layman.....	1877-79
Henry Gimber.....	1869-70, 1871-76	Thomas C. Reading.....	1877-79
Temple C. Harrison.....	1869-71	Abraham L. Stoner.....	1877-78
Christopher Heckman.....	1869-72	William H. Tucker.....	1877-80
Leon Kahn.....	1869-71, 1872-76, 1879-81	Isaac C. Walker.....	1877-79
Robert Kennington.....	1869-75	James E. Watts.....	1877-78
John L. Marsee.....	1869-72, 1877-79	George P. Wood.....	1877-80
John S. Newman.....	1869-72	George Anderson.....	1878-79
John Pyle.....	1869-71	Henry Bermann.....	1878-80
James McE. Shepherd.....	1869-71, 1873-75	Jacob M. Bruner.....	1878-79
Isaac Thalman.....	1869-77, 1880-84	Matthew M. Cummings.....	1878-79
Frederick Thoms.....	1869-72	M. Horace McKay.....	1878-81
William W. Weaver.....	1869-72	Frank A. Maus.....	1878-79
C. E. Whitait.....	1869-73	Sheldon Morris.....	1878-79
William D. Wiles.....	1869-73	Chris. H. O'Brien.....	1878-79

Christian Off.....	1878-79	Isaac Thalman, 11th Ward.....	1884-86
Omer Rodibaugh.....	1878-79	P. C. Trussler, 21st Ward.....	1884-86
Samuel Showalter.....	1878-79	J. W. Wharton, 30th Ward.....	1884-86
Gottlieb Sindlinger.....	1878-79	P. H. Wolf, 23d Ward.....	1884-86
John L. F. Steeg.....	1878-79		
Christian F. Wiese.....	1878-80		
Jacob Bieler.....	1879-80		
Peter F. Bryce.....	1879-80		
Harvey G. Carey.....	1879-80		
James T. Dowling.....	1879-84		
John T. Downey.....	1879-81		
Francis W. Hamilton.....	1879-80		
Chris. H. Harmoning.....	1879-80		
George King.....	1879-80		
William C. Lamb.....	1879-81		
William H. Morrison.....	1879-84		
John O'Connor.....	1879-81		
John R. Pearson.....	1879-84		
Henry J. Prier.....	1879-81		
Calvin F. Rooker.....	1879-80		
Joseph H. Sheppard.....	1879-80		
William E. Shilling.....	1879-81		
Flavius J. VanVorhis.....	1879-81		
Collins T. Bedford.....	1880-84		
William F. A. Bernhamer.....	1880-81		
Allen Caylor.....	1880-84		
Edward H. Dean.....	1880-84		
John W. Fultz.....	1880-84		
Patrick Harrold.....	1880-84		
Ernest H. Koller.....	1880-84		
John A. Lang.....	1880-81		
Henry J. Mauer.....	1880-84		
James A. Pritchard.....	1880-84		
William G. White.....	1880-81		
Nelson Yoke.....	1880-84		
Edgar Brundage.....	1881-84		
Barton W. Cole.....	1881-84		
John R. Cowie.....	1881-84		
Simeon Coy.....	1881-84		
John Egger.....	1881-84		
Frederick Hartman.....	1881-84		
Ernst F. Knodel.....	1881-84		
Phillip Reichwein.....	1881-84		
Hervey B. Stout.....	1881-84		
George Weaver.....	1881-84		
Frank Benjamin, 17th Ward.....	1884-86		
John R. Cowie, 13th Ward.....	1884-86		
Simeon Coy, 18th Ward.....	1884-86		
William Curry, 25th Ward.....	1884-86		
James T. Dowling, 16th Ward.....	1884-86		
J. T. Downey, 9th Ward.....	1884-86		
Philip J. Doyle, 15th Ward.....	1884-86		
G. F. Edenbarter, 8th Ward.....	1884-86		
P. M. Gallahue, 20th Ward.....	1884-86		
Charles E. Haugh, 10th Ward.....	1884-86		
Fred Mack, 24th Ward.....	1884-86		
John Moran, 19th Ward.....	1884-86		
Robert C. McClelland, 7th Ward.....	1884-86		
W. C. Newcomb, 6th Ward.....	1884-86		
John R. Pearson, 5th Ward.....	1884-86		
J. F. Reincke, 22d Ward.....	1884-86		
R. H. Rees, 12th Ward.....	1884-86		
M. M. Reynolds, 1st Ward.....	1884-86		
J. L. Sheppard, 14th Ward.....	1884-86		
Theodore F. Smither, 4th Ward.....	1884-86		
George W. Spahr, 2d Ward.....	1884-86		

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thomas E. Chandler.....	1877-80
Henry Coburn.....	1877-81
Robert S. Foster.....	1877-79
Gottlob C. Krug.....	1877-78
Robert C. McGill.....	1877-78
Horatio C. Newcomb.....	1877-78
William H. Snider.....	1877-79
Isaac W. Stratford.....	1877-79
William Wallace.....	1877-78
William D. Wiles.....	1877-79
Daniel W. Grubbs (resigned May 1, 1881).....	1878-81
Diedrich Mussman.....	1878-84
William F. Piel.....	1878-80
Jonathan M. Ridenour.....	1878-80
Harry E. Drew.....	1879-84
James T. Layman.....	1879-84
John Newman.....	1879-84
Hiram Seibert.....	1878-84
Francis W. Hamilton.....	1880-84
William H. Tucker.....	1880-84
George P. Wood.....	1880-84
Derk DeRuiter.....	1881-84
Brainard Rorison.....	1881-84
W. F. A. Bernhamer, 5th District.....	1884-86
S. H. Cobb, 3d District.....	1884-86
W. A. Cox, 2d District.....	1884-86
Thomas J. Endly, 1st District.....	1884-86
Isaac King, 4th District.....	1884-86
James McHugh, 5th District.....	1884-86
H. J. Prier, 1st District.....	1884-86
James A. Pritchard, 2d District.....	1884-86
Brainard Rorison, 3d District.....	1884-86
Thomas Talentire, 4th District.....	1880-86

CITY JUDGE.

John N. Scott.....	1867-68
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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

John W. Murphy, commissioner.....	1883-84
John P. Frenzel, ".....	1883-86
Volney T. Malott, ".....	1883-86
Sidney M. Dyer, secretary.....	1883-
Irvin Robbins, superintendent (resigned November, 1883).....	1883
John A. Lang.....	1883-

In the following list the names are given of all persons who have held county offices, and also of those resident in Marion County who have held important offices in or under the State or national government, except those of official residence only.¹

¹ Quite a number of persons who have attained more or less distinction in politics, war, letters, or art have, at one time or another, been residents of Indianapolis. Among them are

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Caleb B. Smith 1861-62

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Walter Q. Gresham 1883

MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Lewis Wallace 1881 to present.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO SWEDEN.

Henry W. Ellsworth 1845-50

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT GENEVA.

Nathaniel Bolton 1855-57

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES FOR INDIANA.

Caleb B. Smith 1862-64

David McDonald 1864-69

Walter Q. Gresham 1869-83

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Lucien Barbour 1848-50

Hugh O'Neal 1850-53

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.¹

Horace Bassett 1835-60

John H. Rea 1853-65

Walt. J. Smith (died December 5) 1863-65

John D. Howland 1865-77

William P. Fishback 1877-79

Noble Butler 1879-

Professor George Bush, Oriental scholar and religious speculator.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Phineas D. Gurley.

John B. Dillon, historian of Indiana.

Rev. Sydney Dyer, poet.

T. W. Whitridge, noted artist.

Joseph O. Eaton, a well-known Western artist.

William Miller, a distinguished miniature painter.

Dr. Schliemann, celebrated Troas explorer and vindicator of the "Iliad."

Mrs. McFarland, author and lecturer.

Mrs. Seguin-Wallace, vocalist.

Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, earliest of Indiana poets.

Edward R. Ames, a distinguished Methodist bishop.

Thomas Edison, the inventor and electrician.

Miss Julia (Dudu) Fletcher, author of "Kismet," when a child.

Charles Nordhoff, city editor of the *Sentinel* in 1855.

Gen. Lew Wallace, author of the "Fair God" and "Ben Hur."

James W. Riley, author of "Ben Johnson's Poems."

¹ There are two Federal Courts. Mr. Bassett was clerk of both till 1853, when Mr. Rea was made clerk of one, Mr. Bassett continuing in the other. In 1860, Mr. Rea was appointed to the other place, and held both till 1863, when Walt. J. Smith, son of Judge Caleb B. Smith, was given one of the clerkships, and he and Mr. Rea held till 1865, when the late John D. Howland succeeded to both places, and they have not since been separated.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Robert Hanna 1841-45

David G. Rose 1861-65

R. S. Foster 1881-

POSTMASTERS (See Post-Office).

PENSION AGENTS.²

Alexander F. Morrison (died 1857) 1857

William Henderson 1857-61

William P. Fishback 1861-64

John W. Ray 1864-66

Joseph P. Wiggins 1866-69

Charles W. Brouse 1869-73

William H. H. Terrell 1873-77

Fred. Kneifer 1877-

COLLECTORS OF REVENUE.

Theodore P. Haughey 1862-63

Dr. J. J. Wright 1863-66

Austin H. Brown 1866-69

Charles F. Hogate (died) 1869-74

Frederick Baggs³ 1874-83

Horace McKay 1883-

ASSESSORS OF REVENUE.

William A. Bradshaw 1862-66

Martin Igoo 1866-67

David Braden 1867-69

William M. Wiles (died) 1869-73

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John R. Leonard 1882

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Robert Hanna (by appointment) 1831

Oliver H. Smith 1837-43

James Whitcomb 1849-52

Joseph A. Wright (by appointment) 1861-63

David Turpie (by appointment) 1863

Thomas A. Hendricks 1863-69

Oliver P. Morton (died in office) 1867-77

Joseph E. McDonald 1875-81

Benjamin Harrison 1881

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Oliver H. Smith (then in Connersville) 1827-29

George L. Kinnard (blown up in a steamer; two terms) 1833-37

William W. Wick 1839-41

David Wallace 1841-43

Caleb B. Smith (then of Connersville; three terms) ... 1843-49

William J. Brown 1843-45

Joseph A. Wright 1843-45

² The pension agency was at Madison till 1857, when it was removed to Indianapolis. In 1861 there were about 300 pensioners on the rolls, requiring an annual aggregate payment of about \$10,000. In 1877, when Gen. Kneifer, the present agent, took the office, there were between 13,000 and 14,000 pensioners on the rolls here, with an annual aggregate payment of \$1,400,000. In 1883 there were over 22,000 on the rolls, with an annual total of pensions of \$6,800,000.

³ On the death of Mr. Hogate the offices of collector and assessor were combined, and Mr. Baggs held both, as Mr. McKay does.

William W. Wick (two terms).....	1845-49
George W. Julian (then of Centreville).....	1849-51
William J. Brown.....	1849-51
Joseph E. McDonald (then of Crawfordsville).....	1849-51
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	1853-55
William H. English (then of Scott County; three terms).....	1855-61
Lucien Barbour.....	1855-57
Albert G. Porter (two terms).....	1859-63
Ebenezer Dumont (two terms).....	1863-67
John Coburn (four terms).....	1867-75
Franklin Landers.....	1875-77
Gilbert De La Matyr.....	1879-81
Stanton J. Peele (two terms).....	1881-83

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

James Brown Ray (acting).....February, 1825, to December, 1852

James Brown Ray (first term).....	1825-28
James Brown Ray (second term).....	1828-31
Noah Noble (first term).....	1831-34
Noah Noble (second term).....	1834-37
David Wallace.....	1837-40
James Whitcomb (first term).....	1843-46
James Whitcomb ¹ (second term).....	1846-48
Joseph A. Wright (first term).....	1849-53
Joseph A. Wright (second term).....	1853-57
Abram A. Hammond (acting) November, 1860, to January, 1861	
Oliver P. Morton (acting).....January, 1861-65	
Oliver P. Morton ¹.....January, 1866-67	
Conrad Baker (acting).....January, 1867-69	
Conrad Baker.....	1869-73
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	1873-77
Albert G. Porter.....	1881-

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

John H. Thompson.....	1825-28
David Wallace.....	1834-37
Abram A. Hammond.....	1857-60
Conrad Baker.....	1865-67

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

William W. Wick.....	1825-29
James Morrison.....	1829-33
William Sheets.....	1833-37
William J. Brown.....	1837-41
William Sheets.....	1841-45
John H. Thompson.....	1845-49
Charles H. Test.....	1849-53
James S. Athon.....	1863-65
Nelson Trusler.....	1865-69
John H. Farquhar.....	1872-73
William W. Curry.....	1873-75

AUDITORS OF STATE.

Morris Morris.....	1829-44
Douglas Maguire.....	1847-50
Erastus W. H. Ellis.....	1850-53
John P. Dunn.....	1853-55
John W. Dodd.....	1857-61
Thomas B. McCarty.....	1865-69
John D. Evans.....	1869-71
John C. Shoemaker.....	1871-73
James A. Wildman.....	1873-75

¹ Resigned for United States Senate.

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Samuel Merrill.....	1823-34
Nathan B. Palmer.....	1834-41
Royal Mayhew.....	1844-47
Samuel Hanna.....	1847-50
James P. Drake.....	1850-53
William B. Noffsinger.....	1855-57
Aquilla Jones.....	1857-59
Jonathan S. Harvey.....	1861-63
James B. Ryan.....	1871-73
John J. Cooper.....	1883-

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

James Morrison.....	from March 5, 1855
Joseph E. McDonald.....	from Dec. 17, 1857
Oscar B. Hord.....	from Nov. 3, 1862
James C. Denny.....	from Nov. 6, 1872

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.²

Samuel Beck.....	
David Reynolds.....	1846-
William A. Morrison.....	1858-
Lewis Wallace.....	1861-
Lazarus Noble.....	1861-65
William H. H. Terrell.....	1865-70
J. G. Greenawalt.....	1870-73
William W. Conner.....	1873-77
George W. Russ.....	1877-81
James R. Carnahan.....	1881-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William C. Larrabee.....	1852-55
William C. Larrabee.....	1857-59
Samuel L. Rugg.....	1859-61
Miles J. Fletcher (killed on cars).....	1861-62
Samuel K. Hoshour (by appointment).....	1862-63
Samuel L. Rugg.....	1863-65
George W. Hoss.....	1863-65
George W. Hoss.....	1865-67

STATE LIBRARIANS.

John Cook.....	1841-43
Samuel P. Daniels.....	1843-45
John B. Dillon.....	1845-51
Nathaniel Bolton.....	1851-55
M. G. C. W. Tanner.....	1855-57
S. D. Lyons.....	1857-59
David Stephenson.....	1863-65
B. F. Foster.....	1865-69
Moses G. McClain.....	1869-71
Sarah A. Oren.....	1873-75

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Isaac Blackford.....	1817-53
Samuel E. Perkins.....	1846-65
Addison L. Roache.....	1853-65
Samuel B. Gookins.....	1854-57

² Until the occurrence of the Mexican war the office of adjutant-general was merely nominal, and the records show nothing of the occupants or terms. From the closing up of the business made by the Mexican war, during which Mr. Reynolds held the office, till the outbreak of the civil war, it lapsed into its former unimportance. Since the civil war it has been a place of much business and responsibility.

Charles A. Ray (son of James M. Ray)..... 1865-71
 Samuel E. Perkins (died)..... 1877-79
 Byron K. Elliott..... 1881-

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Henry P. Coburn 1820-52
 William B. Beach 1852-60
 Lazarus Noble..... 1864-68
 Gabriel Schmuck..... 1876-80
 Jonathan W. Gordon (by appointment)..... 1882-83

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

Isaac Blackford (by his own appointment)..... 1817-50
 Albert G. Porter (by law)..... 1853-57
 M. Gordon C. W. Tanner..... 1857-61
 Benjamin Harrison..... 1864-69
 James B. Black..... 1869-77

STATE SENATORS.

James Gregory, session of 1825-26.
 Calvin Fletcher, session of 1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832-33.
 Alexander F. Morrison, session of 1833-34.
 Henry Brady, session of 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40.
 Robert Hanna, session of 1840-41.
 Nathaniel West, session of 1841-42, 1842-43.
 Thomas J. Todd, session of 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46.
 William Stewart, session of 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49.
 Nicholas McCarty, session of 1849-50, 1850-51, 1851-52.
 Percy Hosbrook, session of 1853, 1855.
 John S. Bobbs, session of 1857, 1859, special of 1858.
 Horatio C. Newcomb, session of 1861.
 John C. New, session of 1863.
 William C. Thompson, session of 1865, 1867, special of 1865.
 John Caven, session of 1869, 1871.
 Sims A. Colley, session of 1869.
 Elijah B. Martindale, session of 1871.
 William C. Thompson, session of 1873, 1875, special of 1872.
 Dandridge H. Oliver, session of 1873, 1875, special of 1872.
 J. J. Maxwell, session of 1875.
 Addison C. Harris, session of 1877, 1879.
 Abel D. Streight, session of 1877, 1879.
 George W. Grubbs, session of 1879.
 Flavius J. Van Vorhis, session of 1881, 1883.
 George H. Chapman, session of 1881.
 Simon P. Yancey, session of 1881, 1883.
 William B. Fletcher, session of 1883.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

James Paxton, session of 1823-24.
 John Conner, session of 1824-25.
 James Paxton, session of 1825-26.
 Morris Morris, session of 1826-27.
 George L. Kinnard, session of 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30.
 Alexander W. Russell, session of 1830-31.
 Henry Brady, session of 1831-32.
 Robert Hanna, session of 1832-33.
 Henry Brady, session of 1833-34.
 Jeremiah Johnson, session of 1834-35.
 Austin W. Morris, session of 1835-36, 1836-37.
 Robert Hanna, session of 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39.
 Alexander F. Morrison, session of 1837-38.
 James Johnson, session of 1838-39, 1839-40.
 Phillip Sweetser, session of 1839-40, 1840-41.
 Israel Harding, session of 1840-41, 1841-42.
 William J. Brown, session of 1841-42, 1842-43.

Thomas Johnson, session of 1842-43.
 John Sutherland, session of 1843-44.
 Obadiah Harris, session of 1843-44.
 John L. Bruce, session of 1844-45.
 John M. Jamison, session of 1844-45.
 Nathaniel B. Webber, session of 1845-46.
 Young E. R. Wilson, session of 1845-46.
 S. V. B. Noel, session of 1846-47.
 W. M. Moore, session of 1846-47.
 Samuel Harding, session of 1846-47, 1847-48.
 Hervey Brown, session of 1847-48.
 Henry Brady, session of 1848-49.
 Arthur St. Clair Vance, session of 1848-49.
 James P. Drake, session of 1848-49.
 Isaac W. Hunter, session of 1849-50.
 William Robson, session of 1849-50.
 John Coburn, session of 1850-51.
 Benjamin Morgan, session of 1850-51.
 Percy Hosbrook, session of 1850-51.
 Henry Brady, session of 1851-52.
 Isaac Smith, session of 1851-52.
 Jesse Price, session of 1853.
 George P. Buell, session of 1853.
 Robert N. Todd, session of 1857.
 Jonathan W. Gordon, session of 1857, 1859, special of 1858.
 Isaac N. Cotton, session of 1859, special of 1858.
 James H. Turner, session of 1861.
 William H. Kendrick, session of 1861, 1863.
 John C. Tarkington, session of 1863.
 Horatio C. Newcomb, session of 1865, 1867, special of 1865.
 James M. McVey, session of 1865, special of 1865.
 Emsley Hamilton, session of 1867.
 Fielding Beeler, session of 1869, 1871.
 Ambrose P. Stanton, session of 1869.
 James M. Ruddle, session of 1869, 1871.
 T. J. Vater, session of 1869.
 Oliver M. Wilson, session of 1871.
 Edward King, session of 1871, 1873, special of 1872.
 Nathan Kimball, session of 1873, special of 1872.
 John J. W. Billingsley, session of 1873, special of 1872.
 Edward T. Johnson, session of 1873, special of 1872.
 E. C. Kennedy, session of 1875.
 James Hopkins, session of 1875.
 James L. Thompson, session of 1875.
 David Turpie, session of 1875.
 John E. McGaughey, session of 1877.
 William H. Craft, session of 1877.
 Stanton J. Peele, session of 1877.
 Justus C. Adams, session of 1877.
 J. B. Connor, session of 1879.
 Jonathan W. Gordon, session of 1879.
 William W. Herod, session of 1879.
 C. B. Robinson, session of 1879.
 William E. English, session of 1879.
 Nelson B. Berryman, session of 1881.
 Vinson Carter, session of 1881.
 Isaac N. Cotton, session of 1881.
 John W. Furnas, session of 1881.
 James S. Hinton (colored), session of 1881.
 Thomas McSheehy, session of 1881.
 William D. Bynum, session of 1883.
 John C. Ferriter, session of 1883.
 Elisha J. Howland, session of 1883.
 Bellamy S. Sutton, session of 1883.
 Jesse Whitait, session of 1883.
 John R. Wilson, session of 1883.

SHERIFFS OF MARION COUNTY.

Hervey Bates, Jan. 1, 1822, to Aug. 26, 1824.
 Alexander W. Russell, Aug. 26, 1824, to Aug. 28, 1828.
 Jacob Landis, Aug. 28, 1828, to Aug. 21, 1832.
 Israel Philips, Aug. 21, 1832, to Aug. 9, 1836.
 Corson Vickers, Aug. 9, 1836, to Aug. 1, 1840. *Resigned.*
 John B. Ferguson, Aug. 8, 1840, to Aug. 1, 1842.
 Banner Lawhead, Aug. 1, 1842, to Aug. 19, 1844.
 Alexander W. Russell, Aug. 19, 1844, to Aug. 19, 1848.
 Charles C. Campbell, Aug. 19, 1848, to Oct. 12, 1852.
 Isaac W. Hunter, Oct. 23, 1852, to Oct. 24, 1854.
 John E. Foudray, Oct. 24, 1854, to Nov. 12, 1858. *Resigned.*
 William J. Wallace, Nov. 12, 1858, to June 27, 1859.
 John F. Gulick, June 27, 1859, to June 6, 1860. *Resigned.*
 William J. Wallace, June 6, 1860, to Dec. 9, 1862. *Resigned.*
 William J. H. Robinson, Dec. 9, 1862, to Dec. 9, 1866.
 George W. Parker, Dec. 9, 1866, to Dec. 9, 1870.
 Nicholas R. Ruckle, Dec. 9, 1870, to Dec. 9, 1874.
 Albert Reisner, Dec. 9, 1874, to Dec. 9, 1876.
 John T. Pressley, Dec. 9, 1876, to Dec. 9, 1880.
 Henry C. Adams, Dec. 9, 1880, to Dec. 9, 1882.
 James W. Hess, Dec. 9, 1882, for two years.

CORONERS.

George Smith, Sept. 28, 1822, to Aug. 8, 1825. *Resigned.*
 Harris Tyner, June 24, 1826, to Oct. 12, 1829.
 Fleming T. Luse, Oct. 12, 1829, to Sept. 8, 1831.
 Joel Blackledge, Sept. 8, 1831, to Aug. 31, 1833.
 Ahira Wells, Aug. 31, 1833, to Sept. 1, 1837.
 Joel Blackledge, Sept. 1, 1837, to Nov. 14, 1837. *Resigned.*
 Harrie Tyner, Nov. 28, 1837, to Sept. 1, 1838.
 Thomas N. Thomas, Sept. 1, 1838, to Sept. 1, 1842.
 Jacob Smock, Sept. 1, 1842, to Sept. 4, 1844.
 Andrew Smith, Sept. 4, 1844, to Oct. 17, 1848.
 Peter F. Newland, Oct. 17, 1848, to Sept. 24, 1850.
 William W. Weaver, Sept. 24, 1850, to Aug. 15, 1851. *Resigned.*
 Andrew Smith, Aug. 16, 1851, to Aug. 15, 1853.
 George Newland, Aug. 15, 1853, to Aug. 15, 1855.
 Thomas N. Thomas, Aug. 15, 1855, to Aug. 15, 1857.
 John Moffitt, Aug. 15, 1857, to Aug. 15, 1861.
 Garrison W. Albred, Aug. 15, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1870.
 James H. Hedges, Oct. 24, 1870, to Oct. 24, 1872.
 Samuel C. Tomlinson, Oct. 24, 1872, to Oct. 24, 1874.
 James H. Fuller, Oct. 24, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1876.
 William H. Wishard, Oct. 24, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 Allison Maxwell, Oct. 25, 1880, to Nov. 10, 1884.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Jesse Wright, Aug. 1, 1831, to Aug. 4, 1834.
 Harris Tyner, Aug. 1, 1831, to March, 1835.
 Thomas O'Neal, Aug. 1, 1831, to March, 1835.
 Andrew Hoover, Aug. 4, 1834, to March, 1835.
 Jesse Wright, Aug. 7, 1837, to Aug. 3, 1840.
 John Williams, Aug. 7, 1837, to Aug. 5, 1839.
 James Turner, Aug. 7, 1837, to Aug. 5, 1839.
 Thomas Johnson, Aug. 5, 1839, to Aug. 2, 1841.
 Asa B. Strong, Aug. 5, 1839, to Aug. 3, 1840.
 Isaac Pugh, Aug. 3, 1840, to Aug. 7, 1843.
 Harris Tyner, Aug. 2, 1841, to Aug. 5, 1844.
 James McIlvain, Aug. 2, 1841, to Aug. 1, 1842.
 John McFall, Aug. 1, 1842, to Aug. 4, 1845.
 Isaac Pugh, Aug. 7, 1843, to Aug. 3, 1846.
 Harris Tyner, Aug. 5, 1844, to Aug. 2, 1847.
 John McFall, Aug. 4, 1845, to Aug. 7, 1848.
 David Marrs, Aug. 3, 1846, to Aug. 6, 1849.
 Harris Tyner, Aug. 2, 1847, to Aug. 5, 1850.

Aaron Aldrige, Aug. 7, 1848, to Aug. 4, 1851.
 Thomas F. Stout, Aug. 6, 1849, to Aug. 2, 1852.
 Matthew R. Hunter, Aug. 5, 1850, to Aug. 1, 1853.
 Powell Howland, Aug. 4, 1851, to Aug. 7, 1854.
 Henry P. Todd, Aug. 2, 1852, to Nov. 1, 1855.
 Matthew R. Hunter, Aug. 1, 1853, to Nov. 1, 1856.
 Powell Howland, Aug. 7, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1856.
 James Blake, Oct. 13, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1858.
 Abraham C. Logan, Nov. 1, 1855, to Oct. 9, 1856. *Died.*
 Henry P. Todd, Oct. 9, 1856, to Nov. 1, 1856.
 Thomas W. Council, Nov. 1, 1856, to Nov. 1, 1858.
 Levi A. Hardesty, Nov. 1, 1856, to Nov. 1, 1859.
 Thomas Johnson, Nov. 1, 1857, to October, 1860.
 Samuel Moore, Nov. 1, 1858, to October, 1861.
 Levi A. Hardesty, Nov. 1, 1859, to October, 1862.
 George Bruce, October, 1860, to October, 1863.
 Samuel Moore, October, 1861, to October, 1864.
 Levi A. Hardesty, October, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863. *Resigned.*
 George Bruce, October, 1863, to October, 1866.
 Lorenzo Vanscyoc, Dec. 31, 1863, to October, 1865.
 Samuel Moore, October, 1864, to November, 1867.
 Lorenzo Vanscyoc, October, 1865, to November, 1868.
 Joseph K. English, October, 1866, to November, 1869.
 Aaron McCray, November, 1867, to Oct. 25, 1873.
 Lorenzo Vanscyoc, November, 1868, to Oct. 27, 1871.
 John Armstrong, Oct. 24, 1870, to Oct. 25, 1873.
 Samuel S. Rumford, Oct. 27, 1871, to Oct. 24, 1874.
 Charles A. Howland, Oct. 25, 1873, to Oct. 25, 1876.
 Alexander Jameson, Oct. 25, 1873, to Oct. 25, 1876.
 Samuel Cory, Oct. 24, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1877.
 Allison C. Remy, Oct. 25, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1879.
 William Worman, Oct. 25, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1879.
 Jacob Rubush, Oct. 27, 1877, to Oct. 24, 1880.
 George F. McGinnis, Oct. 25, 1879, to July 13, 1881. *Resigned.*
 Moses Allen, Oct. 25, 1879, to Nov. 20, 1882.
 John H. Smith, Oct. 24, 1880, to Nov. 5, 1883.
 Jonathan M. Ridenour, Aug. 1, 1881, to Nov. 20, 1882.
 Frederick Ostermeyer, Nov. 20, 1882, to Nov. 20, 1885.
 Joseph Loftin, Nov. 20, 1882, to Nov. 20, 1885.
 Wharton R. Clinton, Nov. 5, 1883, to Nov. 5, 1886.

RECORDERS.

Joseph C. Reed, April 8, 1822, to April 8, 1829.
 James M. Ray, April 8, 1829, to Feb. 13, 1834. *Resigned.*
 Livingston Dunlap, Feb. 13, 1834, to Aug. 14, 1834.
 Lewis C. Lewis, Aug. 14, 1834, to Aug. 12, 1848.
 Charles Stephens, Aug. 12, 1848, to Aug. 19, 1855.
 Alexander G. Wallace, Aug. 19, 1855, to Aug. 19, 1863.
 William J. Elliott, Aug. 19, 1863, to Aug. 19, 1871.
 Benjamin F. Johnson, Aug. 19, 1871, to March 5, 1872. *Died.*
 Daniel C. Greenfield, March 5, 1872, to March 27, 1875. *Died.*
 Edward M. Wilmington, March 27, 1875, to Oct. 23, 1876.
 Calvin F. Darnell, Oct. 23, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 Jacob L. Bieler, Oct. 25, 1880, to Oct. 24, 1884.
 William F. Keay, Oct. 24, 1884, for four years.

COUNTY CLERKS.

James M. Ray, April 1, 1822, to Feb. 13, 1834. *Resigned.*
 Joseph M. Moore, Feb. 13, 1834, to March 25, 1834.
 Robert B. Duncan, March 25, 1834, to March 8, 1850.
 William Stewart, March 8, 1850, to Nov. 20, 1856. *Died.*
 John C. New, Nov. 22, 1856, to Nov. 2, 1861.
 William Wallace, Nov. 2, 1861, to Nov. 2, 1865.
 William C. Smock, Nov. 2, 1865, to Oct. 24, 1870.
 William J. Wallace, Oct. 24, 1870, to Oct. 24, 1874.
 Austin H. Brown, Oct. 24, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1878.

Daniel M. Ransdell, Oct. 24, 1878, to Nov. 10, 1882.
Moses G. McClain, Nov. 10, 1882, for four years.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Daniel Yandes, April 16, 1822, to Jan. 7, 1828.
John Johnson, Jan. 7, 1828, to Nov. 7, 1832. Resigned.
Thomas B. Johnson, Nov. 7, 1832, to March 5, 1838.
John B. E. Reed, March 5, 1838, to Sept. 3, 1838.
Charles Stephens, Sept. 4, 1838, to Aug. 9, 1841.
Jacob Landis, Aug. 9, 1841, to Aug. 10, 1847.
John M. Talbot, Aug. 10, 1847, to Sept. 3, 1850.
Willis W. Wright, Sept. 3, 1850, to Sept. 3, 1855.
Jesse Jones, Sept. 3, 1855, to Sept. 3, 1859.
Thomas D. Barker, Sept. 3, 1859, to Sept. 3, 1861.
John L. Brown, Sept. 3, 1861, to Sept. 3, 1863.
George F. Meyer, Sept. 3, 1863, to Sept. 3, 1867.
Arthur L. Wright, Sept. 3, 1867, to Sept. 3, 1869.
Frank Erdelmeyer, Sept. 3, 1869, to Sept. 3, 1871.
Benjamin F. Riley, Sept. 3, 1871, to Sept. 3, 1875.
Jackson Landers, Sept. 3, 1875, to Sept. 3, 1877.
Samuel Hanway, Sept. 3, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1879.
Sample Loftin, Sept. 3, 1879, to Sept. 3, 1881.
John L. Mothershead, Sept. 3, 1881, to Sept. 3, 1883.
William G. Wasson, Sept. 3, 1883, for two years.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

John W. Hamilton, Aug. 9, 1841, to Nov. 1, 1855.
Austin H. Brown, Nov. 1, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1859.
Jacob T. Wright, Nov. 1, 1859, to Nov. 2, 1867.
George F. McGinnis, Nov. 2, 1867, to Nov. 2, 1871.
Francis W. Hamilton, Nov. 2, 1871, to Nov. 2, 1875.
William R. Sproule, Nov. 2, 1875, to Nov. 2, 1879.
William A. Pfaff, Nov. 2, 1879, to Nov. 2, 1883.
Justus C. Adams, Nov. 2, 1883, for four years.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

James Paxton (appointed), April 17, 1822, to Feb. 11, 1823.
Aaron Lambeth (appointed), Feb. 11, 1823, to Feb. 11, 1824.
Jacob Landis (appointed), Feb. 11, 1824, to Jan. 2, 1826.
George L. Kinnard (appointed), Jan. 2, 1826, to Jan. 1, 1827.
John McCollum (elected), Dec. 6, 1841, to Dec. 1, 1845.
Abira Wells (elected), Dec. 1, 1845, to Dec. 6, 1847.
Thomas McFarland (elected), Dec. 6, 1847, to Dec. 6, 1849.
Samuel Vanlaningham (elected), Dec. 6, 1849, to October, 1852.
Anthony Wiese (elected), Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1874.
Andrew J. Vansickle (elected), Nov. 1, 1874, to March, 1875.

COUNTY COLLECTORS OF REVENUE.

Harris Tyner, May 15, 1822, to 1823.
Hervey Bates, 1823, to Feb. 11, 1824.
Jeremiah Johnson, Feb. 11, 1824, to Jan. 3, 1825.
Alexander W. Russell, Jan. 3, 1825, to May 6, 1828.
Jacob Landis, May 6, 1828, to May 2, 1831.
Andrew Wilson, May 2, 1831, to May 7, 1832.
George Taffe, May 7, 1832, to May 6, 1833.
Asa B. Strong, May 6, 1833, to May 5, 1835.
Corson Vickers, May 5, 1835, to April 18, 1836.
Israel Phillips, April 18, 1836, to May 1, 1837.
Corson Vickers, May 1, 1837, till the office was abolished in 1841.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Isaac Kinder, Feb. 19, 1827, to Nov. 7, 1831.
George L. Kinnard, Dec. 12, 1831, to March 25, 1835.
Isaac Kinder, April 6, 1835, to Oct. 2, 1835. Resigned.
Robert B. Hanna, Oct. 3, 1835, to Nov. 7, 1836. Resigned.

William Sullivan, Nov. 11, 1836, to Nov. 11, 1839.
Robert B. Hanna, March 19, 1840, to March 25, 1843. Resigned.
Isaac Kinder, Nov. 24, 1843, to June 8, 1847. Resigned.
Lazarus B. Wilson, Sept. 1, 1847, to March 9, 1848. Resigned.
Percy Hosbrook, March 10, 1848, to Sept. 4, 1850.
Daniel B. Hosbrook, Sept. 4, 1850, to Nov. 6, 1854.
William A. Curran, Nov. 6, 1854, to Nov. 12, 1856.
William P. Case, Nov. 12, 1856, to June 9, 1858. Resigned.
Royal Mayhew, June 9, 1858, to Oct. 27, 1860.
Oliver W. Voorhis, Oct. 27, 1860, to Nov. 12, 1874.
William H. Morrison, Nov. 12, 1874, to Jan. 18, 1875. Died.
Hervey B. Fatout, Feb. 5, 1875, to Nov. 10, 1884.

SCHOOL LAND COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Frasee, November, 1829, to Jan. 8, 1833.
Abram W. Harrison, Jan. 8, 1833, to Nov. 4, 1833.
Thomas H. Sharpe, Nov. 4, 1833, to Sept. 6, 1834.
William Hannaman, Sept. 6, 1834, to March 11, 1842.
John L. Mothershead, March 17, 1842, to Sept. 7, 1842.
Elias N. Shimer, Sept. 7, 1842, to March 7, 1844.
Moore Galway, March 8, 1844, to Sept. 6, 1844.
Aquilla Parker, Sept. 6, 1844.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

George M. Darrook, Dec. 5, 1854, to July 11, 1860.
Lawrence Waldo, March 6, 1856, to March 1, 1857.
Silas T. Bowen, March 1, 1857, to March 1, 1860.
George W. Hoss, July 11, 1860, to March 1, 1861.
Cyrus Smith, March 1, 1861, to Sept. 5, 1865.
Pleasant Bond, Sept. 5, 1865, to Sept. 4, 1867.
William A. Bell, Sept. 4, 1867, to June 4, 1873.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Walter S. Smith, June 4, 1873, to June 9, 1875.
Lea P. Harlan, June 9, 1875, to June 11, 1885.

DIRECTORS COUNTY ASYLUM.

Abraham Coble, May 8, 1832, to —.
William McCaw, May 8, 1832, to —.
Carey Smith, to May 7, 1833. Resigned.
Samuel McCormick, May 7, 1833, to Jan. 7, 1834.
Isaac Pugh, Jan. 7, 1834, to Jan. 4, 1836.
James Johnson, Jan. 7, 1834, to Jan. 4, 1836.
William Logan, Jan. 7, 1834, to Jan. 4, 1836.
Isaac Pugh, Jan. 4, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
James Johnson, Jan. 4, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
James Johnson, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 2, 1838.
Samuel McCray, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 2, 1838.
Abraham Coble, Jan. 2, 1838, to Nov. 6, 1839.
William McCaw, Jan. 2, 1838, to Nov. 6, 1839.
George Lookerbie, Nov. 6, 1839, to March 1, 1841.
Thomas F. Stout, Nov. 6, 1839, to March 1, 1841.

SUPERINTENDENTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

James H. Higgenbotham, March 1, 1841, to March 1, 1847.
Ruth Higgenbotham, March 1, 1847, to March 1, 1850.
Henry Fisher, March 1, 1850, to March 1, 1851.
Firmin Stout, March 1, 1851, to March 1, 1852.
Henry Fisher, March 1, 1852, to March 1, 1854.
Titus Baker, March 1, 1854, to March 1, 1857.
John Felty, March 1, 1857, to March 1, 1858.
William H. Watts, March 1, 1858, to March 1, 1860.
John Adams, March 1, 1860, to March 1, 1863.
William H. Watts, March 1, 1863, to March 1, 1864.
Levi A. Hardeety, March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1867.
Parker S. Carson, March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1868.
Joseph L. Fisher, March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1872.

Samuel Royster, March 1, 1872, to March 1, 1878.
Lawrence Logsdon, March 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879.
Peter M. Wright, March 1, 1879, to March 1, 1885.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

Charles Parry, Sept. 9, 1840, to Sept. 7, 1841.
David Yeakle, Sept. 7, 1841, to March 10, 1842.
Livingston Dunlap, March 10, 1842, to March 8, 1843.
John S. Bobbs, March 8, 1843, to March 1, 1844.
Livingston Dunlap, March 8, 1843, to March 1, 1844.
John H. Parry, March 1, 1844, to March 1, 1847.
Charles Saunders, March 1, 1844, to March 1, 1847.
John H. Parry, March 1, 1847, to March 1, 1850.
John M. Gaston, March 1, 1847, to March 1, 1850.
Livingston Dunlap, March 1, 1850, to March 8, 1851.
Alois D. Gall, March 1, 1850, to March 8, 1851.
John F. Merrill, March 8, 1851, to March 8, 1852.
Fitch C. Fisher, March 8, 1851, to March 8, 1852.
David Funkhouser, March 8, 1852, to June 8, 1853.
George W. Mears, March 8, 1852, to June 8, 1853.
Livingston Dunlap, June 8, 1853, to June 8, 1854.
Nicholas J. Dorsey, June 8, 1853, to June 8, 1855.
David Funkhouser, June 8, 1855, to June 1, 1857.
Thomas B. Elliott, June 1, 1857, to June 15, 1859.
Michael J. Lynch, June 15, 1859, to Dec. 6, 1860.
Clay Brown, Dec. 6, 1860, to Dec. 6, 1861.
Mansur H. Wright, Dec. 6, 1861, to Dec. 6, 1863.
Robert N. Todd, Dec. 6, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1865.
John M. Phipps, Dec. 6, 1865, to Dec. 6, 1866.
James W. Bigelow, Dec. 6, 1866, to Dec. 6, 1867.
William Wands, Dec. 6, 1867, to Dec. 7, 1870.

PHYSICIANS AT COUNTY ASYLUM.

H. H. Moore, Dec. 7, 1870, to March 1, 1873.
P. Henry Jameson, March 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1877.
Samuel M. Davis, Feb. 1, 1877, to Feb. 23, 1879.
Harry Peachee, Feb. 23, 1879, to Feb. 23, 1881.
W. D. Culbertson, Feb. 23, 1881, to Feb. 23, 1882.
C. A. Ritter, Feb. 23, 1882, to March 1, 1883.
Theodore A. Wagner, March 1, 1883, to March 1, 1885.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Orange G. Pfaff, March 1, 1883, to March 1, 1885.

JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT.

John C. Hume, Aug. 15, 1829, to Aug. 17, 1836.
Robert Patterson, Aug. 17, 1836, to Sept. 23, 1850.
Adam Wright, Sept. 23, 1850, to Oct. 13, 1851. Died.
Samuel Cory, Oct. 14, 1851, till the court was abolished in 1852.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

William W. Wick, Feb. 7, 1822, to Jan. 20, 1825. Resigned.
Bethuel F. Morris, Jan. 20, 1825, to Nov. 13, 1834. Resigned.
William W. Wick, Dec. 4, 1834, to Aug. 2, 1838. Resigned.
James Morrison, Aug. 2, 1838, to Aug. 10, 1842. Resigned.
William Quarles, commissioned Aug. 15, 1842. Not accepted.
Stephen Major, commissioned Sept. 28, 1842. Not accepted.
William J. Peaslee, Dec. 16, 1842, to Sept. 17, 1849. Resigned.
William W. Wick, Sept. 17, 1849, to Oct. 23, 1852.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

William W. Wick, Oct. 23, 1852, to May 1, 1853. Resigned.
Stephen Major, May 1, 1853, to Sept. 5, 1859. Resigned.
William W. Wick, Sept. 5, 1859, to Oct. 24, 1859. Resigned.
Fabius M. Finch, Oct. 24, 1859, to Oct. 27, 1865.
John Coburn, Oct. 27, 1865, to Sept. 24, 1866. Resigned.

John T. Dye, Sept. 24, 1866, to Nov. 3, 1866.
Cyrus C. Hynes, Nov. 3, 1866, to Nov. 5, 1870.
John S. Tarkington, Nov. 5, 1870, to Oct. 26, 1872. Resigned.
Livingston Howland, Oct. 26, 1872, to Dec. 28, 1876. Resigned.
Jacob B. Julian, Dec. 28, 1876, to Oct. 14, 1878.
Joshua G. Adams, Oct. 14, 1878, to Oct. 14, 1884.
Alexander C. Ayres, Oct. 14, 1884, for six years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

James McIlvain, April 8, 1822, to April 25, 1825. Resigned.
Eliakin Harding, April 8, 1822, to Dec. 15, 1826. Resigned.
George Smith, Aug. 8, 1825, to April 8, 1836.
James McIlvain, Feb. 12, 1827, to April 8, 1829.
Joshua Stevens, April 8, 1829, to April 8, 1836.
Adam Wright, April 8, 1836, to April 8, 1850.
Thomas O'Neal, April 8, 1836, to April 8, 1843.
Daniel R. Smith, April 8, 1843, till the office was abolished in 1851.
Samuel Cory, April 8, 1843, till the office was abolished in 1851.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Abram A. Hammond, Jan. 12, 1849, to March 20, 1850.
Edward Lander, March 26, 1850, to Oct. 26, 1852.
Levi L. Todd, Oct. 26, 1852, to Oct. 29, 1856.
David Wallace, Oct. 29, 1856, to Sept. 4, 1859. Died.
John Coburn, Oct. 24, 1859, to Sept. 30, 1860. Resigned.
Charles A. Ray, Sept. 30, 1860, to Dec. 7, 1864. Resigned.
Solomon Blair, Dec. 13, 1864, to March 3, 1871. Resigned.
Livingston Howland, March 3, 1871, to Oct. 24, 1872.
William Irwin, Oct. 24, 1872, till the court was abolished in May, 1873.

JUDGES OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

George H. Chapman, Dec. 27, 1865, to Oct. 24, 1870.
Byron K. Elliott, Oct. 24, 1870, to Nov. 16, 1872.
Charles H. Test, Nov. 16, 1872, to Oct. 22, 1874.
Edward C. Buskirk, Oct. 22, 1874, to Oct. 23, 1878.
James E. Heller, Oct. 23, 1878, to Oct. 24, 1882.
Pierce Norton, Oct. 24, 1882, for four years.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1.

Frederick Rand, Feb. 25, 1871, to Aug. 24, 1872. Resigned.
Samuel E. Perkins, Aug. 24, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1877. Resigned.
John A. Holman, Jan. 1, 1877, to Nov. 20, 1882.
Napoleon B. Taylor, Nov. 20, 1882, to Nov. 20, 1886.

Room 2.

Solomon Blair, March 3, 1871, to Nov. 3, 1876.
Daniel W. Howe, Nov. 3, 1876, to Nov. 18, 1886.

Room 3.

Horatio C. Newcomb, Feb. 25, 1871, to Sept. 18, 1876.
Harry M. Burns, Sept. 19, 1876, to Oct. 24, 1876.
Byron K. Elliott, Oct. 24, 1876, to Oct. 27, 1880.
Lewis C. Walker, Oct. 27, 1880, to Oct. 27, 1888.

Room 4.

Myron B. Williams, March 10, 1877, to Oct. 28, 1878.
David V. Burns, Oct. 28, 1878, till the court was abolished in May, 1879.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Calvin Fletcher, Sept. 26, 1822, to Nov. 8, 1823.
Hervey Gregg, Nov. 8, 1823, to Aug. 9, 1825.
Calvin Fletcher, Aug. 9, 1825, to Aug. 28, 1826.
James Whitcomb, Aug. 28, 1826, to Jan. 14, 1829.

William W. Wick, Jan. 14, 1829, to Jan. 14, 1831.
 William Brown, Jan. 14, 1831, to Jan. 14, 1833.
 William Herod, Jan. 14, 1833, to Dec. 11, 1838.
 William Quarles, Dec. 11, 1838, to April 13, 1839.
 William J. Peaslee, April 13, 1839, to Jan. 25, 1841.
 Hugh O'Neal, Jan. 29, 1841, to Jan. 29, 1843.
 Abram A. Hammond, Jan. 29, 1843, to Jan. 29, 1847.
 Edward Lander, Jan. 29, 1847, to Aug. 27, 1851.
 David S. Gooding, Aug. 27, 1851, to Oct. 23, 1852.
 Reuben A. Riley, Oct. 23, 1852, to Oct. 27, 1854.
 De Witt C. Chipman, Oct. 27, 1854, to Nov. 2, 1856.
 Peter S. Kennedy, Nov. 2, 1856, to Nov. 2, 1858.
 William P. Fishback, Nov. 2, 1858, to Oct. 4, 1862. Resigned.
 William W. Leathers, Oct. 4, 1862, to Dec. 27, 1865.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

William W. Leathers, Dec. 27, 1865, to Nov. 25, 1867.
 John S. Duncan, Nov. 25, 1867, to Nov. 3, 1870.
 Henry C. Guffin, Nov. 3, 1870, to Nov. 3, 1872.
 Robert P. Parker, Nov. 3, 1872, to Nov. 3, 1874.
 James M. Cropsey, Nov. 3, 1874, to Nov. 3, 1876.
 James E. Heller, Nov. 3, 1876, to Oct. 22, 1878.
 John B. Elam, Oct. 22, 1878, to Nov. 17, 1882.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

John Denton, Oct. 26, 1874, to Oct. 26, 1876.
 Joshua G. Adams, Oct. 26, 1876, to Oct. 26, 1878.
 Richard B. Blake, Oct. 26, 1878, to Oct. 26, 1880.
 Newton M. Taylor, Oct. 26, 1880, to Nov. 17, 1882.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OF THE CIRCUIT AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

William T. Brown, Nov. 17, 1882, to Nov. 17, 1884.¹

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John T. Morrison, Oct. 25, 1852, to Oct. 24, 1854.
 Jonathan W. Gordon, Oct. 24, 1854, to Jan. 30, 1856. Resigned.
 Richard J. Ryan, Jan. 20, 1856, to Oct. 28, 1856.
 John S. Tarkington, Oct. 28, 1856, to Oct. 28, 1858.
 James N. Sweetser, Oct. 28, 1858, to Oct. 26, 1860.
 John C. Buffkin, Oct. 26, 1860, to Nov. 1, 1864.
 William W. Woolen, Nov. 1, 1864, to Nov. 2, 1868.
 William Irvin, Nov. 2, 1868, to Nov. 2, 1870.
 David V. Burns, Nov. 2, 1870, to Nov. 2, 1872.
 Robert E. Smith, Nov. 2, 1872, till the court was abolished in May, 1873.

COUNTY BOARD OF JUSTICES.²

1824-25.

Prest., Joel Wright, May 11, 1822, Washington and Lawrence townships.
 William D. Rooker, May 11, 1822, Washington and Lawrence townships.
 John C. Hume, June 19, 1824, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, February, 1824, Wayne township.

¹ The prosecuting attorneys of the Circuit Court were replaced by those of the Criminal Court from 1865 to 1874. Then there was a prosecutor for each until 1882, when the offices were combined.

² The date in county boards of justices is the date of election always.

Abraham Hendricks, May 11, 1822, Wayne township. Removed from township.
 William Logan, Jan. 29, 1825, Wayne township.
 Joseph Beeler, Aug. 30, 1823, Decatur township.
 Peter Harmonson, May 11, 1822, Perry and Franklin townships.
 Henry D. Bell, Feb. 22, 1823, Perry and Franklin townships.
 Wilks Reagin, May 25, 1822, Centre and Warren townships.
 Obed Foote, May 25, 1822, Centre and Warren townships.
 Lismund Basye, May 25, 1822, Centre and Warren townships.

1825-26.

Prest., Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 Joel Wright, Washington and Lawrence townships. Resigned Sept. 5, 1825.
 William D. Rooker, Washington and Lawrence townships.
 Hiram Bacon, Oct. 1, 1825, Washington and Lawrence townships.
 John C. Hume, Pike township.
 Jacob Sheets, July 30, 1825, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, Wayne township.
 William Logan, Wayne township.
 Peter Harmonson, Perry and Franklin townships.
 Henry D. Bell, Perry and Franklin townships.
 Obed Foote, Centre township.
 Wilks Reagin, Centre township. Resigned April 15, 1826.
 Lismund Basye, Centre township.
 Caleb Scudder, June 3, 1826, Centre township.
 Rufus Jenison, June 3, 1826, Warren township.

1826-27.

Prest., Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 Joel Wright, July 2, 1827, Washington township.
 William D. Rooker, Washington township. Term expired.
 Hiram Bacon, Washington township.
 John C. Hume, Pike township. Resigned May 16, 1827.
 Jacob Sheets, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, Wayne township.
 William Logan, Wayne township.
 Peter Harmonson, Perry and Franklin townships.
 Henry D. Bell, Perry and Franklin townships.
 Obed Foote, June 2, 1827, Centre township. Re-elected.
 Lismund Basye, Centre township. Term expired.
 Henry Bradley, June 2, 1827, Centre township.
 Caleb Scudder, Centre township.
 Rufus Jenison, Warren township.
 Thomas North, Oct. 6, 1826, Lawrence township. Invalid.
 Peter Castetter, Dec. 2, 1826, Lawrence township.

1827-28.

Prest., Joel Wright, Washington township. Died.
 Hiram Bacon, Washington township.
 Edward Roberts, April 5, 1828, Washington township.
 Jacob Sheets, Pike township.
 Austin Davenport, July 28, 1827, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, Wayne township.
 William Logan, Wayne township.
 Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 Henry D. Bell, Perry township.
 Peter Harmonson, Perry township.
 Thomas Carle, April 5, 1828, Perry township.
 James Greer, Oct. 6, 1827, Franklin township.
 Rufus Jenison, Warren township.
 Peter Castetter, Lawrence township.
 Obed Foote, Centre township.
 Henry Bradley, Centre township.
 Caleb Scudder, Centre township.

1828-29.

Prest., Caleb Soudder, Centre township.
 Obed Foote, Centre township.
 Henry Bradley, Centre township.
 Hiram Bacon, Washington township. Resigned Jan. 4, 1830.
 Edward Roberts, Washington township.
 Jacob Sheets, Pike township.
 Austin Davenport, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, March 28, 1829, Wayne township. Re-elected.
 William Logan, Wayne township. Resigned Nov. 4, 1828.
 James Johnson, Dec. 6, 1828, Wayne township.
 Joseph Beeler, Dec. 30, 1828, Decatur township. Re-elected.
 Thomas Carle, Perry township.
 Henry D. Bell, Perry township.
 James Greer, Franklin township.
 Rufus Jenison, Warren township. Resigned Nov. 3, 1828.
 Henry Brady, Aug. 4, 1828, Warren township.
 Solomon Wells, Feb. 7, 1829, Warren township.
 Peter Castetter, Lawrence township.

1829-30.

Prest., Caleb Soudder, Centre township.
 Obed Foote, Centre township.
 Henry Bradley, Centre township.
 Edward Roberts, Washington township.
 Abraham Bowen, Jan. 30, 1830, Washington township.
 Jacob Sheets, Pike township. Resigned.
 Austin Davenport, Pike township. Resigned March 1, 1830.
 Zeph. Hollingsworth, Jan. 30, 1830, Pike township.
 William C. Robinson, Jan. 30, 1830, Pike township.
 Jesse Lane, March 20, 1830, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, Wayne township.
 James Johnson, Wayne township.
 Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 Thomas Carle, Perry township.
 Peyton Bristow, Oct. 1, 1829, Perry township.
 James Greer, Franklin township.
 Marine D. West, July 25, 1829, Franklin township.
 Henry Brady, Warren township.
 Solomon Wells, Warren township.
 Peter Castetter, Lawrence township.

1830-31.

Prest., Caleb Soudder, Centre township.
 Obed Foote, Centre township.
 Henry Bradley, Centre township.
 Edward Roberts, Washington township.
 Abraham Bowen, Washington township.
 William C. Robinson, Pike township.
 Zeph. Hollingsworth, Pike township. Resigned May 2, 1831.
 Jesse Lane, Pike township.
 Adam Wright, June 4, 1831, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, Wayne township.
 James Johnson, Wayne township.
 Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 Thomas Carle, Perry township. Died May, 1831.
 Peyton Bristow, Perry township.
 Thomas McFarland, May 28, 1831, Perry township.
 James Greer, Franklin township.
 Marine D. West, Franklin township. Removed May, 1831.
 Isaac Baylor, June 11, 1831, Franklin township.
 Henry Brady, Warren township.
 Solomon Wells, Warren township. Resigned Sept. 3, 1832.
 Peter Castetter, Lawrence township.
 John Bolander, Feb. 5, 1831, Lawrence township.

1831-32.

Prest., Caleb Soudder, Centre township.
 Obed Foote, Centre township.
 Henry Bradley, Centre township.
 Edward Roberts, Washington township.
 Abraham Bowen, Washington township.
 William C. Robinson, Pike township.
 Jesse Lane, Pike township.
 Adam Wright, Pike township.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, Wayne township.
 James Johnson, Wayne township.
 Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 James Epperson, April 2, 1832, Decatur township.
 Peyton Bristow, Perry township.
 Thomas McFarland, Perry township.
 James Greer, Franklin township.
 Isaac Baylor, Franklin township.
 Henry Brady, Warren township.
 Joshua Black, Aug. 13, 1831, Warren township.
 Peter Castetter, Lawrence township. Term expired in December, 1831.
 John Bolander, Lawrence township.
 William G. McIntosh, April 2, 1832, Lawrence township.

1835-36.

Prest., Caleb Soudder, Centre township.
 Henry Bradley, Feb. 2, 1833, Centre township.
 Wilks Reagin, Dec. 7, 1833, Centre township.
 Samuel Jenison, March 8, 1834, Centre township.
 James Epperson, Decatur township.
 Zimri Brown, Feb. 12, 1834, Decatur township.
 Joseph Beeler, Aug. 29, 1835, Decatur township.
 James Greer, Nov. 20, 1832, Franklin township.
 Isaac Baylor, Franklin township.
 Joseph Johnston, Dec. 1, 1832, Lawrence township.
 Daniel Shartz, April 1, 1835, Lawrence township.
 Jacob Smock, Feb. 1, 1834, Perry township.
 George Tomlinson, Oct. 4, 1834, Perry township.
 Smith Isaac, Oct. 4, 1834, Pike township.
 Nathaniel Bell, April 6, 1835, Pike township.
 Elias N. Shimer, Oct. 13, 1832, Warren township.
 Joseph S. Mix, Oct. 4, 1834, Warren township.
 Daniel R. Smith, Oct. 12, 1833, Washington township.
 Abraham Bowen, April 1, 1835, Washington township.
 James Johnson, Feb. 5, 1834, Wayne township.
 James W. Johnston, May 6, 1834, Wayne township.
 Allen Jennings, May 6, 1834, Wayne township.

1836-37.

Prest., Henry Bradley, Centre township.
 Caleb Soudder, Aug. 27, 1836, Centre township.
 Wilks Reagin, Centre township.
 Samuel Jenison, Centre township.
 Thomas M. Weaver, Oct. 2, 1836, Centre township.
 Joshua Stevens, April 3, 1837, Centre township.
 Joseph Beeler, Decatur township.
 Zimri Brown, Decatur township.
 Noah Reagan, Oct. 1, 1836, Decatur township.
 Jesse Grace, Dec. 24, 1836, Decatur township.
 James Greer, Franklin township.
 Isaac Baylor, June 25, 1836, Franklin township.
 Benjamin Morgan, April 4, 1836, Franklin township.
 Joseph Johnston, Lawrence township.
 Daniel Shartz, Lawrence township.
 Jacob Smock, Perry township.
 George Tomlinson, Perry township.

Smith Isaac, Pike township.
 Nathaniel Bell, Pike township.
 Elias N. Shimer, Warren township.
 Joseph S. Mix, Warren township.
 James P. Hanna, May 28, 1836, Warren township.
 Lyman Carpenter, Oct. 4, 1836, Warren township.
 Daniel R. Smith, Washington township.
 Abraham Bowen, Washington township.
 John R. Anderson, Nov. 20, 1836, Washington township.
 James Johnson, Wayne township.
 James W. Johnston, Wayne township.
 Allen Jennings, Wayne township.

CHAPTER XX.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ALTHOUGH the city of Indianapolis covers but about twelve of the forty-two sections in Centre township, the history of the city is so largely that of the township that there is little to say of the latter that will not be a repetition. The settlements which have become little towns are merely the natural accretions of residence about a factory or mill, or an industry of some kind that belongs to the city, and they are really as much a part of it as the squares cornering on the Circle. What history and business they have independently can be soon told. The township was associated with Warren from its first organization, in the spring of 1822, to the 1st of May, 1826, and the records called the combination Centre-Warren township. After this separation the township and the town were one till the independent organization of the latter, Sept. 3, 1832. Then the outside area began to have a little consciousness of a legal existence. It has never had much more. The population in 1880 was five thousand five hundred and ninety-two, and is probably seven thousand now. Of this number, Brightwood contains six hundred and seventy-nine, part of Irvington eighty-nine, and Woodruff Place twenty. The population of West Indianapolis, formerly Belmont, is not stated, as the town was not organized when the census was taken. Haughsville is in Wayne township, and Brookside and Indianola belong to the city, and North Indianapolis is not organized. So there is no way to learn accurately the distribution of this outside population.

There are four divisions of the surrounding area. Washington and Meridian Streets are the dividing lines, and all inside of the city limits is taken off, leaving a rim of territory round each quarter of the city in the corners. Each of these sections is divided into two precincts for voting purposes. Each is a road district, and has its own supervisor, under the general supervision of the township trustee. There are thirteen schools in these four sections, with about thirty teachers. Two of these are colored schools,—No. 11, in the northeast, and No. 5, in the southeast. A colored class is taught in No. 10, North Indianapolis. In Nos. 7 and 4 a German school is maintained in connection with the regular schools; that is, such portions of each school as wish to study German, or to pursue their general studies in that language, are given the services of a teacher, who separates them temporarily from the others and gives them instruction as he would do if they had a school wholly to themselves. The German language is studied by a number of the colored pupils at No. 10 and other schools. Teachers' institutes are held monthly to assist the teachers by discussions of subjects connected with their occupation.

The churches are not numerous in these outlying sections. The city is so convenient and so much more likely, as a rule, to have a more interesting class of services, that the church attendance of a considerable portion of the township is taken to the city, to the damage of the home influence and the depreciation of church property. There are two churches at Brightwood, one Catholic and one Methodist; one in Belmont, or used to be; and one that may be still kept up on the Shelbyville road, near the McLaughlin place, the religious training-school of Rev. Greenly H. McLaughlin, one of the few now living who can remember Indianapolis from the year it was laid out until to-day.

In the chapter on "Charities" is a statement by the township trustee of the pauper account during the first month of this year. The total payments on this account are nearly eighteen hundred dollars, or at the rate of over twenty-one thousand dollars a year. This, the trustee says, is an unfair indication. The pauper expense of January was double that of the

average monthly outlay. The year's total will not reach ten thousand dollars. During the winter of 1874-75 there were eighteen hundred persons, many with families, supported by the township, and the annual outlay was four times what it is now. But that was the worst season for the extent of pauperism ever known in this country. The township trustee takes care of several abandoned or abused children in the course of the year at the different asylums.

The following is a list of officers of Centre township from its formation in 1822 to the present time, viz. :

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wilks Reagin, June 14, 1822, to April 15, 1826; resigned.
 Lismund Basye, June 14, 1822, to June 7, 1827.
 Obed Foote, June 14, 1822, to June 7, 1827.
 Caleb Scudder, June 14, 1826, to June 14, 1831.
 Obed Foote, June 13, 1827, to June 12, 1832.
 Henry Bradley, June 13, 1827, to June 12, 1832.
 Caleb Scudder, June 27, 1831, to June 18, 1836.
 Henry Bradley, Feb. 13, 1833, to Feb. 13, 1838.
 Obed Foote, Feb. 13, 1833, to November, 1833; died.
 James Wingate, Feb. 13, 1833, to January, 1834; died.
 Wilks Reagin, Dec. 17, 1833, to August, 1836; removed.
 Samuel Jenison, March 11, 1834, to March 25, 1837; resigned.
 Caleb Scudder, Sept. 19, 1836, to Sept. 19, 1841.
 Thomas M. Weaver, Nov. 1, 1836, to July 12, 1841; resigned.
 Joshua Stevens, April 6, 1837, to April 6, 1842.
 John L. Ketcham, April 11, 1838, to June 2, 1842; resigned.
 Joseph A. Levy, Aug. 13, 1841, to Aug. 13, 1846.
 William Sullivan, Oct. 6, 1841, to Nov. 1, 1867.
 Joshua Stevens, April 8, 1842, to April 8, 1852.
 William Campbell, Aug. 10, 1842, to Dec. 9, 1845; resigned.
 James G. Jordan, Jan. 27, 1846, to Sept. 28, 1848; resigned.
 Caleb Scudder, Aug. 14, 1846, to Aug. 14, 1851.
 James McCready, April 11, 1850, to May 6, 1854; resigned.
 Charles Fisher, Aug. 18, 1851, to Nov. 1, 1875.
 Christopher G. Werbe, April 20, 1852, to April 20, 1856.
 John Saltmarsh, May 5, 1855, to May 3, 1859.
 Charles Coulon, April 21, 1856, to April 20, 1860.
 Andrew Curtis, May 3, 1859, to May 3, 1863.
 Frederic Stein, April 20, 1860, to April 20, 1864.
 Oscar H. Kendrick, May 3, 1863, to Dec. 1, 1864; resigned.
 Charles Coulon, April 20, 1864, to April 20, 1868.
 Alexander G. Wallace, April 18, 1865, to April 17, 1869.
 Andrew Curtis, April 13, 1867, to April 13, 1871.
 Charles Secrest, Nov. 1, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1871.
 Charles Fred. Doepfner, April 20, 1868, to Dec. 30, 1870; resigned.
 Henry H. Bogges, Nov. 9, 1869, to Oct. 19, 1872; resigned.
 William Dietrichs, Feb. 22, 1871, to April 18, 1876.

Peter Smock, April 13, 1871, to April 13, 1875.
 John G. Smith, Nov. 1, 1871, to April 9, 1875; resigned.
 William H. Schmitts, Oct. 21, 1872, to Oct. 21, 1876.
 Christopher C. Glass, Oct. 24, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1878.
 Abel Catterson, April 9, 1875, to June 20, 1878; resigned.
 Thomas P. Miller, April 13, 1875, to April 13, 1879.
 Luke Walpole, Nov. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1879.
 William C. Newcomb, Oct. 23, 1876, to Oct. 23, 1880.
 David K. Miner, Oct. 25, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 Willis W. Wright, Jan. 13, 1877, to April 9, 1878.
 William Whitney, April 9, 1878, to April 9, 1882.
 Willis W. Wright, June 20, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1879.
 Theodore W. Pease, Oct. 24, 1878, to Oct. 24, 1882.
 Marquis L. Johnson, April 13, 1879, to April 13, 1882; resigned.

George M. Seibert, Nov. 1, 1879, to Nov. 1, 1883.
 John W. Thompson, Nov. 1, 1879, to Nov. 1, 1883.
 William H. Schmitts, Nov. 12, 1880, to April 13, 1882.
 John C. Woodard, Oct. 23, 1880, to Oct. 23, 1884.
 John M. Johnston, April 13, 1882, to April 13, 1886.
 Patrick Bennett, July 8, 1882, to Oct. 11, 1882; resigned.
 David K. Miner, July 10, 1882, to June 20, 1883; resigned.
 Charles B. Feibleman, July 10, 1882, to April 17, 1884.
 Theodore W. Pease, Sept. 20, 1882, to April 17, 1884.
 Christopher C. Glass, Oct. 11, 1882, to April 17, 1884.
 Luke Walpole, Oct. 24, 1882, to Oct. 24, 1886.
 John C. Hoss, June 21, 1883, to April 15, 1886.

TRUSTEES.

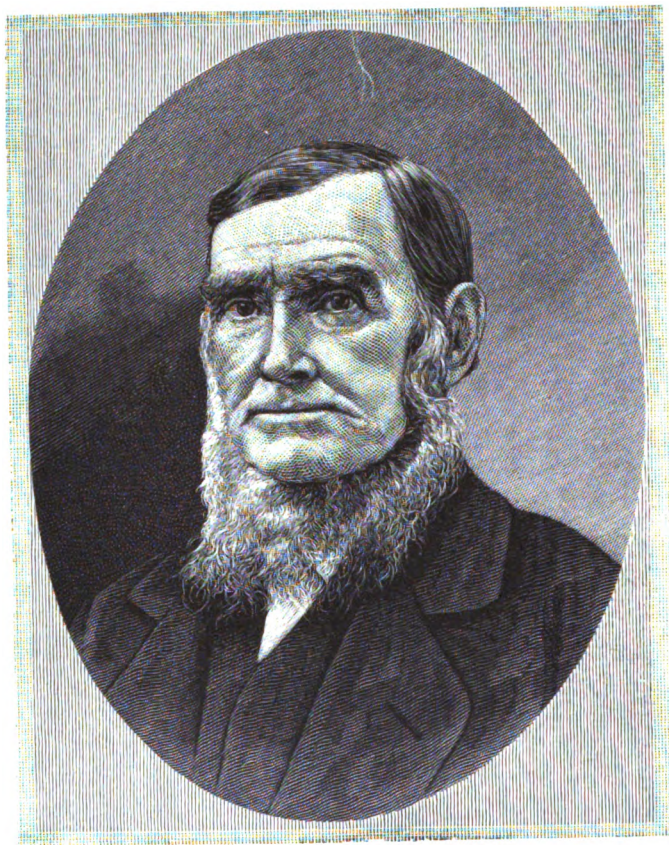
Jacob Newman, April 14, 1859, to April 13, 1861.
 James Turner, April 13, 1861, to June 13, 1864.
 James W. Brown, June 13, 1864, to June 29, 1864.
 Joshua M. W. Langsdale, June 29, 1864, to — 1867.
 Cyrus C. Heizer, — 1867, to Oct. 18, 1872.
 Charles John, Oct. 18, 1872, to Oct. 22, 1874.
 Michael Doherty, Oct. 22, 1874, to Oct. 20, 1876.
 W. Smith King, Oct. 20, 1876, to April 14, 1880.
 Alonzo B. Harvey, April 14, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 Ernest Kitz, April 14, 1882, for two years.

ASSESSORS.

Henry Bradley, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 7, 1828.
 James F. N. Bradley, Jan. 7, 1828, to Jan. 3, 1831.
 Daniel R. Smith, Jan. 3, 1831, to Jan. 2, 1832.
 Butler K. Smith, Jan. 2, 1832, to Jan. 7, 1833.
 John W. Reding, Jan. 7, 1833, to Jan. 5, 1835.
 Elias N. Shimer, Jan. 5, 1835, to May 5, 1835.
 Morris Bennett, May 5, 1835, to Jan. 4, 1836.
 Charles J. Hand, Jan. 4, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
 Morris Bennett, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1838.
 Peter Winchell, Jan. 1, 1838, to Jan. 7, 1839.
 John M. Wilson, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.
 Robert Hanna, Jan. 6, 1840, to Jan. 4, 1841.
 Benjamin G. Yates, Jan. 4, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 John Taffe, Dec. 21, 1852, to Feb. 6, 1854.



Samuel Barby



John Moore

John D. Thorpe, Feb. 6, 1854, to April 7, 1855.
 John B. Stumph, April 7, 1855, to Dec. 13, 1855.
 John C. Baker, Dec. 13, 1855, to Nov. 29, 1856.
 Andrew Curtis, Nov. 29, 1856, to Oct. 25, 1858.
 Oscar H. Kendrick, Oct. 25, 1858, to Nov. 22, 1860.
 Leonidas M. Phipps, Nov. 22, 1860, to Nov. 1, 1866.
 William C. Phipps, Oct. 24, 1864, to April 3, 1868.
 John Reynolds, April 3, 1868, to Oct. 26, 1870.
 David W. Brouse, Oct. 26, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 David W. Brouse, March 17, 1875, to April 12, 1880.
 Bernard Raw, April 12, 1880, to April 10, 1882.
 Thomas B. Messick, April 10, 1882, to April 10, 1884.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL CANBY.

Samuel Canby, whose ancestors were of English extraction, was the son of Dr. Benjamin H. Canby and his wife, Sarah Taylor, of Virginia. He was born in Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., on the 12th of April, 1800. Here his early years were spent in the pursuit of such educational advantages as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. On attaining the years of manhood he removed with the family to Boone County, Ky., where his father purchased a farm on the banks of the Ohio River, at East Bend, Bacon Co., and was assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the land by his son. Samuel Canby was married, in April, 1827, to Miss Elizabeth De Pew, of Boone County, Ky., granddaughter of John De Pew, who emigrated from England and settled in Virginia. The latter had eight children, of whom Abram, the father of Mrs. Canby, married Mildred Sebree, whose parents were John and Mildred Johnson Sebree. The former was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at the siege of Yorktown. He was the companion of Gen. George Rogers Clark in his expedition against the British posts in the West. In 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Canby removed to Marion County, Ind., in company with an uncle, John H. Canby, a gentleman of the old school, who possessed ample means, and had many years before retired from business. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and much esteemed for his many Christian virtues. His death occurred Feb. 8, 1844,

at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Canby located upon a farm in Centre township, two miles from the city of Indianapolis, where they continued the congenial pursuits of the agriculturist during the former's lifetime. Mr. Canby enjoyed the reputation of being a model farmer, and one of the most successful in the county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Canby was the seat of a generous hospitality, and proverbial for the welcome and good cheer afforded alike to guest or traveler. In politics the subject of this sketch was a Democrat, though his innate modesty and the demands of his private business alike prevented active participation in the political events of the day. He was reared in the Quaker faith, and with his wife became a member of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis. Mr. Canby, in 1874, erected a spacious dwelling in the latter city, to which he removed on its completion. He survived this change of residence but two weeks, and died on the 16th of October, 1874. His remains are interred in the beautiful Crown Hill Cemetery. His widow, with her sister, Miss De Pew, now occupies the city home. Mrs. Mildred De Pew, the mother of Mrs. Canby, died at the home of her daughter at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. She was a lady of genial nature, great force of character, and remarkable Christian faith.

JOHN MOORE.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Moore emigrated when a young man from Scotland to Ireland, where he married a Miss Reid and had children,—John, William, Thomas, Christopher, James, Catherine (Mrs. William Humphrey), Eleanor (Mrs. Robert Roe), Peggy (Mrs. Jesse Roe), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Keyes). Mr. Moore resided in County Donegal, Ireland, where he was employed in the cultivation and improvement of a farm. His son Thomas was born in County Donegal, and married Miss Catherine Guthrie, daughter of John Guthrie, of County Fermanagh, Ireland, who was also of Irish descent. The children of Thomas and Catherine Moore are John, Thomas, Mary (Mrs.

Henry Bowser), Margaret (Mrs. Charles Clendenning), Isabel J. (Mrs. R. A. Yoke), Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert Roe), Catherine (Mrs. Edward Thomas), and Eleanor (Mrs. Hampton Kelly). Mr. and Mrs. Moore were attracted by the superior advantages America offered the working classes, and left their native land in 1824 for its hospitable shores. Mrs. Moore's death occurred in Pennsylvania, *en route* for Ohio, where the family soon after settled. In 1831 Mr. Moore removed to Marion County, Ind., where his death occurred Jan. 8, 1838. John Moore, his son, was born Nov. 8, 1806, in County Farmanagh, Ireland, and at the age of eighteen emigrated with his parents to America. His educational opportunities were limited, his early years having been devoted chiefly to labor. He engaged in Ohio with his father in clearing land and farming, and on becoming a resident of Marion County, in 1831, sought work upon the public improvements, and also busied himself at farming. He was, on the 19th of September, 1833, married to Miss Sarah Bowser, daughter of Henry Bowser, of Marion County. Their children are Thomas H., William, Hannah, Ritchison, Isabel (Mrs. J. W. Yoke), John O., Catherine, Mary E. H., Joseph A., and three who are deceased. Mr. Moore, in 1839, removed to his present home, and has there continued farming until the present time. He has devoted his energies entirely to the improvement of his land, and given little attention to the affairs of more general interest. He was formerly a Whig in politics, and subsequently gave his vote to the Republican party, though he has never accepted or desired office. He is in religion a Methodist, and member of the Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Moore celebrated their golden wedding on the 19th of September, 1883, on which interesting occasion there were present nine children and eleven grandchildren, who offered their affectionate congratulations to this venerable couple.

THOMAS MOORE.

Thomas Moore is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, where his birth occurred on the 6th of Au-

gust, 1808. At the age of sixteen his parents determined to emigrate to America, there being at that time few avenues to advancement or independence open to the poorer classes in Ireland, while the New World offered unlimited possibilities to the industrious and ambitious foreigner. After a brief sojourn in Washington, Pa., Mr. Moore and his family removed to the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1831 made Thomas Moore's present farm, in Marion County, Ind., their permanent abode, where the father died on the 8th of January, 1838. The education Thomas received in his youth was necessarily limited, but sufficient knowledge of the rudiments was obtained to be of service in his subsequent career. His first employment in Indiana was in connection with public improvements and the construction of roads. This was continued for a period, when Mr. Moore engaged in the transportation of goods from Cincinnati for the merchants of Indianapolis, and also became a successful farmer, making this the business of his life. His industry, application to the work in hand, and discretion in the management of his varied interests have received their reward in a competency which is now enjoyed in his declining years. Mr. Moore was married, in January, 1832, to Miss Catherine, daughter of William Moore, who resided near Zanesville, Ohio. Her death occurred June 29, 1867. Their children are three daughters, —Jane (deceased), Mary Ann (Mrs. George Langsdale, who died in Texas in April, 1880), and Margaret J. (Mrs. Wilmer Christian, of Indianapolis). Mr. Moore has always been in his political predilections a consistent Democrat, though not active as a politician and without ambition for the honors of office. The Moore family are of Scotch-Irish lineage, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch having married a Miss Reid, to whom were born nine children. Their son Thomas, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, married Miss Catherine Guthrie, of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and had two sons and six daughters. The sons, John and Thomas, are represented by portraits in this work.





E. J. Howland

ELISHA J. HOWLAND.

Mr. Howland is of English extraction, and the grandson of Elisha Howland, who was a native of Rhode Island, and when seventeen years of age emigrated to Saratoga County, N. Y. He married a Miss Powell and had six children, all of whom survive, with the exception of Powell, who was born Oct. 16, 1799, in Saratoga County, and removed to Indiana in 1839. He married, in 1818, Miss Tamma Morris, of Saratoga County, and in 1823, Miss Mahala Thurber. To the first marriage were born two children, and to the second five, among whom was Elisha J., whose birth occurred in Saratoga County, Nov. 30, 1826, where he remained until thirteen years of age. He then with his father removed to Indiana, and was until eighteen years of age a pupil of the public school, after which for two years he enjoyed the advantages of the Marion County Seminary, in Indianapolis. His attention was then turned to the cultivation of the homestead farm, a part of which became his by division on attaining his majority. He has since that time continued farming of a general character, combined with stock-raising, and has met with success in his vocation. He shares his father's love of horticultural pursuits, and has devoted much time and attention to the subject. He is a member of both the State and County Horticultural Societies. In politics Mr. Howland is an ardent Democrat, and was in 1882 elected to the State Legislature, where he served on the committees on Reformatory Institutions and Fees and Salaries, and was chairman of the former. He has ever manifested much public spirit, been active in the furtherance of all public improvements, and the promoter of various schemes for the welfare of the county of his residence and the good of the public. Mr. Howland was married, in 1851, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Nineveh Berry, one of the earliest settlers in the State, who was born in Clark County, and removed to Anderson, Madison Co., before the government survey was made. He held many prominent offices, and was one of the original surveyors who laid out the lands of the State in behalf of the government. His death occurred Aug. 17, 1883, in his eightieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Howland

have children,—Charles B., Elizabeth M., James E., Margaret M., Julia H., and one who died in childhood. He was a member of the Ebenezer English Lutheran Church, in which he has been both an elder and a deacon. Mrs. Howland is also a member of the same church.

JOHN G. BROWN.

John G. Brown, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Charleston, S. C., June 23, 1785. He received in youth a fair English education, and in early manhood emigrated to Kentucky. He was, on the 17th of October, 1810, married to Eliza M. Barnett, to whom were born four children,—Juliet D., Eliza Jane (Mrs. L. W. Monson), Emeline A. (Mrs. J. L. Mothershead), and Alexander M. Mrs. Brown died in September, 1820, and he was again married in October, 1821, to Mrs. Mary C. Todd, *née* Winston, who was of English lineage and the daughter of James Winston, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Sarah. Mrs. Brown was born in Louisa County, Va., in 1791, and was a lady of much refinement and culture. On her marriage to Mr. Brown she was the widow of Dr. Henry Todd, of Bourbon County, Ky. Her death occurred in May, 1859. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are Mary T. (Mrs. Stephen D. Tomlinson), James Winston, Margaret M. (Mrs. W. T. Sproule), and Caroline S. James W. and Margaret M. are the only survivors of all Mr. Brown's children, the former having come, when but eighteen months old, with his father to Indianapolis. He is consequently among its earliest settlers.

Mr. Brown, while a resident of Kentucky, engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, which business was continued until his removal to Indiana in the fall of 1825. His strong convictions on the slavery question induced his removal from Kentucky. Believing that all men were created free and equal and entitled to the blessings that freedom confers, both he and Mrs. Brown liberated their slaves and removed to a free State. About the year 1830 he formed a copartnership with W. H. Morrison for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business, which was continued until his death, with the addi-

tional interest involved in the cultivation of a farm in the suburbs. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, though content to let others share the labors and honors of office. He was a zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, in which he was an elder and one of its most active workers. All measures for the advancement of morality and the furtherance of the best interests of society found in Mr. Brown a warm supporter and friend, though feeble health prevented active participation in works of philanthropy. His death occurred in May, 1838, in his fifty-third year.

LEVI AYRES.

The Ayres family are of Welsh extraction, the grandfather of Levi Ayres having been John Ayres, a Revolutionary patriot, who was taken prisoner by the enemy and confined in the noted prison-ship lying in New York harbor, where he remained until released by the suspension of hostilities. He was a blacksmith, and in that capacity proved invaluable to the enemy, who refused to exchange him. He married Miss Susanna Jarman, and had children, among whom was John, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, born in 1777, in Cumberland County, N. J., the residence of his father, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Margaret Pawner, the daughter of Asher Pawner, who was reared in the Quaker faith. The children of John and Margaret Ayres are Levi, Reuben, George, Charles, Richard, John, and Mary Jane (Mrs. Ebenezer Woodruff). The death of Mr. Ayres occurred in 1847, and that of his wife the same year. Their son Levi was born on the 3d of September, 1808, in Cumberland County, N. J. His early life was spent upon the farm, and such education obtained as was possible in the common schools of the neighborhood, after which, for two successive winters, he engaged in teaching, meanwhile during the remainder of the year aiding in the labor of the farm. In 1832 he removed to Indiana, and settled for one year in Franklin County, after which he resided in Vicksburg, Miss., and for three

years pursued the trade of a painter. In 1836 he returned to Franklin County and became owner of a farm. He was, in 1840, married to Jane C., daughter of Alexander and Rachel Cregmile, of Franklin County, Ind. Their children are John T., deceased; R. Jennie, deceased; Alexander C., a practicing lawyer in Indianapolis; Franklin, a farmer; Levi P., a farmer, and two who died in infancy. Alexander C. and Levi P. are graduates of Butler University. Mr. Ayres during the two successive winters following his advent in Indiana engaged in teaching, the remainder of his life having been devoted to the cultivation of his lands. In 1858 he removed to Centre township, Marion Co., his present residence.

He has been, as a Democrat, actively identified with politics, and in Franklin County served as inspector of elections, justice of the peace, county commissioner for two terms, and as a member of the State Legislature in 1858. He is a charter member of Mount Carmel Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and also member of the Brookville Chapter. Mrs. Ayres and her family were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Ayres is a supporter.

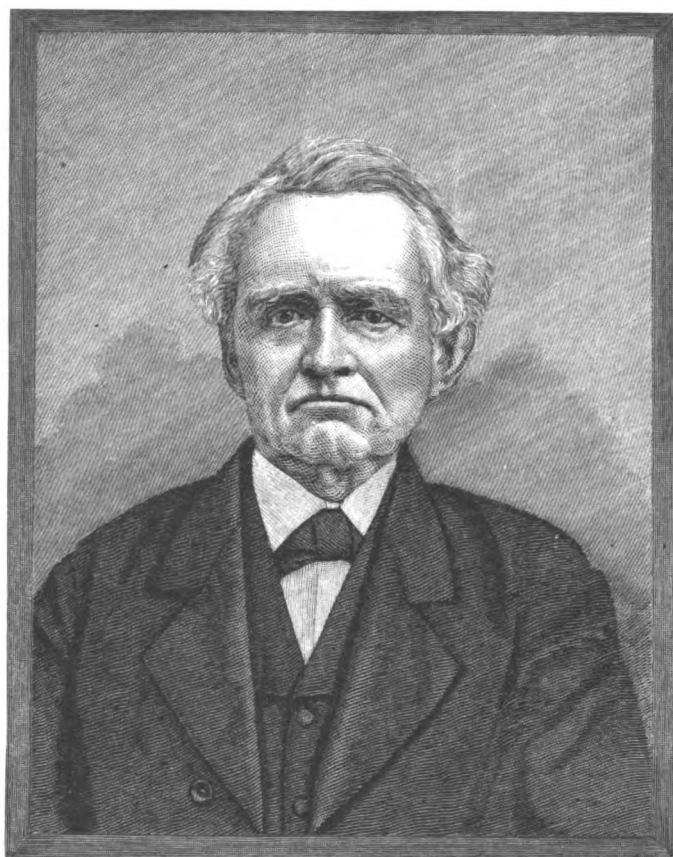
CHAPTER XXI.

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township, named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur, is the extreme southwestern township of Marion County. It is bounded on the north by Wayne and, for a very short distance, by Centre township; on the east by White River, which marks the boundary against Perry township; on the south by Morgan County; and on the west by Hendricks County. The population of Decatur, as shown by the returns of the United States census of 1880, was then sixteen hundred and forty-seven.

Originally the territory of the township was very heavily timbered with black walnut, poplar, the different varieties of oak, blue and gray ash, beech,

¹ By Fielding Beeler, Esq.



Levi Ayres

sugar-tree, red and white elm, and hackberry, and on the bottom-lands sycamore, buttonwood, soft maple, buckeye, paw-paw, and in early times spice-wood and prickly ash. The heavy timber was a great drawback in the early settlement, requiring a great amount of very hard labor to clear the land sufficiently to furnish the settlers with bread and feed for their stock, though the stock usually required (or at least received) but little feed, subsisting largely on the "range," while hogs lived and were fattened on the mast,—acorns, beechnuts, hickory-nuts, etc. The land was at first cleared of the grubs, logs, and smaller trees, and the large ones "deadened," as it was termed, by girdling, and thus the clearing was sometimes many years in being completed. As years passed on and the clearings extended, the custom of deadening all timber, where the land was intended to be cleared, was introduced.

The streams of the township are the White River, which forms its entire eastern boundary; Eagle Creek, a tributary which enters the river at the extreme northeast corner of the township; and a number of smaller and unimportant creeks and runs, which flow through Decatur southeastwardly to their junction with the White River. The surface of the township is sufficiently rolling to admit of good and easy drainage of the lands. There are in the township two considerable elevations of ground, one known as Marr's Hill, near the residence of Patrick Harman, the other as Spring Valley Hill, owned jointly by Mr. Elijah Wilson and Isaac B. Dewees, Esq. It is an isolated point or knob, rising one hundred and forty feet or more above the general level of the surrounding country, and two hundred feet or more above the level of the river, which is nearly a quarter of a mile east. From this point, when the air is clear, an extended view may be had of the surrounding country, including the buildings of the insane asylum, the spires and many of the highest buildings in the city of Indianapolis, and even Crown Hill, north of the city, and fully twelve miles from the point of observation.

The lands of the township consist of a variety of soils; alluvial or bottom, along the valley of White River; second bottom underlaid with gravel; and

upland, of which the soil is underlaid with clay. All the soil of the township, with proper cultivation, produces largely of cereals, vegetables, clover, timothy, and blue grass, for all of which crops it equals the best in the county or State.

In the first settlement of the township the large yellow and spotted rattlesnakes were numerous, and the cause of much terror among the settlers. Cattle and other animals were frequently bitten, and died from the effects of the poison, though there is no account of any person having died from that cause. During the fall of 1824 some of the settlers became convinced that the reptiles had a den in the vicinity of what is now the village of Valley Mills, and in the following spring a close watch was kept for their appearance in that locality. On one of the earliest of the warm days their den was discovered by John Kenworthy, and the inhabitants of the neighboring settlements were notified of the fact. The able-bodied men of the region for several miles around gathered at the place, and with mattocks, shovels, spades, and hoes proceeded to dislodge and slay the serpents. Their den was in the side of a ravine on the land of Isaac Hawkins, now owned and occupied by William Sanders, about a half-mile east of Valley Mills Station of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railway. One hundred and seven rattlesnakes were killed (most of them of large size), besides a number of other and less venomous snakes. This general slaughter of the reptiles seemed to almost entirely rid the township of them, as but few were seen afterwards, most of them, however, in the vicinity of Valley Mills and near the high bluffs along White River. A few of the black variety, known as the prairie rattlesnake, were found around the bog prairie, situated partly in Decatur and partly in Wayne townships, until quite recently, but now they appear to have been exterminated. Many years ago Ira Plummer was bitten (while gathering hazel-nuts) by a snake of this kind, but survived and recovered wholly through the efficacy (as was said) of whiskey and a tea made of blue-ash bark.

Decatur, like the other townships of the county, was set off and erected into a separate township by the board of county commissioners, April 16, 1822, and on the same date it was, by the same authority,

joined with Perry and Franklin townships for organization and the election of justices of the peace, for the reason that none of the three contained a sufficient number of inhabitants for such organization. This arrangement continued until Aug. 12, 1823, when the commissioners ordered "that Decatur township be stricken off from Perry and Franklin townships, and form from this date a separate and independent township of this county, in every respect as if it had never been attached to the said townships of Perry and Franklin;" and the board assigned one justice of the peace to be elected for the township of Decatur, at an election ordered to be held at the house of John Thompson, on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1823, John Thompson to be inspector of the said election.

The following is a list of justices and township officers of Decatur from its erection to the present time, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Peter Harmonson, June 28, 1822, to Aug. 30, 1823 (for townships of Decatur, Perry, and Franklin, until their separation).
 Joseph Beeler, Nov. 3, 1823, to Oct. 8, 1828.
 Joseph Beeler, Jan. 5, 1829, to Jan. 5, 1834.
 James Epperson, May 7, 1832, to Aug. 1, 1835; died.
 Zimri Brown, Feb. 25, 1834, to Sept. 1, 1836; resigned.
 Joseph Beeler, Sept. 21, 1835, to Sept. 21, 1840.
 Noah Reagan, Nov. 1, 1836, to Nov. 23, 1836; resigned.
 Jesse Grace, Jan. 14, 1837, to Jan. 14, 1842.
 Young Em. R. Wilson, Feb. 23, 1839, to Feb. 23, 1844.
 Zadock Jackson, Dec. 25, 1840, to Dec. 22, 1845.
 John S. Hall, Feb. 19, 1842, to Feb. 19, 1847.
 Young Em. R. Wilson, May 11, 1844, to July, 8, 1845; resigned.
 Noah McCreery, Aug. 27, 1845, to Aug. 27, 1850.
 William Mendenhall, Dec. 22, 1845, to Dec. 22, 1850.
 Joseph Beeler, Feb. 19, 1847, to Feb. 19, 1852.
 John Burris, Dec. 26, 1850, to May 3, 1859.
 Jesse Price, Nov. 8, 1851, to Oct. 9, 1852; resigned.
 Lewis George, April 24, 1858, to May 24, 1859; resigned.
 Gurdon C. Johnson, July 19, 1859, to July 19, 1867.
 Thomas Mendenhall, April 19, 1864, to April 13, 1866; resigned.
 John S. Walker, April 17, 1866, to Sept. 12, 1866; resigned.
 Thomas R. Cook, Nov. 9, 1866, to Nov. 9, 1870.
 John M. Ritter, April 26, 1869, to April 16, 1873.
 David W. Compton, Nov. 9, 1870, to Oct. 18, 1872; resigned.
 James S. Wall, Oct. 24, 1874, to April 17, 1882; removed.
 Isaac B. Dewees, Oct. 24, 1878, to Oct. 24, 1882.
 John D. Haworth, June 12, 1880, to April 15, 1886.
 Charles F. Allen, April 17, 1882, to Oct. 24, 1886.

TRUSTEES.

Martin Searly, April 9, 1859, to April 9, 1860.
 Josiah Russell, April 9, 1860, to April 19, 1862.
 Jackson L. Jessup, April 19, 1862, to Oct. 10, 1867.
 John W. Billingsley, Oct. 10, 1867, to Oct. 23, 1872.
 Jacob Horner, Oct. 23, 1872, to Oct. 26, 1874.
 Noah McCreery, Oct. 26, 1874, to April 14, 1882.
 Thomas N. Janeway, April 14, 1882, for two years.

ASSESSORS.

Demas L. McFarland, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 7, 1828.
 Cader Carter, Jan. 7, 1828, to Jan. 4, 1830.
 Jesse Wright, Jan. 4, 1830, to Jan. 2, 1832.
 John P. Clark, Jan. 2, 1832, to Jan. 7, 1833.
 Adam Wright, Jan. 7, 1833, to Jan. 6, 1834.
 Aaron Wright, Jan. 6, 1834, to May 5, 1835.
 James M. Bailey, May 5, 1834, to May 5, 1835.
 Zimri Brown, May 5, 1835, to Jan. 4, 1836.
 Demas L. McFarland, Jan. 4, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
 Abram H. Dawson, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1838.
 Jesse Grace, Jan. 1, 1838, to Jan. 7, 1839.
 Grimes Dryden, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 4, 1841.
 Aaron Wright, Jan. 4, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 Joseph Cook, Dec. 21, 1852, to Dec. 8, 1854.
 Isaac Hawkins, Dec. 8, 1854, to Feb. 5, 1855.
 Eli Sanders, Feb. 9, 1855, to Dec. 13, 1856.
 John S. Rabb, Dec. 13, 1856, to March 12, 1857.
 Jesse Price, March 12, 1857, to Dec. 12, 1858.
 Abner Mills, Dec. 12, 1858, to Nov. 22, 1872.
 John Ellis, Nov. 22, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 Jesse W. Reagan, March 22, 1875, to Dec. 26, 1876.
 John W. Ellis, Dec. 26, 1876, to April 13, 1880.
 Edward C. Forest, April 13, 1880, to April 13, 1884.

This township, as originally set off and erected by the commissioners in 1822, contained forty-two sections of land, being in size six miles from north to south, and seven miles east and west, its eastern line being a continuation of the line between the townships of Centre and Wayne, thus bringing into Decatur a strip of land lying east of the White River, and between that stream and the township of Perry, the strip having an average width of about two miles, and embracing about twelve sections of land. This continued to be included in Decatur township until the 7th of January, 1833, when, upon petition by citizens of Decatur township, it was ordered by the board of justices "that all the part of Decatur township lying on the east side of White River be attached to and hereafter form a part of Perry township." By this action the White River was established as the

line between Decatur and Perry, and has remained as such to the present time.

The earliest settlements in Decatur were generally made in the vicinity of the White River, and near springs, with which the township abounds, especially along the higher lands near the river. In the government sales of lands this consideration had much to do in deciding the location and purchase of different tracts. The first settlements were made in 1821,—possibly two or three came as early as the fall of 1820,—but who was the first settler who came to make his permanent home within the territory that soon afterwards became Decatur township cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained. Among the first, however, were the Dollarhides, David Kime, Charles and Joseph Beeler, Demas L. McFarland, John Thompson, Jesse Wright, and John, James, Edward, Eli, and Jacob Sulgrove on the west side of the river, and Martin D. Bush, Emanuel Glimpse, and the Myers and Monday families on the east side of the stream, in that part of the township which was transferred to the jurisdiction of Perry in 1833, as before mentioned.

Joseph Beeler was one of the earliest settlers in Decatur, as he was also for a period of almost thirty years (from his settlement here to his death) one of the most prominent and respected men of the township. He was born in April, 1797, in a block-house which was built for defense against Indians in what is now Ohio County, W. Va. The block-house was surrounded by a stockade work which was called "Beeler's Fort," or "Beeler's Station," his father being in command of the defense, and also of a company of frontiersmen called "rangers," whose headquarters were at the stockade. The name Beeler's Station is retained to the present day in the post-office at that place.

His father dying when he was but six weeks old, he was left with but the care and protection of his mother, and he grew to years of manhood, living part of the time in Virginia and part in Washington County, Pa. In the summer of 1819 he, with his mother and brother George, descended the Ohio River in a pirogue (a very large dug-out canoe), and

stopped at a place on the lower river (the locality of which is not now known), from which, in the fall of the same year, he, with his two brothers and two acquaintances, made an exploring trip to the then wilderness region which is now Marion County. Striking the White River at the place where the village of Waverly now is, they traveled thence northward and halted at a camp which they made on the river bank nearly on the site of the present water-works of Indianapolis. There was not at that time a white man's cabin or habitation of any kind in the vicinity. He made a thorough examination of this region, and being pleased with it, he returned in the spring of 1820 with his mother, his brother, G. H. Beeler (afterwards the first clerk of Morgan County), and several others for permanent settlement, and located on the west side of the river near the bluffs. At the land sales they bought the tract on which they had settled, but afterwards sold it to James Burns at an advance of one hundred dollars, which would pay for an additional eighty acres of land in some new location. Burns, the purchaser, afterwards built upon the tract a small frame house (the first of the kind in that part of the country) and painted it red. The house is still standing, and the place has been and is at this day known as the "Red House."

Soon after his sale to Burns, Joseph Beeler bought the northeast quarter of section 6, township 14, range 3, and commenced a clearing. In May, 1822, he was married to Hannah Matthews, and late in the fall of the same year they removed to their new home on his land in Decatur township.

Mr. Beeler was a fine specimen of pioneer manhood, being six feet in height and finely proportioned. He was ever a leader in matters of public enterprise, and untiring in perseverance and industry. He regarded his vocation of farmer as one of the highest respectability, and he had great ambition to excel in his calling. He was one of the first farmers of the county to import improved breeds of stock, which gained the reputation of being the best in the county,—as the records of the agricultural societies show,—from the number of premiums awarded him in the different classes. He also took a deep interest in

horticulture, and his orchards were noted for their production of the best quality of fruit.

He was for many years a justice of the peace. In those times there was much more litigation in the county than now, and though in his office he might have profited by it pecuniarily, he always used his influence to prevent instead of promoting law-suits. In Mr. Nowland's "Sketches of Prominent Citizens," he says, "Were I writing for the eye only of those who knew Mr. Beeler, it would be unnecessary to say that he was a man of the strictest integrity, whose word was as good as his bond, and was never questioned." At the time of his death, and for many previous years, he was a member of the Christian Church. He died July 12, 1851, in the full strength and vigor of manhood. He had endured years of toil and privation, but lived to see the forest give place to cultivated fields and fruitful orchards, the small clearing extended to a large and valuable farm, and the log cabin to the comfortable mansion; but though he had much to live for, he entered the dark valley with the resignation and faith of the Christian who feels that his work has been well done, and that there is peace and happiness on the other side of the river. He left surviving him his wife and five children. His oldest son, Fielding Beeler (born March 30, 1823), is now a resident of Wayne township, and one of the best known and most successful farmers of Marion County. George M., then but a small boy (and who died at the early age of twenty-four years), inherited his father's taste for horticulture, and was particularly distinguished in that profession for one of his years. Emily, the oldest daughter, married Calvin Fletcher, of the well-known Fletcher family of Indianapolis, and now resides with her husband at Spencer, Ind. Melissa, the second daughter, married the Hon. John C. New, of Indianapolis. She died, leaving an only son, Harry S. New, who is one of the proprietors and editors of the *Indianapolis Journal*. The third daughter, Hattie, married T. W. Hall, who died several years ago, and she now lives with her three children in Indianapolis. The widow of Joseph Beeler survived him thirty years, and died in Indianapolis in 1881, in the eightieth year of her age. She was remarkable for

the activity of her mind, on which account, and because of her excellent memory of the incidents of early times, she was often appealed to as authority concerning occurrences with which she had been acquainted in her youth. The minister who officiated at her funeral spoke of her life and experience as a forcible illustration of the progress of the country; mentioning the fact that when a young lady of twenty years she passed over the ground (then dotted by only a few log cabins) that became the site of the city in which she died, containing at the time of her death nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Martin D. Bush came from the State of New York in 1821, and settled on the east side of White River, on the southeast quarter of section 8, township 15, range 3, now in Perry township. His land was all river bottom and so much subject to overflow that he became discouraged, and in 1845 or 1846 sold out and removed to Atchison County, Mo., where he died. During the years of his residence in the White River Valley Mr. Bush was ever known as an honorable, upright, and public-spirited man. His house was the headquarters of traveling ministers of the several denominations when they came to the new country, and preaching was frequently held there. His wife was noted for her benevolence, and kindness to the sick and afflicted among the early pioneers. They were both original members of the Liberty Church. They had three children, a son and two daughters. The oldest daughter, Anna, was married to Mr. Merrill, brother of the late Samuel Merrill. The other daughter, Mary, married Amos Sharp, brother of the well-known banker of Indianapolis. The son, Henry Bush, married Susan, daughter of Grimes Dryden. All of them with their families removed to Missouri with their parents.

Charles Beeler, born in Ohio County, Va. (now West Virginia), came to Morgan County, Ind., in 1820, and to Decatur township in 1822, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 14, range 2, it being land which he bought at the government land sales at Brookville, and which is now owned and occupied by ex-County Commissioner A. C. Remy. He sold his property in Decatur and removed in 1831 to Shelby County, Ill. After-

wards he moved to the State of Missouri, thence to California, and from there back to Missouri, and died near St. Joseph, in that State, about the year 1867, at the age of eighty-four years.

Samuel K. Barlow, an early settler in the township, and who laid out the original town plat of Bridgeport on land of John Furnas, located a short distance south of that village, in the northwest part of Decatur. He was always regarded as well behaved and peaceable, yet he had the misfortune to become the slayer of a man named Matlack, who was his brother-in-law. It appears that upon the fatal occasion he visited Matlack's house (in Hendricks County), and upon seeing Matlack attempt to whip his wife with a cowhide, Barlow interfered for the protection of the woman, and in the fight which ensued Matlack was killed. For the homicide Barlow was confined a long time in the Hendricks County jail, and finally brought to trial, which resulted in his acquittal, but the cost of his defense was so heavy that he was compelled to sell his property to pay it. He then removed from Decatur to Iowa, and afterwards to Oregon, where he died about 1878, at the age of eighty-four years.

Jesse Wright, a native of North Carolina, came to Decatur from the Whitewater country, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 29, township 15, range 3, the same property now owned by the family of the late Jacob Hanch. He was a positive and an energetic man, but a very contentious one, and this latter characteristic made him an Ishmael among the people of the community in which he lived, as was shown by the course he took at the death of his first wife (he was twice married), who was a most estimable woman. Although there was a public burial-ground within half a mile of his home, he buried her in the woods on the bluff overlooking the swampy lands southwest of his residence. He was a man in good circumstances, yet after selling his farm to Jacob Hanch, about the year 1838, he left the country and removed to Iowa without erecting even the rudest or simplest stone to mark her resting-place; and there are few, if any, now living who can identify the spot where he made her lonely grave.

Aaron Wright, brother of Jesse, was also a North Carolinian by birth. He came from Union County

to Decatur township, and settled on the lands now owned and occupied by John Hurd. He was an honest, upright man, who attended strictly to his own business, and never engaged in controversy or contention with his neighbors. He died in 1877, upwards of seventy years of age, leaving a son, Jesse Wright, who has been for two terms trustee of Wayne township, and is one of its most prominent farmers; also a daughter, who is Mrs. John Doty, and another living near Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Cader Carter came from Ohio in the early days of the settlement and bought an eighty-acre tract in Decatur township, the same now owned by John Chamberlain. Carter was a single man, and for several years made his home with Jesse Wright, with whom he had a disagreement which grew into a lawsuit, which resulted adversely to Carter and compelled him to sell his land to pay the expenses of litigation. He always complained bitterly of the wrong which had been done him by Wright and by the decision in the latter's favor. After the loss of his property he lost his energy, and never made another purchase of land in the township. He served as constable for several years, and for about five years drove a stage between Indianapolis and Cincinnati. He was an active and earnest politician of the Democratic party, and it was alleged that he was of one-eighth negro blood. In consequence of his active partisanship at the State election of 1836, his vote was challenged and refused. He sued for damages, but, unfortunately for him, it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury trying the case that the allegation was true, and he was never again allowed to vote. All who knew him gave him the character of a strictly honest and upright man, and one of very fair intelligence and general information. He died in 1851.

John Thompson, one of the earliest of the settlers in this township, located upon (and afterwards bought) the southwest quarter of section 30, township 15, range 3, now owned and occupied by Patrick Harmon. He was also the owner of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 29, in the same township, which latter tract alone was assessed to him in 1829. John Thompson was esteemed by all who knew him as an honorable, upright man, who in h

daily walk and in all his dealings was entitled to the appellation of Christian. His cabin was the place of the earliest gatherings for religious worship in the township, and the place where Liberty Church was organized and its meetings held until the erection of the meeting-house. In the absence of regular ministers, Mr. Thompson often preached himself at his dwelling. In 1837 he sold his land to John Marrs and removed to Iowa. His first wife died about 1832, and he afterwards married Mrs. Matlack, widow of the Matlack who was killed by S. K. Barlow, as noticed in the sketch of the latter. Mr. Thompson raised a large family of children, all of whom moved West with him, except Naomah (wife of Eli Sulgrove) and Sarah (wife of Calvin Matthews).

Demas L. McFarland came from Washington County, Pa., to Marion County in February, 1822, and located in Decatur township. In 1829 he was assessed on the northeast quarter of section 30, township 15, range 3, but afterwards was the owner of other lands. He was an earnest, energetic, and public-spirited man; always "kept up his end of the handspike" at the neighborhood log-rollings and house-raising, and did his full share in contributing to all enterprises for the public good. He was a colonel in the militia as long as that system and organization was kept up. He died in 1869, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, leaving one son, Abel, who has been for many years a resident of California, and three daughters,—Charlotte and Laura, of Indianapolis, and Anne, who is the wife of Dr. Duzon, and who with her husband and family occupied the old homestead of her father in Decatur. Near the dwelling is a noted and excellent spring, which doubtless influenced Mr. McFarland in the location of his home.

Reason Reagan, who was one of the early settlers in Decatur, located on the northwest quarter of section 9, township 15, range 2, where he cleared up a good farm, but sold it many years ago, and spent the later years of his life in Mooresville, Morgan Co. He was the father of Dr. Amos Reagan, of Mooresville, Dr. Lott Reagan (deceased), of Bridgeport, and Noah Reagan, a well-known stock-raiser and auctioneer, now dead.

Joseph Mendenhall, a native of North Carolina, came from Ohio to Decatur in 1822, and settled near where West Newton now is. In 1829 he was assessed on lands, the southwest quarter of section 23, township 14, range 2. He died in 1868, at the age of eighty-two years. Two of his sons (Eli and Atha) and four daughters live in the township, also one daughter in Kansas.

Richard Mendenhall, brother of Joseph, came to Decatur in 1823. His lands are described in the assessment-roll of 1829 as the northeast quarter of section 22, township 14, range 2. He moved in about 1852 to Iowa, where he died in 1868, in his eighty-fourth year. His widow is (or was very recently) living at near one hundred years of age. One son, William, lives near West Newton village; the rest of the family made their homes in Iowa.

John McCreery came to this township from Ohio in 1826 or 1827, and located on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 15, range 2, as shown by the township assessment-roll of 1829.

He was a pioneer member of the Bethel Methodist Church (better known as the McCreery Church), and an earnest, upright, Christian man. His house was the usual headquarters for preachers and strangers visiting or exploring this region, and all were hospitably entertained. He died in 1879, in his eighty-seventh year, leaving a son, Noah, who has been several times elected township trustee, though differing in politics from a majority of the electors, a fact which plainly shows the confidence which his fellow-townsmen repose in his integrity, judgment, and impartiality. A daughter (Amanda) of John McCreery is the wife of John Hoffman, and lives at the old homestead.

Daniel McCreery came to this township at the same time with his brother John. He also was a pioneer member of the Bethel Methodist Church. He was killed by his horse running away with him in a spring wagon July 4, 1863. He was about seventy-five years of age at his death.

Asahel Dollarhide came from North Carolina to Marion County, Ind., and settled in Decatur township in 1821 or 1822. He was an upright, honest

man, and an early member of Liberty Church. He died about 1840, at the age of eighty-three years.

Edmund Dollarhide was the youngest son of Asahel Dollarhide, and lived with his father, near where the Spring Valley gravel road crosses Dollarhide Creek, the homestead now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Dewees. Edmund Dollarhide was rather a peculiar character, a little too fond of whiskey to pass for a strict temperance man. For a long time his business was that of a teamster, hauling produce to and goods from the principal points on the Ohio River for Indianapolis merchants. He usually drove six horses attached to an old-fashioned Conestoga wagon; almost always returning home from Indianapolis late in the evening with his horses in a fast trot (sometimes on the gallop), he sitting in his saddle on the high wheel-horse, and clinging with one hand to his mane, the chains of the wagon making a clatter that could be heard for miles in the stillness of the night. He seemed at such times to entirely abandon all attempt to guide his team by the lines, and to surrender all responsibility to the lead-horse, which he named "Farmer," a noble chestnut sorrel, who seemed endowed with something higher than mere brute instinct, and always brought team, wagon, and man home in safety. Edmund Dollarhide died in February, 1862. He had two sons, one of whom died several years before his father; the other migrated West. His only daughter married Ira N. Holmes, and now lives with her husband at Winfield, Kansas.

David Kime, one of the very early settlers in Decatur, located on the east half of section 24, township 14, range 2. He was a quiet and unobtrusive, but honest and honorable man, one of the original members of Liberty Church. He died in 1873, nearly eighty years of age. He had two sons, Michael and Alfred, who removed to the Platte Purchase about 1840. His daughter is the wife of Isaac B. Dewees, Esq.

The following-named persons, early settlers in Decatur, were resident tax-payers in the township in 1829. The description of their lands, given after the name of each, respectively, is taken from the township assessment-roll of that year, viz.:

Joseph Allen, the west half of the northeast quar-

ter of section 9, township 14, range 2. Mr. Allen was a native of North Carolina, and came to this county in 1826. He was the father of ex-County Commissioner Moses Allen, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser; of Dr. W. Allen, the well-known and popular physician of West Newton; of Preston Allen, deceased; and of Joseph Allen, a leading farmer and dealer in stock, who owns and occupies the homestead farm of his father in Decatur.

Christopher Ault and Henry Ault, no real estate assessment in 1829. They came from Ohio. Henry (son of Christopher) removed to Hancock County, and was killed on a railway track in the winter of 1880.

William Boles, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 15, range 2. He came from Ohio to Decatur, and removed thence to Huntingdon County about 1835.

Thomas Barnet, no real estate assessment in 1829. He was a native of North Carolina; came to Decatur in 1827, and died in 1839. He was the father of Jesse, William, and James Barnet. All were members of the Society of Friends. Jesse is now living in Iowa. Thomas also emigrated to Iowa. James died in 1868. Athanasius Barnet died in Iowa.

William Bierman, no real estate assessment in 1829. He was a brother-in-law of John Thompson. He had much sickness in his family, and did not remain long in Decatur.

Benjamin Cuddington, the southwest quarter of section 29, township 15, range 3. He came from New York State in 1824, and died in 1830. Most of his family left the county soon afterwards, and all are now dead.

John Cook, no assessment on lands in 1829. He was from North Carolina, a member of the Society of Friends, and emigrated to Iowa about 1842.

Seth Curtis, tract of one hundred and forty acres on section 18, township 14, range 3. He came from Kentucky, and moved from Decatur to Boone County.

Aaron Coppock, no real estate assessment in 1829. He died in 1840.

James Curtis, tract of one hundred and forty-seven acres on section 18, township 14, range 3. He was

a Kentuckian. Moved from Decatur in 1845 to Holt County, Mo. Died at the age of eighty-four years.

Uriah Carson, no real estate assessed to him in 1829. He was a Quaker from North Carolina. Died in 1860.

Dennis Cox, assessed on no property in 1829, except one horse and a silver watch. He was from North Carolina, and married the youngest daughter of Asahel Dollarhide. He is now living near Augusta.

Joshua Compton, assessed in 1829 on one horse, two oxen, and one silver watch. He was a Quaker from Ohio. Died in 1841.

John Cowgill, part of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 14, range 2. He was a tanner, and had a tan-yard on his farm.

Grimes Dryden, part of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 14, range 3. He came from Kentucky, and moved from Decatur to Atchison, Mo., about 1843.

James Dryden, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 14, range 3. He came from Kentucky, and afterwards returned to that State.

James Epperson, the northeast quarter of section 33, township 15, range 2. He was a justice of the peace. Died in 1833.

Abel Gibson, no real estate assessment in 1829. He was a blacksmith and axe-maker. He removed to Hamilton County, and died in 1880, at the age of eighty-seven years. While in Decatur he was interested in a wagon-shop with Abidan Bailey, who was a wagon-maker by trade. Joseph Gibson was a son of Abel.

Emanuel Glimpse, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 15, range 3. Lands located in what is now a part of Perry township.

Andrew Hoover, Jr., the southeast quarter of section 9, township 14, range 3. Lands east of White River, now Perry township.

David Hinkston, the southwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 2. East of river in what is now Perry township.

Isaac Hawkins, the southwest quarter of section

36, township 15, range 2. He was from North Carolina, and a member of the Society of Friends. He left the township about 1833.

George Hayworth, no real estate in 1829. He was a Quaker from North Carolina. Came to the township in 1825. Died about 1875.

James Horton, no real estate in 1829. He came to the township in 1824. Died about 1850. His son James removed recently to Arkansas.

Henry Hobbs, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 14, range 2. He removed to Tipton County.

Frederick Hartzell, no lands in 1829. He came from Ohio. Removed from Decatur to Iowa. Died about 1850.

Peter Hoffman, no lands in 1829. He came from Ohio, and settled in the Bethel neighborhood in 1826. Died in 1840, at ninety years of age.

Jesse Hawkins, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 15, range 2. He came from Carolina in 1825 or 1826. Died about 1858.

Mark Harris (colored), the west half of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 14, range 3.

Parker Keeler, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 15, range 2. He was a Virginian by birth, moved thence to Ohio, thence to Decatur township. He was one of the pioneer members of the Bethel Methodist Church.

Noah Kellum, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 15, range 2. He was a Quaker from North Carolina, came to Decatur in 1824, but was only a temporary resident.

John Kenworthy, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 2. He was from North Carolina, a member of the Society of Friends, and father of William and John, Jr. The latter moved to Iowa and thence to Texas.

John, Henry, and Larkin Munday, John and Henry Myers, and James Martin were emigrants from Kentucky, who came here before 1829 and settled east of White River in that part of Decatur which was afterwards joined to Perry township.

Alexander Mendenhall, no lands in 1829. He removed to Hamilton County, where he died in 1882.

Charles Merritt, no real estate in 1829. He removed to Iowa many years ago.

Joseph Nunn, the southwest quarter of section 33, township 15, range 3. He left the township and moved West.

Frederick Price, no real estate in 1829. He came from Butler County, Ohio, and removed from Decatur to Arkansas.

John Rozier, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 15, range 2; land now owned by Martin Seerly. Rozier came from Ohio to Decatur in 1826. George Rozier, son of Adam Rozier, is now living in Morgan County.

John Sulgrove, the northwest quarter of section 28, township 15, range 3. His brother James had the south part of the southwest quarter and their brother Edward the remainder of the section, two hundred and twenty-three acres. Eli Sulgrove, another brother, had the east half of the northwest quarter of section 32 of the same township. The family came from Ohio. Edward, the eldest, never married. Eli moved to Iowa about 1856. Jacob Sulgrove, son of James, is named in the assessment of 1829, but paid a poll-tax only.

Jacob Sutherland, part of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 15, range 3. His wife was a daughter of one of the Sulgroves.

Anthony Sells, no real estate in 1829, but afterwards owned lands now embraced in the farm of A. C. Remy. Sells was unmarried, and removed West about 1836.

James Thompson, son of John Thompson, had no land in 1829. He moved from Decatur to the West.

James Vorice (Voorhes?) owned no land, but lived in a cabin on the farm of Jesse Wright.

John Wilson, the northeast quarter of section 22, township 14, range 2. He was afterwards the owner of part of section 23. His lands south of the village of West Newton are now owned by J. R. George. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and removed to Iowa about 1846. He died about 1879 at a very advanced age.

Edward Wright, no lands in 1829. He came from Ohio to Decatur, and moved thence to Missouri about 1835. He was the father of Henry Wright

and of Peter N. Wright, who has been for several years superintendent of the Marion County poor farm.

John Dollarhide, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 14, range 2. He also owned part or all of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 14, range 3. His homestead is now owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Sawyer, and her husband. John Dollarhide died in the winter of 1832.

Absalom Dollarhide, a tract of eighty acres not clearly described in assessment-roll of 1829. The land on which he settled is now owned by William Boatright. Mr. Dollarhide moved to Illinois about 1834.

Zimri Brown, no real estate assessed to him in 1829. He came from North Carolina, and married a daughter of Asahel Dollarhide. He removed from Decatur township to Hamilton County.

Villages.—The most important village in the township is that of West Newton, which was laid out by Christopher Furnas in April, 1851. Its location is in the south part of the township and south of the Vincennes Railroad. It has two churches (Friends and Methodist), a fine two-story school-house, a graded school, two physicians, a post-office, two general stores, two blacksmith- and one wagon-maker's shop, one undertaker's shop, one saw-mill, and the railway station of the Vincennes line.

West Newton Lodge, No. 452, F. and A. M., was chartered May 27, 1873. Philip McNabb, W. M.; Jeremiah R. George, S. W.; Jesse A. Reynolds, J. W. The names of the present officers have not been obtained, though asked for. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Valley Mills village, previously called Fremont, and also Northport, was laid out as Fremont by Joe Sanders in 1856, and laid out and platted under the name of Northport, March 21, 1839; is located a little north of the centre of the township, on the Vincennes Railroad. It has a Friends' meeting-house, and another of the Hicksite branch of the same society, one commodious school-house of four rooms, a graded school, post-office, one physician, one general store, one grocery, a blacksmith- and

wagon-maker's shop, a saw-mill, and railroad station. On the northeast, adjoining the village, is the fine nursery and fruit farm of the Hon. John Furnas.

The village or town of Spring Valley was laid out on the northwest quarter of section 10, township 15, range 3, by Stephen Ward, in 1848 (plat recorded January 4th of that year). Quite an extensive store was opened, with a full stock of goods, a building was erected for a hotel, a blacksmith-shop and a wagon-shop were started, and several dwellings were built and occupied by families, a physician located there, and a post-office was established. The town flourished well for a time, but the rivalry of Fremont and West Newton caused it to decline. The original projector sold out his landed interest, and the merchant became discouraged and left the place, as did also the physician, when it became apparent that the village and vicinity could not support him. Finally the place was abandoned by all who felt any interest in its prosperity or existence. The buildings were dismantled, and the material removed to other places, and Spring Valley was left with its name, but with not enough of the marks of a town to lead a stranger to suspect that one had ever existed there. A public school-house is still there, but there has been no post-office or postmaster for Spring Valley for several years.

Mills and Distilleries.—The first and only grist-mill in Decatur was built by James A. Marrs and Ira N. Holmes in 1854, at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 2. It was a steam mill, with two boilers, two engines, and three run of burrs,—two for wheat and one for corn, with a capacity for making one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. It did both custom and merchant work. Holmes sold out his interest to Marrs before the mill was finished. Marrs completed it, and ran it until his death, which occurred in October, 1857. His administrator kept it in operation for some years afterwards, but it was found unprofitable, because the distance from market or a shipping-place rendered the expense of hauling too great. The mill was then sold to Fielding Beeler and Calvin Fletcher, and removed by them to what is now Maywood. There it was re-

built, a saw-mill and new machinery added, and all was operated vigorously till the spring of 1873 (Mr. Beeler being the superintending partner), when it was sold to other parties, but was not successfully conducted, and finally the business was abandoned. The machinery has since been sold and the building dismantled.

The first saw-mill in Decatur was built about 1834 by Reuben Jessup, on Dollarhide Creek, on land now owned by Isaiah George. The creek afforded water enough to run the mill only during the wet season of the year, but by gathering a head of water in the pond it was able to do the necessary sawing of lumber for the neighborhood. The mill was sold by Jessup to Joseph Beeler, who ran it some three years, then sold the machinery to Noah Sinks, who erected a dam, race, and building lower down the creek (near where it enters White River), on land now owned by ex-County Commissioner A. C. Remy, and moved the machinery of the mill to the new site. Mr. Sinks was a good millwright, and his new mill was well constructed and put in excellent order, but in consequence of the leakage of an aqueduct, which was necessary to carry the water at some height over the bed of the creek, the mill was unable to run with even as much success as it did on the old site.

The only distillery in the township of which any information has been gained was started by Stephen Ward in 1857, on the old Eli Sulgrove farm, now owned by the heirs of the late Jeremiah Mansur. Its capacity was about twenty barrels of whiskey per day, but it was not successful, and was soon abandoned.

Schools.—The first school in Decatur township was taught in the winter of 1824–25, by Samuel Wick, brother of Judge W. W. Wick, in one of the cabins of Col. D. L. McFarland. In the fall of 1825 a cabin was built for school purposes on the land of Jesse Wright, near its north line, and near the present crossing of the Martin Seerly gravel road and the Vincennes Railroad. In that cabin a school was taught by Joseph Fassett, the earliest Baptist minister of this section of country. It has not been ascertained that any other person than he ever taught in the cabin referred to.

In 1826 or 1827 a house was built on the land of John Thompson for school and church purposes, and was called Liberty school-house and Liberty Church. It was quite a pretentious structure for those days, being of hewed logs with a loft of clapboards. The west end was furnished with logs, hewed flat on the upper side, and extending across the building, intended for seating the men at meeting. When school was taught in the room these same logs furnished seats for the children, the feet of the smaller ones hanging several inches above the floor. The east end of the building had a fireplace, with jambs built up of clay, which after two or three years gave place to brick. The fireplace communicated with a "stick" chimney on the outside of the building. The seats in the east end were benches made of puncheons, with legs fastened in auger-holes on the under side. It was soon found that the fireplace was insufficient to keep the room warm enough for even tolerable comfort, and an old-fashioned box, or "six-plate" stove was put in, it being the first of the kind ever seen in this part of the country. It was hauled from Cincinnati by Daniel Closser, one of the Vanderbilts of those times, whose transportation line ran over a road of mud and corduroy, and whose car was a wagon, having a bed crooked up at each end like sled-runners, boxes in the sides, feed-box at the back end, all heavily ironed from end to end, with two heavy lock-chains, one on each side, rattling in concert with the bells on the harness of the four or six horses which furnished the motive power.

A house for school purposes was built on land of Absalom Dollarhide, occupying almost the exact spot on which now stands the residence of William Boatright. This house was of round logs, two of which were halved out at the sides and one end for windows. In these openings split pieces of wood were placed perpendicularly at the proper distances for sashes, and greased paper stretched over them instead of glass. The floor and seats were made of puncheons (split logs), with the roughest splinters dressed off with an axe. It had no chimney but a hole left at the comb of the roof for the smoke to pass out. There was no fireplace but a few stones built against the logs and plastered with clay, and no hearth but

the bare ground. A stick of wood nearly as long as the width of the house was laid on the fire, and when it burned in two the ends were chunked together again. Another house, of the same description as this, was built south of the present village of West Newton, and near the south line of the township. The first teacher in this was Benjamin Pucket. Another house was built a year or two later at the southwest corner of Parker Keeler's land, about a quarter of a mile west of the first site of Bethel meeting-house (where the cemetery is located). Another school-house was built and maintained for many years by citizens of the Society of Friends, near the site of their Beech Grove meeting-house. This was independent of the public school organization or school funds, and was for many years a very prosperous school, attended by several pupils who have since attained prominence in the educational institutions of the county. Among these was Mr. Mills, who was for many years assistant superintendent of the public schools of the city of Indianapolis. A fine and commodious school-house is now located about a quarter of a mile east of the site of this old house, and in it a very well conducted and successful graded school is maintained under the general school system, the old organization having been abandoned. The house stands in a pretty grove, a few rods southeast of Valley Mills railroad station. There was also a school-house built, and a school maintained, by the Friends near the Beech Grove meeting-house. This has given place to a spacious two-story frame school-house, in which a prosperous school is maintained under the present public school system.

Decatur township has now six school districts, and the same number of school-houses (four frame, and two of brick). Schools are taught in all the houses, and there are graded schools in two of the districts. In 1883, ten teachers were employed (three male and seven female). Six teachers' institutes were held in the township during the year. The average total daily attendance was 244; whole number of children admitted to the schools, 400; average length of school terms in the township in 1883, 160 days; valuation of school-houses and grounds, \$16,000.

Churches.—The earliest church organization in

Decatur township was that of the Baptist denomination, called Liberty Church, which was organized at a meeting convened for that purpose at the house of John Thompson, on the 8th of July, 1826, Joseph Fassett, moderator, and Samuel McCormick, clerk of the meeting. The members of this first organization were John Thompson and Nancy his wife, John Dollarhide, Elisha Smith, George Stevens, Jane Beeler (grandmother of Fielding Beeler, Esq., now of Wayne township), Nancy McFarland (wife of Col. Demas L. McFarland), Martha Sutherland, Mary Spickelmoir, Rachel Dollarhide, Phebe Spickelmoir, Rebecca Smith, and Rosanna Shoemaker. Meetings for religious worship had previously been held by these people at the house of John Thompson; and after the organization they were held at the same place regularly every month, the preachers being Joseph Fassett, William Irwin, and John Butterfield. On the second Saturday in October, 1827, a meeting was held for the first time in the house which had been erected for both church and school purposes (as has been mentioned in the account of the schools of the township). The record mentions the presence on this occasion of ministers Irwin, Fassett, Butterfield, and Cotton; also, that a sister from Massachusetts (name not given) preached to the congregation present. When no regular minister was present the services were often conducted by John Thompson as long as he remained a resident of the neighborhood, up to about 1837. When the split in the Baptist Church occurred, as caused by the teachings of Alexander Campbell, Liberty Church enrolled itself under his leadership. John Thompson and other leading members having removed from the county (and from other causes), Liberty Church ceased to exist as an organization; no regular services were held after the year 1841, and the church building was allowed to fall into disuse and decay.

The next religious organization after Liberty Church was that of the Friends worshipping at the Easton meeting-house at West Newton. It dates from the year 1827, and was from the start, and still is, a well-maintained religious organization. The first minister or preacher was Benjamin Pucket, who died in 1829 or 1830, and was the second person interred

in the burial-ground connected with the meeting-house.

The third church of the township was Bethel (Methodist Episcopal), known to the worldly-minded of those early days as "Brimstone Church," from the preaching of one of its early ministers named Beck, whose principal theme was "fire and brimstone." The Rev. James Havens, noted in the early annals of Methodism in this State, was also one of the earliest preachers at Bethel. This organization is still in active and prosperous life. Its old log church has given place to a neat frame building, and though the McCreerys and others of its original pillars have passed away, their descendants and the new-comers have taken up and continued its work.

Lick Branch Meeting of the Friends was organized and a log meeting-house erected about 1830. The old log structure was superseded by a frame house which is still standing, but the organization ceased to exist many years ago.

Beech Grove (Friends) Church was also organized and a meeting-house erected about 1830. The organization still exists and is prosperous. A new building has been erected near the site of the old one, which is a few rods west of Valley Mills Station of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad.

The Centre, or "Starbuck" Church of the Friends was organized about the year 1850. Its location is on the west line of Decatur, against Hendricks County, where many of its principal members reside.

The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church building—a frame structure, erected about 1860—is located a short distance west of the residence of ex-County Commissioner A. C. Remy. Before the building of the church, services were held in the vicinity, the first minister who served the small congregation being the Rev. Mr. McCray. From the erection of the church to the present time, preaching has been held (generally monthly) with considerable regularity, though there is now no church organization, and the people who gather for worship at Mount Pleasant, having no regular pastor, depend on services by ministers from other places, among the principal of whom is the Rev. Mr. Maybee, of Indianapolis.

Burial-Grounds.—Near Liberty Church, at the

northeast corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 15, range 3, is a free public burial-place, the land for which was donated by John Thompson. The first person buried in it was Elizabeth Thompson, in 1828 or 1829.

The Bethel graveyard is adjoining the first site of Bethel Church, near the northeast corner of the west half of section 26, range 2.

Adjoining the site of the old Easton Friends' meeting-house at West Newton is a free burial-ground, in which the first interment was that of a child of Thomas Barnet, in 1828. The second burial in it was that of Benjamin Pucket, who died in 1829 or 1830. He was the first school-teacher and first preacher at the Easton Friends' meeting.

On the river bluff, on land of Elijah Wilson, near the east end of the south half of section 18, township 15, range 3, is an old burial-ground in which lie the remains of several of the early settlers of the neighborhood and some of later date, with a considerable number of children. Burials have been free, but the ground has never been deeded or formally dedicated to its sacred use, and it is now nearly abandoned as a place of interment.

There is a small burial-ground on the land formerly owned by Joseph Beeler, on the Spring Valley gravel road. The first burial in it was that of a child of Joseph Beeler, in October, 1826. It also contains the graves of Mr. Beeler, his mother, his brother Thomas, and several other members of his family, and those of several of his neighbors and friends. Burials have always been free in this ground, though it was never formally consecrated.

There is a graveyard attached to the Centre, or "Starbuck" Friends' meeting-house grounds, on the west line of the township; another at Lick Branch (Friends) Church, and another at the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. There are also several places in the township where from one to four or five graves have been made together on private lands, but which are not regarded as public burial-grounds, and in some cases all traces of the graves are obliterated.

CHAPTER XXII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Franklin lies in the southeast corner of Marion County, being bounded on the north and west respectively by the townships of Warren and Perry, on the south by Johnson County, and on the east by the counties of Shelby and Hancock. The township is traversed diagonally from southeast to northwest by the line of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway. The principal stream is Buck Creek, which enters the township across its north line a short distance west of its northeastern corner, flows through the eastern part of Franklin in a general southward direction, nearly parallel with the eastern line, and leaves the township at a point near its southeastern corner, joining its waters with those of Big Sugar Creek in Shelby County. Wild Cat and Indian Creeks, Big Run, and several smaller streams are tributaries of Buck Creek which flow in a south-eastwardly direction through Franklin township to their junctions with the main stream. Another stream, which also bears the name of Buck Creek (sometimes called Little Buck Creek), and is a tributary to White River, flows from its sources in Franklin southwestwardly into Perry township. The surface of Franklin township is, like that of other parts of the county, nearly level in some parts, in others rolling, and in some parts hilly. The soil is, in general, excellent, well adapted to most of the purposes of agriculture, and the farmers working it are well rewarded for the labor they bestow upon it. The total population of the township in 1880 was two thousand six hundred and nine, as shown by the returns of the United States census of that year.

Franklin was laid off and erected a township of Marion County by the board of county commissioners on the 16th of April, 1822, and on the same day, and by the same authority, Decatur, Perry, and Franklin were (because none of the three were then sufficiently populated for separate organization) joined together as one township. This union of the three

¹ By T. J. McCollum, Esq.

townships continued until the 12th of August, 1823, when Decatur was made separate and independent by order of the commissioners. Then Perry and Franklin remained joined together as one until May 12, 1824, when, upon petition, and it being made to appear to the commissioners that Perry and Franklin had each a sufficient number of inhabitants for separate organization, the board ordered that Franklin be taken from Perry, and that an election be held on the 19th of June following, at the house of William Rector, for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace, John Ferguson to be inspector of the said election.

Following is a list of township officers of Franklin from its erection to the present time, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Peter Harmonson, June 28, 1822, to June 6, 1827 (for Perry, Decatur, and Franklin, until their separation).
 Henry D. Bell, Jan. 3, 1824, to Oct. 6, 1827.
 James Greer, Oct. 27, 1823, to Oct. 22, 1832.
 Marine D. West, Aug. 24, 1829, to May, 1831; removed.
 Isaac Baylor, Aug. 10, 1831, to June 24, 1836.
 James Greer, Dec. 24, 1832, to Dec. 24, 1837.
 Benjamin Morgan, April 18, 1836, to April 15, 1846.
 Isaac Baylor, Aug. 1, 1836, to Aug. 1, 1841.
 James Clark, Feb. 5, 1838, to Feb. 2, 1843.
 Patrick Catterson, Sept. 20, 1841, to Sept. 20, 1846.
 Alexander Carson, March 9, 1843, to March 9, 1848.
 Benjamin Morgan, April 25, 1846, to Aug. 3, 1850; resigned.
 Daniel McMullen, Nov. 7, 1846, to Nov. 7, 1851.
 William M. Smith, April 19, 1848, to April 19, 1853.
 William Power, Nov. 23, 1850, to Nov. 23, 1855.
 Daniel McMullen, Nov. 17, 1851, to May 28, 1858; resigned.
 James A. Hodges, April 19, 1853, to April 5, 1856; resigned.
 William Power, May 5, 1856, to April 19, 1860.
 Thomas J. McCollum, July 16, 1858, to July 16, 1862.
 Lewis B. Willsey, April 19, 1860, to April 17, 1864.
 James Morgan, April 18, 1860, to April 16, 1864.
 George W. Morgan, July 16, 1862, to Jan. 29, 1864; resigned.
 Richard L. Upton, April 16, 1864, to Aug. 27, 1864; resigned.
 Jefferson Russell, April 15, 1864, to April 15, 1868.
 John T. Ryneanson, April 17, 1864, to April 17, 1868.
 James Hickman, Aug. 24, 1866, to Aug. 24, 1870.
 Lewis B. Willsey, April 17, 1868, to April 17, 1872.
 John T. Phenister, Oct. 25, 1870, to November, 1875; died.
 George W. Morgan, Oct. 24, 1874, to November, 1875; died.
 John Wilson, Nov. 22, 1875, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 John Porter, Dec. 30, 1875, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 Lewis B. Willsey, Oct. 25, 1880, to Oct. 25, 1884.
 John H. Peggs, Oct. 25, 1880, to Oct. 25, 1884.

TRUSTEES.

John H. Randsdell, April 7, 1859, to April 16, 1863.
 James A. Ferguson, April 16, 1863, to April 14, 1865.
 Waller M. Benson, April 14, 1865, to April 20, 1868.
 James L. Thompson, April 20, 1868, to Oct. 26, 1874.
 Hiram H. Hall, Oct. 26, 1874, to April 8, 1878.
 James L. Thompson, April 8, 1878, to April 19, 1880.
 R. C. M. Smith, April 19, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 John Wilson, April 14, 1882, for two years.

ASSESSORS.

George L. Kinnard, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 7, 1828.
 William Rector, Jan. 7, 1828, to Jan. 5, 1829.
 John Bellis, Jan. 5, 1829, to Jan. 2, 1832.
 Ahira Wells, Jan. 2, 1832, to Jan. 7, 1833.
 John Bellis, Jan. 7, 1833, to May 5, 1835.
 John H. Messinger, May 5, 1835, to Jan. 4, 1836.
 Benjamin Morgan, Jan. 4, 1836, to March 7, 1836.
 William Townsend, March 7, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
 Benjamin Morgan, Jan. 2, 1837, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 Bernard Leachman, Dec. 16, 1852, to Nov. 13, 1858.
 James Morgan, Nov. 13, 1858, to Oct. 18, 1860.
 Joseph S. Carson, Oct. 18, 1860, to Oct. 30, 1862.
 Hiram H. Hall, Oct. 30, 1862, to Oct. 21, 1872.
 Richard C. M. Smith, Oct. 21, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 Richard C. M. Smith, March 18, 1875, to April 14, 1880.
 James H. Gibson, April 14, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 Joseph N. Cunningham, April 14, 1882, to April 14, 1884.

The old Michigan road, traversing the territory of Franklin township diagonally in a northwesterly direction, had, been cut out and underbrushed (but not graded or grubbed) through a great part of this region as early as 1820, and it was over the route of that road that many of the pioneers came to Marion County. The first settlements within what is now Franklin township were made by people who came over this old thoroughfare and located not far from its line, in the east and southeast parts of the present township, along the valley of Buck Creek.

It is believed (though the fact cannot now be established by absolute proof) that the first white settler within the present boundaries of Franklin township was William Rector, who came here from Ohio in the year 1820, and built his cabin on lands bordering Buck Creek. It was at his house that the first election of the township was held (as before mentioned) on the 19th of June, 1824. On the earliest assessment-roll of the township which can now be found (that of the year 1829) the name of

William Rector appears assessed on one hundred and sixty acres of land, the northeast quarter of section 10, township 14, range 5; also on two oxen and three horses. He was an extensive dealer (for those times) in hogs, of which he drove large numbers to Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati. Mr. Rector was a prominent man in the Methodist Church, and was a member and leader of the first class of that denomination in the township, which was organized at his house in 1827. He had three sons and several daughters. Having remained an inhabitant of Franklin township for more than a quarter of a century, he, about 1848, sold out his possessions here and removed with his family to Iowa. One of his sons afterwards returned to Franklin township and married a daughter of Isaac Baylor, one of the pioneers of this region.

Maj. John Belles (who received his title from service in that grade in the war of 1812) came from Scott County, Ky., in 1820, and first stopped on the Bradley farm, just south of the city of Indianapolis, where he remained two years, during which time his wife died, leaving him with a family of five sons and three daughters. In 1822 he moved into Franklin township, and settled on the line of the old Michigan road, near where it crosses the line dividing the townships of Franklin and Warren. The land on which he located was still owned by the government, and he did not become a purchaser until a number of years later. At this place he erected his first dwelling, which was constructed of rails, with a wagon cover hung up in front for a door. His third son, Caleb, was at this time twelve years old, and the cooking and household duties fell on him for a few years, until his father married a widow by the name of Snell, who was a sister of Dr. John Sanders and William Sanders, of Indianapolis. He erected a more comfortable house in which to live after his marriage, and commenced keeping a tavern.

When Maj. Belles settled in Franklin township his nearest neighbor was a man named Doyle, who lived midway between Indianapolis and the Belles tavern stand, which was six miles southeast from the town. This tavern was a very popular one with the traveling public, and there was always an extra effort made by travelers to reach it for lodging at night.

After the capital of the State was moved to Indianapolis the representatives and senators from the southeast part of the State made it a point to stop with the major on their way to and from the General Assembly. Maj. Belles continued to keep this tavern until his death in 1838. His son Caleb settled on the school section in 1838. His wife was Lewis O'Neal's daughter Mary, to whom he was married in 1836. The farm of Maj. John Belles was bought by William Morrison, after which it passed through other hands, and is now owned and occupied by William Sloan.

Although the first settlements in Franklin were among the very earliest made in Marion County, and although within four years from the time when the pioneer, William Rector, built his lonely cabin in the solitude of the Buck Creek Valley the township had become sufficiently populous to entitle it to a separate and independent organization, it appears certain that the greater part of the people living here at that time were but squatters rather than permanent settlers; for, even as late as nine years after the first settlement, it is shown (by the assessment-roll of 1829) that only eight hundred and seventy-five and one-half acres of land was assessed to resident owners or holders, and only eight hundred acres to non-resident owners, leaving more than nine-tenths of the area of the township still in possession of the government. The roll referred to shows that in the year 1829 only nine persons, residents in Franklin township, were assessed on lands, while those who paid the poll tax, but were assessed on no real estate, were thirty-nine in number, named as follows, viz.:

Simeon Adams.	Joshua Jackson.
William Adams.	Elijah Jackson.
William Adair.	John Miller.
Moses Barker.	George Montgomery.
John Belles.	George R. McLaughlin.
Robert Brown.	James McLain.
Benson Cornelius.	James B. McLain.
Robert Carthen.	John Messinger.
James Greer.	Henry Martin.
William Griffith.	Aquilla W. Noe.
William Hines.	Lewis O'Neal.
Israel Jennings.	John Perkins.

James Pool.	William P. Smith.
Thomas Rowes.	James Turner.
John Smither.	Josiah B. Toon.
John Smither, Jr.	John Walden.
Lewis Smither.	Marine D. West.
James Smither.	William West.
Willis Smither.	Stephen Yager.
James Skelly.	

Following are given the names of the resident landholders of Franklin township in 1829 (excepting William Rector, who has already been mentioned), together with a description of the lands on which each was assessed, as shown by the assessment-roll, viz.:

John Ferguson, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 15, range 5, and the west half of section 27 in the same township. Mr. Ferguson was appointed by the county commissioners inspector of the election held at the house of William Rector in June, 1824, which was the first election held in Franklin after it became a separate and independent township.

Jeremiah Burnet, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 14, range 5. Also one horse, two oxen, and a silver watch.

Thomas Berry, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 14, range 5.

Peter Carberry, fifty acres in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 14, range 5. Carberry came to this township in 1826, and settled where the village of Acton now is.

Jacob Rorick, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 14, range 5.

Daniel Smith, the southeast quarter of section 10, township 14, range 5.

George Tibbitts, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 14, range 5. Mr. Tibbitts came here from the south part of the State in 1824. He was a tanner by trade, and built a tannery on his lands in 1828. In 1845 he sold out his property in Franklin township to Samuel Parsley and moved to Iowa.

Daniel Skelly, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 14, range 5.

Reuben Adams came to Franklin township in

1825, cleared a piece of land, and put in a crop. In 1826 he brought his family here, and died in the same year. He had nine sons and two daughters. His daughter Lorinda married James Skelly about 1830. His son, William Adams, settled on a farm which he afterwards sold to John Smither, who sold to Samuel McGaughey. It is now occupied by John E. McGaughey.

Lewis O'Neal emigrated from Kentucky in 1825, and settled in Franklin township, near New Bethel, on one hundred and sixty acres of land which he purchased from the government about four years later, and which is now owned and occupied by George Adams and Isaac Shimer. O'Neal's daughter Mary married Caleb Belles Nov. 10, 1836. Richard, son of Lewis O'Neal, married Charlotte Vickers. He died in Indianapolis. Susan O'Neal married Harvey Sebern in 1839. Kitty, another daughter of Lewis O'Neal, married Eli Maston and removed to Kentucky.

James Pool emigrated from Ohio to Marion County, Ind., in 1828, and settled on forty acres of land which he afterwards sold to William Faulkner, and he to David Brumley.

Benson Cornelius came to this township in 1827. He was assessed on no land in 1829, but he settled on an eighty-acre tract, which he sold to Henry Childers about 1840. Childers sold to — Havenridge, and he to John Hill, who is the present owner.

Israel Jennings made his settlement in this township in 1827. He was not assessed on any lands in 1829, but he became the owner of the eighty-acre tract on which he settled. About 1840 he sold it to Isaac Collins, the present owner.

John Messinger came from Decatur County, Ind., to Franklin township about 1824. He was not a land-owner in 1829, but became such immediately afterwards, and built on his land the mill known as the Messinger mill. In 1840 he sold his property in this township and removed to Iowa.

John Miller came to Franklin township about 1826, and located on lands which he purchased three or four years later. In 1853 he sold out to William Miller, who afterwards sold the land to Thomas Porteus.

Josiah B. Toon settled in this township in 1828. His name appears on the assessment-roll of 1829, but he was not at that time assessed on any real estate. M. S. Toon came to the township in 1830, and his father, John Toon, in 1831. The first wife of M. S. Toon was a daughter of James Davis, one of the earliest settlers in Warren township.

Willis Smither (who also married a daughter of James Davis, of Warren township) came to Franklin township in 1827. The assessment-roll of 1829 does not show that he was then a land-holder, but when he came to the township he took up and settled on the land on which he now lives. His brothers John and Lewis had come to this township some time before him, but neither of their names appear as land-holders in 1829. John Smither bought the farm of William Adams (son of Reuben Adams), and afterwards sold it to Samuel McGaughey.

William P. Smith settled in this township, near New Bethel, in 1826. In 1829 he paid no tax on real estate, but was assessed only on one horse and one silver watch. Only four other persons in the township were the owners of silver watches at the time, viz., Jeremiah Burnet, Maj. John Belles, George R. McLaughlin, and James B. McLain. Mr. Smith was one of the first school-teachers in the township. He afterwards became the owner of lands which he sold to David Marrs. Marrs sold the farm to Knowles Shaw, whose widow still owns and occupies it.

John Leeper came from Dearborn County, Ind., about 1832, and settled in this township at the "Pigeon Roost," on land now owned and occupied by Isaac Golden. Joseph Leeper, son of John, settled on land now owned and occupied by Oliver Holmes.

Stephen Glasco migrated from Rush County, Ind., to this township about 1837, and settled on lands, a part of which are now owned by Jonas Hamlyn. A part of the Glasco tract passed to the ownership of John Maze.

Richard Hamlyn came from England to America with his wife and children in 1849; located in Hamilton County, Ohio, remained there several years, and in 1857 came to Franklin township, where he bought

the farm owned by George Dillender. He died about 1865. His son Jonas came to this township from Franklin County, Ind., in 1860, and bought from William Leeper a tract of land which had been first located and settled on by Stephen Glasco. John Hamlyn, son of Richard and brother of Jonas, married Amanda Clark (half-sister of James Clark) in 1859, and settled on the farm which his father had owned, and on which he (John) still lives. Elizabeth, sister of Jonas and John Hamlyn, is the wife of Isaac Golden, who owns and lives on the farm on which John Leeper settled at the "Pigeon Roost."

Joseph Wheatley came to this township about 1830, and located on a farm which had been entered by Marine D. West. The farm is still owned by the Wheatley family.

George Eudaly, a native of Virginia, came from Kentucky to this township in 1830, and afterwards settled on what was known as the Nosseman farm, the land of which had been entered by a Mr. Chowning, and sold to John Nosseman, who came here from Virginia. Neither Chowning, Nosseman, or Eudaly appear on the assessment-roll of 1829. The land which they owned in succession is now owned and occupied by Henry Laws.

William Beckley came to this township from Kentucky in 1832, and lived for about one year on the David Morris farm; then bought from James Griffith the farm he now lives on.

Joseph Perkins came here in an early day, and settled on and owned the farm where Joseph Clark now lives. Alexander Perkins, son of Joseph, married a daughter of William Griffy.

George Hickman was a settler who came from Ohio in 1836, and bought a tract of land extending from the eastern border of Franklin township across the eastern line into Hancock County. It was in that county, on the eastern part of his land, that he first built his cabin, but he soon afterwards made his residence on the west part of his tract in this township, where he is now living at the age of sixty-eight years.

Jacob Springer, a carpenter by trade, came from Ohio in 1833, and settled on the old Michigan road near New Bethel. His two sons, John J. and David,

are now living in the township. John J. Springer owns and occupies the land which Ephraim Fray received as his portion of the estate of his father, who settled on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres on Buck Creek in 1828. The farm of the elder Fray was divided between his son Ephraim and his daughter, Susan Fray.

James Clark came here from Jennings County, Ind., in February, 1835, and settled on the same farm that he now occupies. The land had been entered in 1832 or 1833 by John Van Cleve.

James Turner came from Kentucky in 1828, and settled one hundred and sixty acres of land on Little Buck Creek, and on the line of the Morgan trace, now the Indianapolis and Shelbyville road.

Nehemiah Smith came from Kentucky in 1830, and settled a half-section of land on Little Buck Creek. He died about 1840.

Abraham Hendricks was married in Kentucky in 1825 to a daughter of Nehemiah Smith. He moved to this township in 1830, and settled eighty acres of land on Little Buck Creek, and now owns and lives on the same, being in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Nimrod Kemper came from Kentucky in 1832, and settled one hundred and sixty acres of land on the line of the Morgan trace. He died about 1867. Nimrod Par and Nimrod Kemper, his grandchildren, now live on his old homestead farm.

Stephen K. Tucker came from Kentucky in 1834, and bought out Hampton Bryan, who then returned to Kentucky. Mr. Tucker still lives on the land which he bought of Bryan.

W. W. White came from Kentucky in 1824, with his mother and her family, and settled on Lick Creek, in Perry township, where he remained until 1833, when he married and moved to this township, and settled on the eighty acres of land which he still owns and occupies.

James McLain came from Kentucky in 1828, and settled on Little Buck Creek, on one hundred and sixty acres of land which he purchased a year or two after his settlement. He erected a horse-mill, which cracked corn for the neighboring farmers for a number of years. After his death his sons James B.

and John came in possession of his lands, John having the north half, and James B. the south. The latter removed West and sold his farm here, which is now occupied by Mrs. Wolcott. John McLain died in 1872. His son John now lives on the farm. Another son, Moses G., served in the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Regiment in the war of the Rebellion, losing a hand in the service. He is now clerk of Marion County.

George B. Richardson emigrated from Kentucky in 1831, and settled eighty acres of land, and remained on it until 1834, when he moved to New Bethel, Franklin township, where he went to work at his trade of blacksmith. He remained there until 1837, when he bought eighty acres of land of Patrick Catterson, and remained on it several years, after which he sold to Brown, and he to Thomas Schooly, who resides there at the present time. G. B. Richardson moved back to the land on which he first settled, and is still living there.

Samuel Smith came from Kentucky to Fayette County in 1820 with his father. He moved into Rush County in 1821, and remained there until 1834, when he married, and moved to this township, and settled on the fractional quarter-section of one hundred and fifteen acres where he now resides.

William Powers came from Kentucky to Rush County in 1821, and remained there until 1834, when he came to this township and settled eighty acres of land, and lived on it until his death, about 1870. Samuel Smith now owns the land.

Jacob Mathews came from Ohio in 1833, and settled on eighty acres, where he lived until his death, about 1872. He was the father of Harvey R. Mathews, of this township.

James Tolen came from Ohio in 1833, and settled on eighty acres of land, where he lived until his death, about 1873. It is now owned by Andrew Collins. James Tolen, son of Jacob, settled eighty acres adjoining his father's farm, and now lives on the same.

Nathaniel Smith emigrated from Kentucky to Rush County in 1821, and came to this township in 1834. He was married to a daughter of Patrick Catterson, and settled on Little Buck Creek, where

he commenced a tannery, and carried it on until about 1854, when he closed out and removed to Brazil, Ind.

John Graham came from Pennsylvania in 1821, and settled on Lick Creek, in Perry township, where he died in an early day, leaving a wife, two daughters, and four sons, of whom William M. Graham was the oldest. He was born in December, 1824; was married to Emily Kelley, of Perry township, in 1848, and moved into Franklin township in 1850, and settled on eighty acres of land entered by Patrick Catterson in 1833, and sold by him to Charles B. Watt in 1834. Graham is now living on the same land.

Ethelbert Bryan settled in 1836 on the farm now owned by Shepler Fry, who came here in 1854, and purchased from Bryan. Mr. Fry's farm is the most thoroughly underdrained and the best cultivated of any in the township.

William Morris came in 1834, and settled on the farm since well known as the David Morris farm.

Thomas E. Moore came from Kentucky in 1834, and settled on the farm where his son Daniel now lives.

William C. Adair came to Franklin township in 1836, and settled on land now owned by John Fike.

Morgan Bryant, a comparatively early settler in this township, located on the land now owned and occupied by William McGregor.

Thomas Craft made his first settlement in this township on land which had been previously entered by James Fisk. John Craft, son of Thomas, now owns a part of the tract.

Jacob Smock came to Marion County from Jefferson County, Ind., Jan. 1, 1837. He at first located in Perry township, where he remained two years, and in 1838 came to Franklin township, and entered the land on which he now lives, and which was the last tract entered in Marion County.

New Bethel, a village of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, situated in the northern central part of the township, was laid out by J. H. Messinger for Mary Adams in the year 1834, the town plat

being recorded on the 24th of March in that year.

The first store in the village was opened by Davis & McFarland, who were followed in the business successively by Greer & Toon, Patrick Catterson, Samson Barbee, Lewis B. Wilsey, the last named commencing in 1850. Another store was opened by Richard O'Neal and W. G. Toon, who sold out to Wilson, who was succeeded by Harlan & McMullen, and Harlan & Silvers, who continued till 1863. J. C. Van Sickel commenced merchandising about 1865, and continued till 1869, when he sold to L. B. Wilsey and John Wilson. In 1872 Wilsey sold his interest to Wilson, who in 1875 sold to David Brumley, who in 1876 sold a half interest to Henry Brown. In 1877 Brumley sold his remaining interest to A. Helms, and he in 1879 sold to Henry Brown, who is still in trade. The other store of the village at the present time is carried on by John Wilson and Henry Bond.

The pottery business was established by Patrick Catterson at the commencement of the village in 1834. Mrs. James Pool now has a jar made by Catterson in 1836. The first blacksmith of the village was George B. Richardson. The first wagon-maker was Jacob Springer. A saw-mill was built at this place in 1835 by John Smither, Lewis O'Neal, and Jacob Springer.

The first physician of the village was Dr. Lawrence. Then came Drs. Hoyt, Orsemus Richmond, and William Presley. The last named practiced in New Bethel and vicinity from 1845 to 1847, after which he moved to Indianapolis. During the last year of his practice in New Bethel he was associated in partnership with Dr. S. M. Brown, who has from that time to the present remained in practice as the physician of the village and surrounding country. In 1852, Dr. Brown was married to Mahala Brady, who died in 1867. She was a daughter of Henry Brady, Esq., a pioneer settler of Warren township.

Poplar Grove is a cluster of five or six houses located on the railroad in the northwestern part of the township. There was once a post-office there, but it was discontinued, and now the place has no pretensions to the name of a village.

Gallaudet is not a village, but merely a post-office and station on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway.

The village of Acton is situated in the southeastern part of Franklin township, on the line of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway. The land which forms the site of the village is a part of the tract originally owned by the pioneer settler, Peter Carbery, but which in 1852 was owned by Thomas Wallace. The village was laid out in that year by John E. Stretcher, surveyor, for Thomas Wallace and Thomas Ferguson, the town plat being recorded October 22d in the year named. There would probably never have been any village at that point but for the building of the railroad, which was at that time approaching completion, and which was opened for travel in September of the following year. The original name of the town was Farmersville, which was afterwards changed to Acton, to avoid confusion in the mail service, as there was already a post-office named Farmersville in the State.

Upon the establishment of the post-office at Acton, John Daily was appointed postmaster; and his successors in the office have been (in the order named) Joseph Pierson, Samuel Rosengarten, Reuben Conway, Joseph Brenton, George W. Morgan, N. T. Parker, George W. Vaughn, D. W. Pierson, John Foley, and (again) D. W. Pierson, who is the present incumbent.

The first merchants of the village were John Albright and William Duval, who opened their store in a log building in 1852. The next was John Daily, who opened in 1853, and continued until 1855, when he sold to Joseph Pierson and William Leeper. The latter sold his interest in the store to Pierson, who carried on the business until 1858, when he sold out at auction and removed to Iowa.

Salathiel T. Pierson commenced merchandising at Acton in 1853, and continued till his death in September, 1855. Dugald McDougall commenced in 1854, and continued about one year. James Morgan and Peter Swigart commenced at about the same time. John Threlkill commenced in 1855, and continued in trade about three years. N. J. Parker commenced

about 1858 and continued till 1864. Rev. Thomas Ray was a merchant in Acton from 1858 to 1860, and Warren Stacy from 1860 to 1866. The three general stores of the village at the present time (January, 1884) are carried on respectively by D. W. Pierson, George W. Swails, and James W. Swails.

The first physician of Acton was Dr. William Scott, who came in 1855, and remained but a short time. Dr. — Johnson located in the village in the fall of 1855, and remained about one year. Dr. Samuel McGaughey, who was reared and educated in Franklin County, and married a daughter of Madison Morgan, of Shelby County, Ind., located in Acton in 1856, and has remained in practice in the village and vicinity until the present time. Dr. T. N. Bryant came about 1857. He was in partnership with Dr. McGaughey for about a year, after which he removed to Illinois, but returned to Marion County and located in Indianapolis. Dr. Philander C. Leavitt, who resided at Pleasant View, Shelby Co., at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, entered the service of the United States as a private soldier, was promoted to surgeon, and soon after the close of the war located in Acton, where he remained in practice till his death in 1882. Dr. J. W. Spicer, who is now in practice in Acton, located in the village about 1879.

Acton is now a village of about three hundred and fifteen inhabitants, and has four churches (three Protestant and one Catholic), one school-house (built in 1876, at a cost of six thousand dollars), one graded school, three physicians, three general stores, one boot and shoe-store (by Henry Baas), one drug-store (by John Curry), two wagon-shops (by Daniel Gillespie and Hamilton Brothers), two blacksmith-shops, a steam saw-mill (built in 1853 by John McCollum & Sons, and now operated by A. H. Plymate), a steam flouring-mill (built about 1860 by Jacob Rubush, John Ferrin, and Solomon Hahn, and now operated by Mr. Hahn), a Masonic lodge, and a lodge of the order of Odd-Fellows.

Pleasant Lodge, No. 134, F. and A. M., was organized at Pleasant View, Shelby Co., in May, 1852, with eight members. About four years after the organization it was removed to Acton, where a frame building, twenty-five by fifty feet in size, was

erected, and the upper story fitted and furnished as a lodge-room, while the lower story was rented for store purposes. In 1873 the building was destroyed by fire, with a total loss of the furniture and records of the lodge. In 1875 a brick building, twenty-four by sixty feet in size, was erected on the same site, at a cost of four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. The lower story is occupied as a store by D. W. Pierson, and above it is the Masonic Hall. The lodge has now a membership of fifty. The present officers are William Cooper, W. M.; William T. Cummins, S. W.; John Hanahan, J. W.; Austin Daugherty, Sec.; Solomon Hahn, Treas.; George Clover, S. D.; Dr. J. W. Spicer, J. D.; John Means, Tiler.

Acton Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 20, 1867, with the following-named members: J. C. P. Stage, E. T. Wells, Joseph Fittsgeval, C. C. Weaver, Charles J. Phemister, J. G. Clark, Allen Drake, S. Rosengarten, John A. Johnson, William C. Nicholas, John Porter, James H. Clark, Joseph R. Johnson.

The lodge now has fifteen past grand officers, sixteen active members, and property valued at about one thousand dollars. The hall is in the second story of the building, over the store of George W. Swails. The present officers of the lodge are: John Craft, N. G.; James Matthews, V. G.; J. Swails, Sec.; G. W. Swails, Treas.; Charles C. Weaver, Per. Sec.

The grounds of the Acton Camp-Meeting Association, adjoining the village of Acton on the northwest, being the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 14, north of range 5 east, were purchased of the Rev. John V. R. Miller for about one thousand dollars, and laid out and buildings erected for camp-meeting purposes about 1859. The buildings were destroyed by fire about 1863; were rebuilt, and again burned about three years later, when the present buildings were erected. The camp-meetings held yearly on this ground are very largely attended, as many as forty thousand people having sometimes been present in a single day.

The Union Agricultural Fair Association of Frank-

lin township was first organized as a grange association, and its name afterwards changed to the present one. Hitherto the fairs of the association have been held on grounds (about twelve acres) rented for the purpose on the farm of John P. Overhiser, about three miles west of Acton; but this arrangement was not intended to be a permanent one, and the fairs will be held in future on grounds adjoining the village.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Acton was first organized at the house of William Rector, on the northeast quarter of section 10, township 14, range 5 east, about the year 1827. It was formed by the following-named members: William Rector and wife, George Tibbitts and wife, John Walden and wife, Jeremiah Burnett and wife, with William Rector and George Tibbitts as leaders. About 1830 they built a house of worship on the land of William Rector, which was twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, and constructed of hewn logs, as was the custom in that day. The church was served by the following-named preachers or pastors (in what order cannot be given) Revs. James Havens, Francis McLaughlin, Elijah Whitten, David Burt, Jacob Miller, John V. R. Miller, Landy Havens, George Havens, David Havens, James Corwin, ——— Baherrell, and Greenly McLaughlin, with William Rector as exhorter or local preacher.

About 1846, William Rector moved to Iowa, and the class began to decline and became quite weak. In 1852 they organized a class at the school-house, one and one-half miles southwest, where the village of Acton was laid out in the same year. They continued to hold their meetings in the school-house until the fall of 1855, at which time they had a church edifice sufficiently near completion to hold their services in, but it was not dedicated until June, 1856. In the fall of 1853 they held the quarterly meeting in the warehouse of John Daily, in Acton. After the class was moved from Rector's chapel to Acton, John Daily, William Crosson, Henry McRoberts, David Rayburn, Joseph Brenton, and C. C. Butler were class-leaders up to 1860.

They had for pastors or preachers the Rev. George

Havens for 1853, Rev. Thomas Ray for 1854-55, Rev. John V. R. Miller for 1856, Rev. John Brouce for 1857, Rev. ——— Chivington for 1858, Rev. Patrick Carlin for 1859, Rev. Elijah Whitten for 1860, Rev. F. S. Potts for 1861, Rev. R. Roberts for 1862-63, Rev. M. Mitchell for 1864, Rev. A. Lotten for 1865-66, Rev. J. H. Tomlinson for 1867-68, Rev. Henry Wright for 1869, Rev. B. F. Morgan for 1870, Rev. Thomas W. Jones for 1871-72 (number of members at this time, sixty-five), Rev. F. S. Turk for 1873-74 (number of members at this time, eighty), Rev. E. S. Spencer for 1875-76 (number of members at this time, one hundred and twelve), Rev. P. S. Cook for 1877-78, Rev. William Nichols for 1879-80, Rev. R. L. Kinnear for 1881, Rev. Albert Cain for 1882-83. Present number of members, one hundred and thirteen. The church building was burned Dec. 24, 1879, the fire being caused by a defective flue. They commenced to rebuild in May, 1881, and completed the building so that it was dedicated on the 31st of July of the same year. The building is a brick structure, thirty-four by forty-eight feet, and cost three thousand dollars.

The officers of the church at this time are: Trustees, Jonas Hamlyn, David Rayburn, Frederick Doke, and Jacob Tolen; Secretary, Austin Daugherty. Jonas Hamlyn was class-leader from 1875 to 1881. David Rayburn is the class-leader at the present time. The present stewards are James Copeland, Herbert E. Hamlyn, Charles Doke, W. S. Clover. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school having an average attendance of seventy. Jonas Hamlyn has been for five or six years and is at present the superintendent.

The New Bethel Baptist Church was organized on the 7th of April, 1827, with eight members, as follows: James Greer, Lewis O'Neal, David Woods, James Davis, Elizabeth Greer, Achsah Woods, Catharine O'Neal, and Elizabeth Davis. The Rev. Abraham Smock was called to the pastorate of the church, and served until December, 1832, during which time there was a number added to the church.

In the year of the organization (1827) they built a hewn-log house, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, with a large fireplace and split slabs for seats. In

this they felt they had a comfortable place to worship God.

In January, 1833, the Rev. John Richmond was chosen pastor for one year. In February, 1834, the Rev. Thomas Townsend became pastor for one year. In June, 1835, a council met with the church and ordained Ebenezer Smith to the ministry. From 1835 to 1838 they were without a pastor. Townsend and Smith (being members of the church) supplied them alternately. In 1838 they called Townsend and Smith to supply the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths, and they served until 1848.

In 1842 the church by a council ordained John Ransdell to the gospel ministry. In 1843 the church built a frame building, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, at a cost of one thousand dollars. In 1848 the Rev. Madison Hume was called to the pastoral care of the church, and continued until 1852, when the Rev. Michael White was called to the pastorate. In May, 1853, Rev. James S. Gillespie was called to the pastorate, and he continued his services until 1859, when the Rev. J. H. Razor was called to the care of the church. In 1860, Rev. ——— Stewart became their pastor. In 1863, Rev. J. H. Razor was again called to the care of the church.

In 1866 the Revs. James M. Smith and A. J. Essex held a meeting of two weeks, at which meeting ninety-three were added to the church, seventy-eight of them by baptism. At the same time the Rev. James M. Smith was called to the pastoral care of the church. While he was pastor they erected a new church building of brick, thirty-six by fifty feet, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

In 1869 the Rev. F. M. Buchanan was called to the pastoral care of the church, and served them until 1880. The Rev. N. Harper was pastor in 1881 and 1882. In 1883 the Rev. T. J. Conner was called to the pastorate. The membership at this time is one hundred and seventy-three. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of seventy-five, with John Grames as superintendent.

The Baptist Church at the Forks of Little Buck Creek was organized on the 8th of June, 1833, at the house of Nehemiah Smith, by a council from the following-named churches: Lick Creek

Church, Abraham Smock, Thomas Townsend, Thomas Bryan, Jacob Smock, and Luke Bryan; Bethel Church, Joel Kemper, Lewis Smither, and John J. Belles; Pleasant Run Church, John Perry and William Herring. The council was organized by electing Abraham Smock moderator and Thomas Townsend clerk, after which they adopted articles of faith, which were signed by the following-named constituent members: Elijah Vise, Susan Vise, Nehemiah Smith, Sarah Smith, William Forsythe, Sarah Forsythe, Edmond Lovitt, Mary Lovitt, Abraham Hendricks, Susan Hendricks, Frank Smith, Rebecca Perkins, Elizabeth Vise, Susan Vise, Francis Vise, Nathaniel Vise, Polly Vise, Benson Cornelius, Deborah Cornelius, Thomas McFarland, Betsy McFarland, and Sarah Wikoff.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Thomas Townsend, who served them for two years; then Rev. Abraham Smock served them for two years; then Ebenezer Smith. (Here the records are missing.) Since 1868 the following-named ministers have served the church as pastors, viz.: Peterson K. Par, Daniel Caudle, and Robert Thompson. P. K. Par and Robert Thompson are now serving the church alternately as pastors. Services are held once a month. The church has now thirty-six members. Nimrod Par is church clerk.

The Presbyterian Church at Acton was first organized in Perry township. On the 30th of March, 1833, a few Presbyterians met at the house of Mrs. Mary Sebern, one and one-half miles north of where Southport now stands, and, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Woods, from Proverbs xxviii. 4, the New Providence (now Acton) Presbyterian Church was organized. John S. Sebern and Otis Sprague were the first elders, and Samuel Brewer the first deacon. They were all ordained and installed on the 31st of March, 1833, having been elected on the preceding day.

The church at its organization consisted of twenty-four members, set apart by the Indianapolis Presbytery from the Greenfield (now Greenwood) Church, and one by letter from the only Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis at that time. The following are the names of those forming the organization: Samuel

Brewer, Eleanor Brewer, Thomas C. Smock, Rachel Smock, Ann Smock, Abraham V. Smock, Simon French, Mary French, Eliza McFarland, Benjamin McFarland, Mary McFarland, John A. Brewer, Lemma Brewer, Phannel Graham, Paulina White, Jane E. McCollum, Mary Sebern, Phebe Sebern, Samuel Sebern, John Sebern, Deborah W. Sebern, Andrew C. Mann, Sally Mann, and Otis Sprague. Of this number the following now survive: Samuel Brewer and Eliza McFarland (now Thomas).

In 1838 a division took place in the church, and twenty members, including one elder, went with this branch, and seventeen, including two elders, went with the New School branch. There was no hostile feeling manifested by either.

From 1838 to 1844 the church had been irregularly supplied with preaching, having had only one regular supply (Rev. Sayers Gaglay) for about two years. In 1845 the church (then numbering forty-five members) elected and called their first pastor after the division. He was the Rev. B. F. Wood, who continued to serve them one-half the time until 1850.

In 1845 and 1846 they built a house of worship on the farm of Joseph Wallace, one and one-half miles east of Southport. The house was twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, a wooden structure, and cost about five hundred dollars. In 1851, Rev. Henry Coe served as pastor one-half his time. In 1852 there were but thirty-nine members, and in this same year there was a division of the church for the sake of convenience, one portion going west to the Bluff road, in Perry township, and forming the Union Church, and the other portion (seventeen members) going east to Acton, in Franklin township, and forming what is known as the Acton Presbyterian Church.

The first pastor at Acton was Rev. William A. Holliday, who gave one-half his time. In 1856 the church building was moved from the Wallace farm to Acton. It was refitted, and in it they held their church services until 1870, when they built a brick church building, thirty by forty feet, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1856, Rev. P. R. Vanetta served them as pas-

tor, and the membership was eighteen. The Rev. John Gilchrist served the church from 1857 to the close of 1859 as pastor (membership increased to thirty-nine); Rev. A. C. Allen served as pastor till the close of 1861, at which time he enlisted in the United States volunteer service (membership, forty-two). In 1863 the Rev. James Gilchrist supplied the pulpit. In 1864, L. G. Hay served the church one-half the time. In 1865, James Gilchrist again became pastor of the church one-half of his time, and served until the close of the year 1867. The Rev. L. G. Hay became pastor in 1868, and continued to the close of 1870. The Rev. James Williamson was pastor of the church from 1871 until 1882. Rev. L. B. Schryock was called and accepted the pastorate for 1884. The membership at this time is ninety-six.

In 1873 the membership had increased to seventy. A Sunday-school was organized in 1857, with Jacob Smock as superintendent. Jacob Rubush has been superintendent of the Sunday-school the greater portion of the time from 1870 to 1884. The average attendance is eighty.

The following are the names of the officers of the church from its organization: Elders, John S. Sebern, Otis Sprague, Simon Smock, Samuel Brewer, Peter Smock, James Clark, William H. Boyd, Sylvester Ellis, Samuel S. Sebern, Jacob Smock, Thomas L. Clark, Samuel Potter, Jacob Rubush, A. H. Plymate, and William Cooper; Deacons, Samuel Brewer, Andrew C. Mann, Samuel Moore, Jacob Smock, William J. Colley, Henry Baas, Malcomb A. Lowes, William Hutchinson, William R. Lowes, John N. Clark, John M. Clark, and William P. James; Trustees, John V. Sebern, Andrew C. Mann, Thomas C. Smock, Samuel Moore, Jacob Smock, William J. Colley, Thomas Wallace, Samuel McGaughey, Jacob Rubush, Jehu, John, and William H. Smock.

The present officers are: Elders, James Clark, Jacob Smock, Jacob Rubush, A. H. Plymate, William Cooper, and Thomas L. Clark; Deacons, John N. Clark, William R. Lowes, and John M. Clark; Trustees, Jacob Rubush, Samuel McGaughey, and William H. Smock.

The Big Run (Anti-Missionary Baptist) Church was organized at the house of Knowles Shaw, one-half mile east of the village of New Bethel, on the 11th of February, 1848, with ten members, viz.: Willis Smither, Hester Smither, Lewis Smither, Obadiah Davis, Mary Davis, Caleb Belles, Mary Belles, Albert Hickman, Amanda Hickman, and James Tolen. They called the Rev. Emmons Hurst to the pastorate of the church, and he was the only regular pastor until 1853, at which time the Rev. Erasmus D. Thomas became pastor, and has continued in that capacity to the present time without any interruption. They have regular services once a month.

This church used school-house No. 5 (known as the township house) as a meeting-place until the fall of 1849, when they had a house of worship erected. It was a frame structure twenty by thirty feet, and cost one thousand dollars. As time passed this building became too small for the increasing congregation, and in 1871 they built a more commodious house of worship. It is a brick structure, thirty-six by fifty-four feet, and cost four thousand three hundred dollars. The membership at this time is ninety-two.

The Buck Creek Christian Church was organized on the 21st of August, 1860, at Murphy's school-house (No. 7), with the following-named members, viz.: James Eaton, Sarah Eaton, Alexander Helm, Elizabeth Helm, George B. Richardson, Sarah Richardson, Ashley Sutherland, Elizabeth Sutherland, King Parrish, Maria Parrish, Zerviah B. Anderson, William H. Richardson, Catharine Helm, Isabelle Hall, Sarah Hittle, Nancy Mathews, and Nancy J. Baker. Their pastors have been John Brown (one year), Butler K. Smith (one year), J. H. McCullough (two years), Amzi Atwater, Charles Shoat (one year), J. L. Parson (one year), W. H. H. Blark (one year), Elijah Goodwin (two years), M. T. Hough and H. T. Buff (alternately, one year), W. R. Lowe (one year), M. T. Hough (two years), H. T. Mason (one year), A. H. Carter (one year), John A. Mavity (one year), W. R. Couch (two years), W. H. Boles (one year), J. M. Camfield (three years), and C. W. Martz, the present pastor, who is now on his second year of service.

Their first place of worship was the school-house where they first organized. In 1861 they built a house of worship on the northwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 15 north, range 5 east,—a frame structure, thirty-two by forty-four feet, which cost one thousand dollars. In 1880 they built their second house of worship on the same grounds. It is a brick building thirty-two by forty-two feet, and cost two thousand eight hundred dollars.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-four. Meetings are held once a month. They have a good Sunday-school, with seventy-five scholars in attendance, and sessions are held every Sunday the year round. The superintendent is John M. Toon. The present officers of the church are: Trustees, Henry J. Toon, Joseph Harris; Elders, Henry J. Toon, Joseph Harris, and James E. Greer; Deacons, Ebenezer Smith, Obadiah Eaton, and John M. Toon.

The Acton Baptist Church was organized at Acton on the 13th day of January, 1866, with twenty-five members, viz.: John N. Eades, Elisha Baily, Mary Baily, William Everett, William Morgan, Nancy Morgan, Sarah Morgan, Mrs. Everett, Mahala Everett, Susan Morgan, Nancy Phemister, John Morgan, John T. Phemister, Sr., James M. Smith, Elizabeth J. Smith, Joseph C. Smith, George W. Crossen, Mary Crossen, Thomas Foster, Permelia Foster, Martha Baas, Delila Jenkins, Jane Keeler, Cumi Keeler, Nancy Leavitt. At the same time the Revs. James M. Smith and A. J. Essex held a meeting of some two weeks' duration, and added thirty-four to the church, the Presbyterians giving them the use of their house of worship for the meeting. At the close of this protracted effort the church called Rev. James M. Smith as their pastor, who continued to serve the church half his time until June, 1869, when Rev. F. M. Buchanan was called to the pastorate, and continued half his time until January, 1873.

The Rev. H. C. McCaleb was pastor half his time for the years 1873 and 1874. Rev. T. J. Murphy was pastor for the year 1875, and the Rev. D. D. Swindall in the same way for 1876. In the year

1877 the church had no pastor. The Rev. C. King was pastor in 1878 and 1879. The church was without a pastor in 1880. The Rev. James M. Smith was again called to the pastorate, and served one-fourth of his time for the years 1881 and 1882. The Rev. F. M. Buchanan was again called to the pastorate, and is now acting as such one-fourth of the time. The present membership is ninety-nine. Sabbath-school sessions are held every Sabbath. The number of scholars in attendance is fifty-two. T. J. McCollum is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has been since 1868 except one year (1875). The trustees of the church are William McGregor, L. F. Montague, and Henry T. Craig; Deacons, T. J. McCollum and J. F. McCollum; Clerk, L. F. Montague.

The Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class in the year 1832, at the house of James McLain, with about fifteen members, principally of the families of McLain and Perkins. In 1836 they built a log meeting-house on James McLain's land, and this was used as a house of worship till about 1853, when they erected a frame building, in which they continued to hold their services for about twenty years, when the church organization ceased to exist. The location of this church is near the west line of the township, and near its centre from north to south.

The Methodist Chapel, so called, of the Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the northwest corner of Franklin township. The first class at this place was organized about 1838, at the house of Nathaniel Owens, its members being principally of the families of Owens, Reyburn, McLaughlin, Stoops, and Arnold. Soon after the organization, they built a log church on land then owned by Simon Peters (now by — Cottman). About 1860 this old building gave place to a frame church, which was erected on the same site. In this they worshiped about ten years, after which the organization went down, and services were discontinued. The church building is still standing, and although no preaching is held there, it is used as the meeting-place of a flourishing Sabbath-school of about fifty scholars, not under charge of the Methodist denomination, but under

the patronage and superintendency of a daughter of F. M. Churchman, Esq.

The Church of the United Brethren, which worshiped in a church building located near the centre of the township, was organized about 1855, at the house of Isaac Collins. The greater part of its members were of the Collins family. Their first meetings were held at Collins', and in the school-house for a year or two, when they erected a frame church building which is yet standing, though the church organization became dismembered and ceased to exist several years ago.

The oldest burial-ground in Franklin township was opened on land of William Rector, at the place where the Rector Chapel was built. It is not now known who was the first person interred in this ground. It is not used now, no burials having been made in it for several years.

In the graveyard at New Bethel the first interment was that of Reuben Adams, on whose land the burial-place was laid out. It was at first a plat of about one acre, which has since been increased to about two acres. The ground is now nearly filled with graves, and contains some handsome monuments.

At the Methodist Chapel in the northwest corner of the township is a burial-ground of about one acre, which is well filled with graves though not crowded. One of the first interments in it was that of the wife of Simon Peters.

The graveyard at Mount Zion Church, near the west line of the township, contains about one acre, and is only partially filled. The first interments here were made about 1835.

At the Little Buck Creek Church is a burial-ground still in use, which was laid out on land entered by Nehemiah Adams. The first burials in this ground were made about 1833.

A burial-ground was opened on the David Morris farm in 1835, and is still in use. It is not in connection with any church, and there is no house of worship near it.

The cemetery at Acton is a ground of about two acres, a part of the old Leeper farm, purchased from

William Leeper, and laid out as a cemetery in 1866. The lots in this cemetery are all sold, and many fine monuments have been erected in it. Improvements are constantly being made in the ground, though it is yet far from being completed in accordance with the design, which is based on the modern idea of cemetery embellishment.

Schools.—Very soon after the pioneer settlers had established themselves and their families in their rude log cabins, and cleared a sufficient space of ground to raise crops enough to insure them a subsistence, they took measures (inefficient though they were) to provide for their children the means of acquiring some of the rudiments of education by opening primitive schools, which were usually taught by persons who were employed at farm labor during the summer, and who during the winter taught school for a term of six weeks to two months, receiving a mere pittance for their services. The first schools were taught in the east part of the township in the Buck Creek settlements, but others were opened very soon afterwards in other parts, as soon as enough settlers had come in to form a neighborhood school. Thomas Townsend and William P. Smith were the first two persons who taught school in Franklin township, but it is not certainly known which of these was the pioneer. Peter Townsend, Abraham Smock, and Price N. Batts (son-in-law of Reuben Adams) were among the other early teachers of the township. The first schools were usually taught in deserted cabins which had been built by "squatters" who, after a temporary occupation, had deserted them and moved away. Where log buildings had been built as places of worship, they were also invariably used for schools. And as the township became a little more thickly settled, each neighborhood of two or three miles' radius had its school-house. They were all nearly the same,—a low log building of about eighteen by twenty-two or twenty-four feet in size, with a log cut out on two sides, leaving openings which, when covered with greased paper in place of glass, formed the windows of the house. In one end of the school-room was a fireplace plastered with clay or mud, sometimes communicating with a "stick chimney" on the outside, and sometimes having no chimney at



Thomas Schooley

all, except a hole in the roof. The floor was of puncheons, the seats and benches of split logs, with the split sides dressed to comparative smoothness. A high, rude, and uncomfortable writing-desk (or more properly shelf) was formed in a similar way. None of the requisites or equipments of the modern school-room were found in these houses. Everything was rough, uncomfortable, and discouraging to both pupil and teacher, yet the schools taught amid such surroundings were the best that could be had in those days, and in them many a child acquired the rudiments of education, and laid the foundation of an honorable career.

About 1836, under the Congressional township school system, rather better school-houses were built on about each four square miles of territory through the township. These houses were built by the people of the neighborhood, while the fund derived from the sale of the school lands aided in maintaining indifferent schools in them for short terms. Upon the establishment of the present system, Franklin took a place abreast of the other townships of the county in the improvement of its schools.

Franklin township has now eleven school districts, and the same number of school-houses (seven frame, and four brick). Schools are taught in all the houses, and two of them are graded schools. There are also four private schools taught, with an average attendance of forty-four. In 1883, fourteen teachers (nine male and five female) were employed in the public schools. Six teachers' institutes were held in the township during the year. The average total daily attendance of scholars was 371; whole number of scholars admitted to the schools, 625; average length of school terms in the township in 1883, 114 days; valuation of school-houses and grounds, \$14,500.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS SCHOOLEY.

John Schooley, the grandfather of Thomas, was of English extraction and a resident of Massachusetts. His children were James, William, Sewell, and David. James, the first named, was born during the year

1792, in Massachusetts, and early removed to Delaware, where he married Ruth Hobson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. To this marriage were born children,—John, James, Thomas, Daniel, and Andrew. Mr. Schooley removed later to the State of Maryland, where he became a successful merchant. His son Thomas was born Feb. 22, 1830, in Cecil County, Md., and in early youth removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1840 to Indianapolis, where his father died soon after the arrival of the family. Thomas remained until fifteen with his mother, and then sought employment as assistant to various farmers of Marion County, being meanwhile, for a brief time, a pupil of the Indianapolis Seminary. In 1851 he married Miss Rachel Blue, of the same county, whose only son, Frank, died July 15, 1869, at the age of fifteen. In 1852, Mr. Schooley having left his wife at the home of her father, crossed the plains *en route* to California (where he remained three years), in Placer County, engaged in mining and the profitable business of hotel-keeping. Returning in 1855, he purchased a farm north of Indianapolis, and his wife having meanwhile died, he, in June, 1855, married Miss Esther, daughter of Madison Hume, one of the earliest Baptist clergymen in the county. Their children are Flora (Mrs. H. J. Brown) and Minnie. Mr. Schooley, in 1862, sold his farm and removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. Having determined to return again to country life, he, in 1869, purchased his present home in Franklin township, and has since engaged in general farming and speculating. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active worker in the political field. The cause of education has ever found in him an earnest advocate and friend, and all measures for the promotion of education receive his cordial encouragement. He is in religion a supporter of both the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist Churches, Mrs. Schooley being a member of the latter church.

MARTIN S. TOON.

Henry Toon, the grandfather of Martin S., and a German by birth, resided in Kentucky. He was united in marriage to a Miss Bryant, and had children, among

whom was John, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a native of Delaware, who removed with his parents to Kentucky when a youth, and during his lifetime engaged in the labor incident to a farmer's life. He married Malinda Stafford, of Kentucky, and had children, eleven in number, as follows: Letitia, Martin S., Drusilla, Henry, William G., Charity, Wesley, Lewis, Josiah, Elizabeth, and Dorcas, the latter of whom died in childhood; seven of this number are still living. Martin S. was born on the 12th of June, 1815, in Owen County, Ky. His youth was, like that of most farmers' sons, passed in labor, with such opportunities of education as were afforded by the subscription schools of the period. Mr. Toon married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of James Davis, to whom were born two sons,—William H., who died while a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and John J., who served with credit during the whole conflict. He was again married in November, 1842, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of John Ross, of Marion County, and has children,—Lewis C., Martin, Dorcas, Mary Anice, Melinda Alice, George G., Charles W., Richard O., William S., and Lydia Jane. Mr. Toon during a short period resided in Indianapolis, and assisted in drawing the brick for the State-House, and at twenty-seven he rented a farm in Franklin township which for ten years he continued to cultivate. He then purchased his present home, embracing eighty acres, which has since been increased to two hundred and twenty acres, and which his son George G. assists in cultivating. He has, aside from his labors as a farmer, engaged in threshing wheat by machine, his own thresher having been the first in the township. Mr. Toon is in politics a Republican, but not active in the political field, preferring his daily routine of labor to the excitements of a public career. Both he and Mrs. Toon are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the extreme north-eastern portion of the county, and is seven miles square, containing forty-nine square miles, or thirty

thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton County, on the east by Hancock County, on the south by Warren township, and on the west by Washington township. The surface of the country is generally level, except along the streams, where it is somewhat broken, and in some localities hilly. The soil is well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, rye, barley, and most vegetables, but the culture of fruit has proved to be unprofitable during the past few years, though in a few localities this branch of agriculture has yielded a good revenue. About thirty-five years ago immense crops of peaches were raised, but the peach crop has been almost an entire failure during the last twenty years. The soil is principally clay, but consists of four grades, viz.: white clay, or beech flats; black loam of the flats; limestone or clay hills; and bottom-land, or dark chocolate loam intermixed with sand. Originally the township was covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting principally of walnut, sugar, poplar, ash, beech, hickory, sycamore, lime, buckeye, oak, and hackberry. In the lowlands, the primitive forest abounded with grape-vines, frequently growing to an enormous height. Beneath the forest and the net-work of vines grew pawpaws, leatherwood, prickly-ash, black haw, and other underbrush. At the Lawrence district fair, September, 1883, John Johnson exhibited fifty-four natural varieties of timber of the township. Nearly all the valuable timber was recklessly destroyed in the clearing of the land, or has since been sold in the market. In an early day the level lands were covered with immense sheets of water, quagmires, and ponds.

From its first settlement the township has constantly increased in wealth, as the wilderness disappeared before the march of civilization. The taxable wealth of the township in 1883 was as follows:

Farming and wild lands.....	\$1,041,196
Improvements.....	83,075
Lots.....	13,858
Improvements.....	20,885
Personal property.....	544,995

Total valuation..... \$1,704,009

In 1883 there were in the township two hundred



Martin S Loon

and twelve miles of drainage (mostly tile), and the value of its manufactured goods in the year 1882 was twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. In the year 1883 there were cultivated five thousand four hundred and fifteen acres in wheat, five thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven acres in corn, and one thousand and sixty-eight acres in other staple grains and in vegetables. There were two thousand two hundred and seventy-one acres in timothy meadow, and two thousand and eleven acres in clover.

The following is the number of head of live-stock in the township in the year 1883:

Horses.....	934
Milch-cows.....	723
Other cattle.....	879
Mules.....	49
Sheep.....	2184
Hogs (fatted in 1882).....	3340

The lands bordering on the creeks and rivulets are well supplied with springs, which afford a plentiful supply of water for stock, and the lands produce a luxuriant growth of blue-grass, and thus the township contains quite a number of valuable stock farms, not excelled elsewhere in the county.

In many portions of the township is found limestone, and in the peat swamps stratified rocks are found. Deposits of gravel and sand are found along the bluffs of Fall Creek, and in numerous mounds scattered promiscuously throughout the township. Probably the most peculiar rock in the township is upon the farm of Mr. Jonah F. Lemon. It is about four feet in length by two feet each in width and height. The rock is composed entirely of very small stones, of almost every imaginable shape and color, and of adamant hardness. Mr. Lemon prizes it very highly, and has refused an offer of one hundred dollars for it. A most peculiar limestone rock is found in the edge of a peat swamp on the farm of Mr. Robert Johnson. The stone rises above the ground to the height of ten feet, and in length extends thirty feet; the width is unknown, as the rock extends back into a hill fifty feet in perpendicular height. The stone contains many curious holes or

crevices, no two of the same size or shape, while out of many water oozes continually.

Fall Creek, Mud Creek, Indian Creek, and the tributary brooks afford thorough drainage for the lands embraced in the township. Fall Creek is so named from the falls at Pendleton. Mud Creek was so named by Elisha Reddick, from the fact that in the first settlement of the country the water at its mouth was always muddy. Subsequently the name was changed, and it was called Walnut Creek, and was so recorded, but it is called by the original name. Indian Creek at first was called Indian Branch by Elisha Reddick, because Indians were found encamped at various points along the stream. Afterwards it gained the name of Indian Creek, and was so recorded. Fall Creek, the principal stream, enters the township one half-mile west of the northeast corner, flows about a mile in a semicircle, and leaves the township. It re-enters about one and three-fourths miles west of the northeast corner, and flows in a southwesterly direction through the township, and leaving it at a point one and three-fourths miles north of the southwest corner. Mud Creek flows into the township at a point three and one-half miles west of the northeast corner, and flows in a direction bearing west of south, and empties into Fall Creek about three-fourths of a mile west of the centre of the township. The source of Indian Creek is in the swamps in Hancock County, and it enters the township one mile north of the southeast corner, and flows in a serpentine course, with a general direction towards the northwest for a distance of several miles, and empties into Fall Creek about three-fourths of a mile north-northeast of the centre of the township. Three fine covered wooden bridges, costing eight thousand seven hundred and ten dollars each, span Fall Creek at convenient points; and Mud Creek is supplied with one covered wooden and one iron bridge, all built by the county. Since the country has become mostly cleared and drained these streams have become subject to frequent damaging freshets, causing great destruction to crops and property in the valleys almost annually. The freshets of June and August, 1875, were the most damaging in the history of the township, although the one of January, 1847, was much

the highest. The freshet of November, 1883, did a great amount of damage.

Lawrence township was erected April 16, 1822, by order of the board of county commissioners, and on the same day and by the same authority it was joined to Washington for purposes of township organization (neither township being sufficiently populous to be organized separately). This union of the two townships as one continued until Sept. 4, 1826, when the board of justices ordered that Lawrence be taken from Washington and separately organized, and that an election be held on the first Saturday in the following October at the house of John Johnson for choice of a justice of the peace for Lawrence, Alexander Wilson to be inspector of said election. The election was held as ordered, and resulted in the choice of Peter Castetter as justice of the peace. The following is a list of officers of the township from its erection to the present time, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William D. Rooker, June 22, 1822, to Dec. 2, 1826.

Joel Wright, June 22, 1822, to Sept. 5, 1825; resigned.

Hiram Bacon, Oct. 15, 1825, to Dec. 2, 1826.

(The three preceding served for Washington and Lawrence while they were joined as one township.)

Peter Castetter, Dec. 15, 1826, to Dec. 15, 1831.

John Bolander, Feb. 19, 1831, to October, 1832; resigned.

William J. McIntosh, April 17, 1832, to January, 1835; resigned.

Joseph Johnston, Dec. 13, 1832, to Dec. 13, 1837.

Daniel Sharts, April 18, 1835, to April 18, 1840.

Joseph Johnston, Jan. 3, 1838, to Aug. 4, 1838; resigned.

Madison Webb, April 20, 1840, to April 20, 1845.

John Emery, Feb. 1, 1843, to Feb. 1, 1848.

Madison Webb, April 26, 1845, to April 26, 1850.

Travis Silvey, July 14, 1848, to July 11, 1853.

James W. Perry, April 26, 1850, to March 9, 1852; resigned.

Milford H. Vert, April 19, 1852, to April 19, 1856.

Levi A. Hardesty, April 20, 1852, to April 20, 1856.

Charles Faussett, July 16, 1853, to Nov. 24, 1854; resigned.

Cornelius B. Wadsworth, April 23, 1856, to April 18, 1860.

Moses Craig, May 1, 1856, to April 18, 1860.

John Thomas, May 5, 1856, to April 18, 1860.

John W. Combs, April 18, 1860, to April 18, 1868.

John G. Downing, April 18, 1860, to April 18, 1868.

John Thomas, April 20, 1860, to April 18, 1864.

John Thomas, May 21, 1864, to March 8, 1867; resigned.

Ozro Bates, April 22, 1865, to April 17, 1869.

Thomas M. Elliott, April 20, 1867, to April 13, 1875.

John W. Combs, April 21, 1868, to Sept. 7, 1875; resigned.

Cornelius B. Wadsworth, April 17, 1869, to April 16, 1873.

Charles Faussett, Sept. 15, 1875, to April 21, 1876.

Robert Johnson, Oct. 2, 1875, to Oct. 2, 1879.

John A. Chapman, Oct. 30, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.

Cornelius B. Wadsworth, Oct. 25, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.

William Roberts, Nov. 19, 1880, to Oct. 30, 1884.

Moses C. Hamilton, April 15, 1882, to April 15, 1886.

TRUSTEES.

William F. Combe, April 9, 1859, to April 14, 1860.

Samuel Cory, April 14, 1860, to Oct. 24, 1874.

George W. Stanley, Oct. 24, 1874, to April 14, 1880.

William B. Flick, April 14, 1880, to April 15, 1884.

ASSESSORS.

William McIlvain, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 7, 1828.

Peter Castetter, Jan. 7, 1828, to Jan. 4, 1830.

Daniel R. Smith, Jan. 4, 1830, to Jan. 2, 1832.

Peter Castetter, Jan. 2, 1832, to Jan. 7, 1833.

Jacob Schenkle, Jan. 7, 1833, to Jan. 7, 1839.

Robert Wells, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.

Jacob Schenkle, Jan. 6, 1840, to Dec. 6, 1841.

James Hinds, Jr., Dec. 17, 1852, to June 5, 1854.

Jacob McCord, June 5, 1854, to Nov. 29, 1856.

Joseph Badgley, Nov. 29, 1856, to Nov. 24, 1860.

George W. Teal, Nov. 24, 1860, to Nov. 28, 1862.

Moses Craig, Nov. 28, 1862, to Nov. 21, 1866.

Cicero Vanlaningham, Nov. 21, 1866, to Oct. 29, 1868.

Abel M. Wheeler, Oct. 29, 1868, to Aug. 1, 1873.

Abel M. Wheeler, March 27, 1875, to April 11, 1878.

John W. Combs, April 11, 1878, to April 14, 1880.

George W. Church, April 14, 1880, to April 10, 1882.

George N. Kesselring, April 10, 1882, to April 10, 1884.

When the first settlers came into the township large numbers of Indians were encamped here, principally on Indian Creek. They were of the Delaware and Miami tribes, with a few Pottawatomies, and were in charge of three chiefs named Big Otter Skin and Old Buckwheat and a nearly deaf Indian (name unknown) aged about one hundred years. The Indians were very friendly to the new settlers, and made frequent visits to their cabins. There were three Indians living near the cabin of Elisha Reddick, and they always expressed the warmest friendship for him, visiting him often, and in divers ways showing great attachment towards him. About the time Hudson, Sawyer, and Bridges were hung at Pendleton for the murder of Indians the redskins in this township became furiously enraged at the whites, and the latter became much alarmed. However, soon

afterwards (about the year 1826) the Indians departed from their hunting-grounds here never to return. Many Indian relics have been found in the township, principally upon the lands adjacent to the streams. These curious and interesting stones consist of darts, axes, hoes, pestles, etc.

Many of the early settlers in this township came from Brown and Clermont Counties, Ohio. The families of Plummer, Hoss, Chapman, Johnson, and John Bolander came from Brown County; those of Cory, Apple, Peter Bolander, Emry, Perkins, Heltman, Smith, Lewis, Bragdon, Marshall, McCord, Wilmington, White, Reddick, Collous, Fred, and Brown (James P. and William), from Clermont. Other settlers emigrated from various localities, as hereafter mentioned.

Following is a list of resident tax-payers in Lawrence in 1829, as shown by the assessment-roll of that year, viz.:

Christopher Beaver.	George Long.
William Beaver.	Robert Large.
James Ballenger.	Samuel Morrow.
Isaac Ballenger.	John McConnel.
Peter Castetter.	Alexander McClaren.
John Clark.	William McClaren.
Samuel Con.	Ephraim Morrison.
Andrew Clark.	John Negley.
Leonard Eller.	Samuel North.
David Eller.	William North.
Adam Eller.	Joseph North.
Andrew Eller.	John North.
Nathan Essary.	Heirs of Thomas North.
Robert Ellis.	James North.
John Flannigan.	Jeremiah Plummer.
James Flannigan.	William Reddick.
James Giles.	Joshua Reddick.
William Graves.	Alexis Riley.
Robert Hewstin.	Conrad Ringer.
Samuel Harrison.	David Ringer.
James Hines.	Abraham Sellers.
Henry Hardin.	Jacob Shinkle.
John Johnson.	Daniel Speece.
Fountain Kimberlin.	John Shinkle.

Alexander Smith.	John A. Tuttle.
Daniel Shurts.	Jeremiah Vanlaningham.
John Setter.	Robert Warren.
Christopher Sellers.	

Elisha Reddick was the first settler in the township. He is a son of William and Margaret Reddick, and was born Jan. 9, 1797, in Pennsylvania. At an early age he went with his parents to Kentucky, and remained there until sixteen years of age, when he went to Clermont County, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, in the year 1821. He came from there to this township with his wife and son, James Milton, and settled near the "correction line," one-half mile east of Fall Creek, on the 18th day of October, 1823. He entered one hundred and thirty-two acres of land and subsequently purchased one hundred and eighty acres more. He lived on that farm fifty-one years, and has been absent from the township (in Boone County, Ind.) only three years from 1873 since 1823. Mr. Reddick came here in an old Pennsylvania wagon, the bed of which would hold seventy-five bushels of corn. He brought with him two yoke of oxen, two horses, twenty-five hogs, two milch-cows, and twelve sheep. The wagon was loaded with provisions and household goods. The last four miles of his journey was accomplished with great difficulty, as he was compelled to cut his way through the timber and thick underbrush. For several months after his arrival at his new home Mr. Reddick did little but protect his stock from the wolves, wild-cats, and other wild animals. Soon after his arrival at his new home he had a desperate encounter with a large catamount weighing not far from one hundred pounds. The reception was not a pleasant one, but after a fierce struggle he succeeded in dispatching it with his axe, but not until it had nearly killed his two dogs and severely injured himself. Mr. Reddick states that it was the most dangerous encounter he ever experienced. He killed no less than fifty wild-cats on his farm in the early years of his settlement, and with the assistance of his brother Joshua succeeded in killing three black bears. He says that when he first came to his new home the

bottom-lands were exceedingly wet, and abounded in bayous and swamps and dense thickets, into which it was almost impossible to penetrate. Mr. Reddick was on the most intimate terms with the Indians; he received them as visitors at his cabin, went hunting, ran races and shot at marks with them, and in perfect contentment lived in their midst for three years,—until their departure.

The first cabin raised in the township was that of Elisha Reddick, on the tract of land entered by him. He raised it in November, 1823. After he had his logs prepared he called upon the Indians in camp on Indian Creek to assist him. Their chief, "Big Otter Skin," promised the required help, and many of the Indians were ready to offer their assistance and help Mr. Reddick raise his wigwam, as they called it. Not an Indian came at the appointed time; however, but they sent three squaws, who came riding up to the selected site for the cabin at the time fixed for the raising. Mr. Reddick told them to remain and help his squaw get dinner. They did so, and remained until evening. Mr. Reddick then, with the assistance of Alexander Smith, John McConnel, and John Johnson, who were in the township prospecting for a location, and Charles Johnson, a boy seventeen years of age who had helped him move to the township, raised the cabin in two days' time.

As an incident of pioneer life we will relate that Mr. Reddick once upon a time carried on horseback a grist of two and one-half bushels of corn sixty miles before he could get it ground. He first went to William Conners', near Noblesville, and got the corn. He took it to the falls of Fall Creek, and, being unable to get it ground there, he took it to Linton's Mill, on White River, near Indianapolis, then operated by Seth Bacon. He left it there and returned for it in one week. In time of high waters the early settlers used the "hominy-block" to make their meal. They would cook the coarsest of the meal for the grown folks and the finest for the children. Mr. Reddick states that for some time after he came into the township he was compelled to work all day and hunt raccoons nearly every night; would frequently have three or four skins stretched before breakfast. They brought twenty-five cents

each, and were considered a cash article, while corn, wheat, pork, chickens, etc., were exchangeable for dry-goods and groceries only.

Mr. Reddick endured all the hardships and trials of a pioneer life, and witnessed the new country in which he so many years ago cast his fortune emerge from a wilderness to its present state of civilization. He is a member of the Universalist Church at Oakland, and has been for twenty-five years. In his early settlement the latch-string was always hung out at his door, and the weary pilgrim cordially welcomed within. He never refused the hungry food, the weary shelter, or the oppressed assistance. He has always been ready to nurse the sick, comfort the dying, and help bury the dead. His memory is good, his health fair, though his age is nearly eighty-seven years. He is a ready thinker, and delights to relate the incidents of his early pioneer life. He has been a farmer all his life, and cleared a large farm. His wife was also a member of the Universalist Church, and died in that faith a few years ago. Since her death Mr. Reddick has been living with his children. In all he had fourteen children, six of whom died in their infancy.

James Milton, his eldest son, was born in Ohio, and came into Lawrence township with his parents. He served in the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, and died in Louisville, Ky., in 1862, of typhoid fever.

William Perry and John Newton (twins), the next eldest, were the first white children born in the township. The former served in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and was killed in 1862 at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. The latter is a farmer, and lives on his farm one mile northeast of Lawrence.

Margaret Ellen lives in Augusta, Ind., is the widow of Michael Day, and has two children.

Charles was born in 1831, left the township in 1872, and has since lived near Sheridan, Ind.

Lucinda died of spotted fever in this township in 1862. Her husband, Jesse Herrin, and two sons, Aldus and Fernando, both of age, all live in this township.

Augustus Harrison served nearly four years in the Union army (in 1861 to 1865); was severely wounded at Munfordsville, Ky. He is a resident of this town-

ship, and has lived here since his birth, except one year in Missouri and three years in Boone County, Ind.

Elisha Taylor, the youngest son of Elisha Reddick, has been a resident of this county all his life except two years. He now lives in Indianapolis.

William Reddick was born in Ireland about 1762, came to America with his parents when eleven years of age. While in Ireland he was bound to an older brother to work at the weaver's trade, and when they arrived in America he was rebound to a weaver in Pennsylvania. At the age of thirteen years he ran away and enlisted in Wayne's division, and served in the Revolutionary war six years and seven months. At the close of the war he returned to near Lebanon, Pa., where he married Margaret Trump. He lived in Pennsylvania nineteen years after his marriage, and then went to what was called the "backwoods" in Virginia. In one year he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1805 he went to Bracken County, Ky., where he lived ten years. He then went to Ohio, and lived there until the latter part of November, 1823. During the war of 1812 he kept ferry at the mouth of Bull Skin, forty miles above Cincinnati, in Clermont County. He came to this township in the fall of 1824. He entered for his son Joshua one hundred and sixty acres of land just northwest of the mouth of Mud Creek. He lived on that farm until his death, in October, 1831, at the age of sixty-nine years. He laid out and set apart the first graveyard in the township. He was a Methodist nearly all his life, and was a moral and strictly honest man. Circuit preaching was held at his house for years, and ministers were always welcome at his abode; in fact, no person ever failed to receive hospitable treatment at his hands. He was a class-leader in the church and a true Christian. The first sermon ever delivered in the township was at his cabin. His wife lived nearly forty years after his death, and died in Clinton County, Ill., of milk sickness, at the age of ninety-three years. She also was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from childhood.

The number of their children was ten, two of whom never came into this county, and but three are now living. Margaret lived here twenty years,

married, went to Missouri, and died, aged eighty-two. Polly married James Giles. Died about 1831. Katie lived in this county forty years; married James Gittleman. Died in Kansas in May, 1883, of apoplexy, at the age of eighty-nine. Elisha (first settler in Lawrence as before mentioned). Joshua (noticed elsewhere). Helen married Alexander McClaren. Died two years ago in Illinois, at the age of seventy-two. Lived in this county thirty years, and was thirty-five when she left. Lucinda lives at Lathrop, Mo. She lived in this county forty years. Rachel married Moses McClaren, and lives in this county, one mile west of Castleton. She was fourteen years old when her parents came to this county, and has lived here ever since. Aged seventy-three.

Joshua Reddick, son of William and Margaret Reddick, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 20, 1804. He went with his father on his various journeys till the last of November, 1823, when he came to this township. He raised a small crop in 1824, and in the fall of that year he went to Ohio and brought his parents and sisters to this new country. He settled on the farm now known as the Elijah Fletcher farm, and one hundred and sixty acres of which was entered for him by his father in 1825. Mr. Reddick lived there about twenty-three years. He sold the farm in 1848 and went to Clinton County, Ill., where he resided until October, 1859, when he died of milk sickness. Mr. Reddick and three of his grown children died within two weeks' time. His wife died of the same disease in the following April. Mr. Reddick married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Eller. Mr. Reddick was a farmer, and in religious belief a Universalist. He took a great interest in all public improvements, and gave all his children a good education. He had eight children,—seven were born in this township and one in Illinois. Six of the children went to Clinton County, Ill., with their parents. Catharine, the youngest, married George Church, and lived here until her death in 1878. Three of the other children are dead.

Samuel Morrow was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., about 1789, of Irish descent. Married

Agnes Anderson. In 1821 or 1822 himself, wife, two sons, Adam Kerr, and his son, Samuel Kerr, took passage on a flat-boat, and landed at Cincinnati, Ohio, with a span of horses and two "tester" bedsteads. They went from there to near Brookville, Ind., and remained till the fall of 1824. Through the solicitation of John Johnson, his cousin, he came to this township in November, 1824. He entered eighty acres of land Aug. 25, 1824. It is known as a part of the Webb farm, and joined John Johnson on the west. Immediately after his arrival he cleared a spot of ground for his cabin, and erected it on the north side of Fall Creek. He brought into the township with him two horses, one yoke of oxen, and two milch-cows. Thirteen persons landed in the township with Mr. Morrow, and remained with him in his cabin during the following winter. The cabin erected was eighteen feet by twenty feet, without floor. The roof was made of clapboards, and having no nails to nail the boards on, they were weighted down with poles, and thus kept in place. The room was divided in sleeping apartments by hanging quilts for partitions. As soon as Mr. Morrow had his cabin completed he began clearing his land. The Indians called frequently at his cabin, and camped quite a while on his farm. A great deal of sickness prevailed at the cabin of this new settler. His son, Jacob A., and his two daughters, Elizabeth and Thersa, as well as Jacob Anderson, who was there on a visit, and Adam Kerr, all died there about the same time, and were buried in the Joshua Reddick graveyard. His physicians were Dr. Isaac Coe and Dr. Mears, of Indianapolis, the nearest doctors. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his family used to ride horseback to Indianapolis, and attend church at the Presbyterian meeting-house on Pennsylvania Street, north of Market. He was a moral, upright man, sociable, neighborly, and exceedingly popular. He was a farmer all his life, and did an immense amount of hard work. He experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and stood up bravely against them all. He was a voter at the first election in the township, and was elected supervisor. When he first came to the township he had to go to Conner's, near Noblesville, and get corn, and then take it

to a mill on Fall Creek, near where the Crawfordville road crosses the stream, to get it ground. It took two days to make the round trip horseback with a two-bushel grist—distance ten miles—from his cabin. That was the nearest mill at that time, and the nearest school-house was six miles. He lived in the township until about 1831, when he went to Washington township, this county, and thence to Morgan County, Ind. He lost an arm while there, and then went to near Colfax, Jasper Co., Iowa, where he bought a pre-emption right, and subsequently entered the tract, on which he died in the year 1850. His son John died in Iowa. Two daughters, Martha Plummer and Margaret Griggs, are living, the former in Iowa.

The following are the names of the thirteen who came from Brookville, Ind., to this township together:

Samuel Morrow.

Agnes Morrow, his wife.

John Morrow, his son.

Jacob A. Morrow, his son.

Robert Ellis.

Martha Ellis, his wife.

Elizabeth Ellis, his daughter.

John Ellis, his son.

Samuel Stewart Ellis, his son.

Samuel Johnson Black.

William M. Black.

Adam Kerr.

Samuel Kerr, his son.

Of the thirteen but three are living, namely: Samuel S. Ellis, at Leavenworth, Kan.; Elizabeth Moore, at Des Moines, Iowa; William M. Black, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Robert Ellis was born in New York State. He came on flat-boat from Westmoreland County, Pa., to Cincinnati, Ohio, going thence to Brookville, Ind., in May, 1824. He brought with him his wife (formerly Martha Morrow) and his daughter Elizabeth, and two sons, John and Samuel Stewart, and also Samuel Johnson Black, who was living with him. In the fall of the same year the party came to this township with Samuel Morrow, and lived with him in his cabin for six months. He then settled on

Congress land; farm now owned by Robert Johnson. He raised a cabin, and lived there till about 1830, and then went to Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1832 he went to Marietta, Ohio, to visit a sister, took the cholera, and died. The heirs failed to pay for the land he had bought in Hamilton County, and lost it. His wife was a Presbyterian, and, after her husband's death, moved to various places, finally to Iowa, and died there at the house of her daughter, Elizabeth Moore, in Des Moines. Of the three children who came into this township with their parents two are living. Elizabeth married S. P. Moore, and lives in Des Moines, Iowa; Samuel Stewart lives in Leavenworth, Kan.; John went to Illinois years ago, and died there. There were four other children born after Mr. Ellis and family came here, viz.: James, who died in the army; Margaret, who lived in Iowa at last accounts; Mary J., who lives in Chicago with her daughter; William B., who lives in Franklin, Ind.

Samuel Johnson Black came to the township at the age of twelve years, and lived with Robert Ellis about five years. He then began learning the tanner's trade with Abraham Sellers, in this township, worked three years, and then went to Indianapolis with Blythe and Noble. He died in Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa, about 1853. He was one of the party of thirteen who came here together in the fall of 1824.

Adam Kerr came to the township with Samuel Morrow, his brother-in-law, from Pennsylvania, at an advanced age, and lived here until his death, which occurred Aug. 27, 1828. He was buried in the Reddick graveyard.

Samuel Kerr came to this township with his father, Adam, and Samuel Morrow. He was a boy thirteen years of age in the year 1824. After his father's death he continued living with Samuel Morrow and with Hiram Bacon until a young man; learned the blacksmith trade with Thomas Long, worked at journey-work awhile, and then began business for himself near where Millersville now stands. He married Caroline Ringer, and after her death he married Catherine Easterday. He carried on his trade for several years, where Glen Ethel now is, and died there in 1861. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a moral, industrious citizen, firm

in his convictions, and his word was as good as his bond. He experienced all the trials incident to pioneer life.

William M. Black, son of Thomas R. and Sarah Black, was born in Erie County, Pa., on the waters of French Creek, Jan. 1, 1811. He was taken by his uncle, Samuel Morrow, on horseback when quite a small boy to Westmoreland County, Pa. He came from there with Robert Ellis and family to near Brookville, Ind., in May, 1824, and in the fall of the same year came to this township, being one of the party of thirteen. He lived with Samuel Morrow till Jan. 18, 1827, and helped him clear land. Mr. Morrow gave him the privilege of remaining with him till of age and receiving an eighty-acre tract of land or learning a trade. He chose to learn the tanner's trade. He learned it with Yandes & Wilkins in Indianapolis. He lived with John Wilkins in a house that stood where the station-house now stands. Apprenticed five years, after which he worked at journey-work till March, 1833. He then entered into a partnership with Yandes & Wilkins, himself owning a half interest, and bought a tan-yard of John G. Kline at Mooresville, Ind. In 1839, Mr. Black sold his interest and moved to Indianapolis, and has lived there ever since, following various occupations. On July 4, 1833, he married Frances Hardwick, daughter of John and Sarah Hardwick. They have had nine children, six of whom are living,—Sarah and John H. live in Indianapolis, Martha J. lives at home with her parents, Nancy L. lives in Morgan County, Thomas S. is in Virginia, and Elizabeth lives in Washington Territory. Mr. Black is an ardent Freemason, and is tiler of every lodge, chapter, council, and commandery, both subordinate and grand, that meets in the Masonic Temple. He has been tiler of Marion Lodge since 1867, and of the Grand Lodge since 1869. When the old Masonic building was torn down in 1874 his name was found recorded on papers found in the corner-stone, showing that he was a member when that building was erected. His name is also deposited in the corner-stone of the new building. He was raised a Presbyterian, but is now a Methodist. He saw the first engine and first steam-boat, "General Hanna," come to Indianapolis.

Robert Warren was born in Kentucky in 1797, on Clinch Mountain, at the head of Big Sandy, and with his wife and two children, William and Matilda, came to this county in 1821, and lived near where Millersville now is till the year 1824, then came to this township, and entered eighty acres of land just north of and adjoining the land known as the Elisha Reddick land. He lived there seven years and then went to Crawfordsville, where he lived five years, and moved to Michigan, and subsequently to Iowa, where he was living at last accounts. He was a great hunter and a crack shot. He killed a large number of deer; his gun furnished most of the meat for the table. He was a member of the Methodist Church when he lived in this county; he afterwards became a Universalist. Mr. Warren was a kind and good neighbor, and a skillful nurse of the sick. He was very healthy and robust. When he left this county six children and his wife left with him. Nothing further is known of their history.

John Sellers was born in Kentucky, on Clinch Mountain, at the head of Big Sandy, about the year 1797. He came to this county in 1821 and settled near (east of) where Millersville now is. Lived there three years, and then entered eighty acres in what is known as the Ringer Settlement in this township. He cleared a portion of the tract, and about 1840 he sold out and went to Illinois, where he died about 1871.

Christopher Sellers was born about 1804, on Clinch Mountain, in Kentucky. He married a daughter of Nathan Essary about 1827. He came to this county in 1822, and into this township about 1825. He went to Hamilton County, Ind., about 1829, and died there about 1880.

Daniel Sharts came to this county with a colony of Lutherans in the year 1824, and with his wife and four children settled on a farm now owned by Anna C. Pressly, two miles south of Millersville. He entered a tract of land there and lived upon it until he died, about ten or twelve years ago. He was a Lutheran all his life, and took an active part in all church affairs. He was a justice of the peace for some years, and was a good citizen. Of the children that came with him, Hanson was raised in this township,

and is now living in the county. Joseph died in California about 1850. He was drowned in the American River. Rebecca went to Illinois about 1855, and lives there now. William died in Hamilton County, Ind., three years ago.

Fountain Kimberlain was born in Kentucky. He came to this county in 1820, and first settled about half a mile north of where Allisonville now is. He lived there seven years. In 1827 he came to this township, and entered the eighty-acre tract of land now owned by his heirs. On that land he lived until his death, in 1864. He followed farming all his life. He built a saw-mill on Fall Creek about 1835, but tore it down in about five years. The election was held at his house for several years from about 1837. In 1827 he married Elizabeth Shenkle. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly all his life,—a conscientious, upright, moral man. There were born unto himself and wife ten children, three of whom are living, namely: Marion and John Wesley, farmers, and residents of this township; and Julia Ann, wife of John Thorp, a resident of this township.

Christopher Beaver was born in North Carolina, and emigrated to this township about 1824, and settled near where the Salem Lutheran Church now stands. He came to this country with two six-horse teams, following an Indian trail for more than twenty miles. His wife died in Butler County, Ohio; and six children came from there to his new home here with him. He died here after a continuous residence of thirty-one years. He was a farmer all his life. He spent all his spare time hunting deer for years after his arrival here, and he was a dead shot. He never swore, drank, or gambled. He was a strict Lutheran for several years prior to his death. Polly, the oldest daughter, came to the township in 1824 with her husband, Samuel Harrison, and three children. She died here about twenty years ago. William, born in North Carolina, came to this township with his father, and died here about 1859. Sarah, born in North Carolina, came to this township with her father, and died in Oakland, Marion Co., about 1873. Mary, born in North Carolina, came to this township with her father, and died in Hamilton

County, Ind., fourteen years ago. Henry, Moses, Ann, and Elizabeth were born in Ohio, and came to this township with their father. They all lived here until their deaths. Henry died eight years ago; Moses died forty years ago; Ann died fifteen years ago, at the age of thirty years; Elizabeth married James N. McCoy, and died at the age of sixty-one years only a few years ago.

Samuel Harrison was born in North Carolina, and with his wife and three children came from Butler County, Ohio, to this township in 1824 with his father-in-law, Christopher Beaver, and lived on his farm eight years. He then went to Hamilton County, Ind., and died there about twenty years ago. He was a blacksmith by trade. He took a lease and cleared a large tract of land in this township. He followed farming the latter part of his life. He was a moral man,—a member of the Campbellite Church.

Samuel North was born near Stillwater, Ohio, and from there came to Lawrence township in 1825 with his wife, formerly Mahala Brooks, and one daughter. He entered the eighty-acre tract of land now owned by V. T. Malott, one mile west of Lawrence. He lived there two years, and moved into Washington township, this county, and died near Allisonville many years ago. He was a farmer.

William North was born near Stillwater, Ohio. He came here in 1825 with his wife and one child. He lived here four years, then sold out, and returned to Ohio. He subsequently went to Missouri.

Joseph North came here from Little Troy, Ohio, at an early date, and owned forty acres where John Newhouse now lives. In or about 1850, he returned to Ohio.

John North was born in North Carolina. He was a Tory during the Revolutionary war. From North Carolina he went to Ohio, and in the spring of 1827 he came here. There were high waters nearly the whole of that year, and he had a terrible time getting to his destination. He entered the eighty acres of land now owned by James McHaffey. Mr. North was a farmer, and both himself and wife lived to be about ninety years of age. They both died on the old homestead many years ago.

James North was born in North Carolina. He emigrated to Stillwater, Ohio, and thence here in the year 1821. After his arrival he married Mary Flannigan, and three sons and one daughter were the number of their children. He lived here about thirty-five years, until his death, in 1860. He never owned any land, though he was a farmer.

Thomas North came to this township from Stillwater, Ohio, in the year 1824. He entered eighty acres of land, now owned by Samuel Cory; he was a farmer, and died in 1826. His daughter, Matilda, married Richard North, and went to Missouri about 1838. His son, Alexander, returned to Stillwater, Ohio, about 1838.

David Ringer was born in Maryland in 1790. Himself and family, consisting of wife (Susan Darr) and two children, came with the Lutheran colony to this county in 1824. He located at once on the land now owned by James Pressly, and lived there the remainder of his life,—about forty-one years. He died June 25, 1865. He was one of the prominent members of the colony, and identified with the Lutheran Church nearly all his life. He was a farmer and a good citizen. He was married three times; his last wife died at the age of eighty-nine years. His son Peter died at New Britain, Ind., in 1859; lived in this township twenty-seven years. His daughter Delana is the wife of Leander Harper, a prominent citizen of Lawrence township.

Conrad Ringer was born in Washington, Md., in 1792. Himself and family, consisting of wife (Mary D. Bower) and four children, came from Maryland to this State with the colony of Lutherans, and located in this township in 1824, about one mile southeast of where Millersville now is. He entered two hundred and forty acres, and lived upon the land until his death, in 1851. The land is now owned by six different persons. He followed farming all his life. He was a member of the Lutheran Church long before he came to this county, and was a leading member at the time of his death. He was an earnest encourager of all laudable enterprises, a good citizen and a Christian. The names of the children who came with him to this county are Caroline, Joseph, Jacob J., and Emma E. The first named married Samuel Kerr,

and died December, 1844. Joseph was a farmer and blacksmith; died about 1857; lived in township twenty-eight years. Jacob J. lived in this county about twenty-nine years; now lives in Cass County, Ind. Emma E. married John C. Hoss, and has lived in this county since 1824. Mr. Ringer had five children born in this county,—three boys and two girls. Two are living, Harrison and Ann, both in this township.

Jeremiah Vanlaningham was born in Fleming County, Ky., in May, 1801. He assisted his father in clearing a farm in Bath County, Ky. At the age of eighteen he went to New Orleans as a hand on a flat-boat, returning home on foot. He drove hogs to Washington City in 1821, and returned to Kentucky on foot. In 1822 drove hogs to South Carolina, and returned on foot. In 1823 drove hogs to North Carolina, and returned home on foot. In 1824 drove hogs to Petersburg, Va., and returned home on foot. In fall of 1824 he came to Indiana and selected land in this township, upon which he moved with his wife and two children in the fall of 1828. The farm is situated on Indian Creek, one mile southwest of Oakland. He settled in the woods and cleared a farm, and resides upon it now. His wife (Nancy Denton), to whom he was married in 1822, died about seven years ago. Mr. Vanlaningham is a highly respected and prominent citizen of the township. He has endured many privations and trials, but has triumphed over them all. Of the two children who came to the township with him but one (Woodford) is now alive. He has lived in the township fifty-five years. The other child (Jane) lived in the township seventeen years; married James McClain, and is now dead. Mr. Vanlaningham had eight children born here; six are living. Ellen lives in Hancock County, Ind., and John lives in Texas; the remainder live in this township.

Alexander Smith came into this township in 1825 and entered forty acres on Indian Creek, near its mouth. In 1827 he married Betsy McConnell. He was a shoemaker by trade, but followed farming also for a livelihood. He lived on that forty acres about twelve years, and then moved to the Indian reserve in this State, where he lived about twelve years until his death.

John Shenkles was born in Ohio in 1803; was married to Isabel McConnell in Brown County, Ohio, in 1822. In 1824 they came to this township and settled on Indian Creek, two and a half miles south of where Oakland now is. He remained there about twenty-two years, and emigrated with his family to Illinois, and subsequently to Iowa, where he died about 1877. He was a farmer, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years previous to his death. His wife also belonged to the same church.

John Mock was born June 1, 1820, in Butler County, Ohio. At the age of three years he went with his father to Ripley County, Ind.; lived there three years, and returned to Ohio; remained there till 1831, in which year he came to this township with his father. He has resided here since 1831. His mother died when he was but seventeen months old. Mr. Mock has lived on his farm adjoining Oakland during the past thirty-two years, and in the township fifty-two years. He laid off an addition to the town of Oakland several years ago. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about twenty-five years. He has been married twice. His first wife's maiden name was Leah Klepfer, and that of his second wife was Mary Ann Lingle. Mr. Mock is a Freemason, a Democrat, and a good citizen.

Alexis Riley was born in Maryland about 1802. At the age of eleven years he went to Clermont County, Ohio, and in the year 1824 he came to this county. He worked two years for Peter Negley, near Millersville, this county, and in 1826 bought forty acres of government land about two miles southwest of where Oakland now is. He came into the township with his family, consisting of wife (Nancy Moore) and four children. He was a farmer and great stock-raiser. He was raised a Catholic, but never professed any religion. He was a great promoter of the public schools and the cause of education. At one time he operated a little mill on Indian Creek for about ten years. In all he had ten children,—two by his second wife (Jane Davis). Of the four children who came into the township with him, two, John and Oliver, are dead, and Elias L. went to Illinois about 1856, and lives there now. Ellen has never

left the township, and is now the wife of Joseph N. Day. Of the children born here, Charles J. and George N. are dead; Stephen P., Wesley, Lavinia, and William have lived here since their birth.

Stephen P. Riley is a son of Alexis and Nancy Riley, and was born in this township in 1832, and lived in it ever since. He lives half a mile west of Oakland on a farm. He married Lizzie Bolander, and has four children,—one son and three daughters. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and Free and Accepted Masons. He is one of the most influential citizens in the township. He takes a great interest in politics, and always votes the Republican ticket. He takes great delight in encouraging every worthy public enterprise.

William Lakin came here from Clermont County, Ohio, about 1833, and took a lease. Afterwards he traded the lease for forty acres where Daniel Jordan now lives. He took an active part in the building of the first church in this township, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly half a century. He was a class-leader and an exhorter, and took a great interest in church affairs. He moved to Jennings County, Ind., about 1847, and died two years ago. His widow lives in Indianapolis. One of his children lives in Ripley County, Ind. One of his daughters married, and lives in Grant County, Ind. Another lives in this township, and is Anderson Hamilton's widow.

Alexander Mock was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1815. He came to this township in 1831, and is one of its prominent and successful farmers.

James Hines, Sr., came from Lawrenceburg, Ind., to this township in 1826 with a wife, two sons, and one daughter. He herded fifty head of cattle for Gen. Hanna for some time, and the general gave Mr. Hines a forty-acre tract of land, entered by him, situated one-half mile southwest of where Oakland now is. He was a farmer and a great hog-trader. His three children are all dead. James was killed accidentally at the Methodist Episcopal Church building in Oakland; Lovey married John Hoss, and died the mother of six children; Clark died in Hancock County, Ind., about 1881. He lived

here about forty years. James Hines, Sr., died about 1850. His wife is also dead. Thus not one of the family of five that came here together is living to-day.

Andrew McDonald was born in North Carolina. He came from Clermont County, Ohio, with a wife and several children to this township in 1826, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1827. Mr. G. McLain is the present owner of the tract. Mr. McDonald was a farmer; remained here only a short time.

William Callon was born in Kentucky May 16, 1799. He went to Clermont County, Ohio, with his parents at the age of four years. There he married Ruth Wells, and in the year 1828 he emigrated with his family—wife and two children—to this township. He entered sixty-three acres three-fourths of a mile north of where Lawrence now is; was a farmer, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. He died Jan. 7, 1867. His wife died June 6, 1880. William and Leonidas were the children that came here with the father and mother. William died at the age of eighteen years; Leonidas went to Iowa in 1868, and now lives there. There were eight other children, all born in this township.

James Giles and family came from Bracken County, Ky., in 1824, and entered eighty acres where Joseph N. Day now resides,—near the mouth of Indian Creek. His wife's maiden name was Mary Reddick, whom he married in 1818. He lived here until 1835, and then went to Tipton County, and died in May, 1875. He was a farmer, and a fine man. He had two sons and four daughters. William, the oldest son, died while working on the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Hamilton County, Ind.; James and Sallie live in Tipton County; Lettie in Missouri; Marie lives near Perkinsville, Ind., and Catharine is dead.

Robert Huston came from Brown County, Ohio, to this township about 1827, and worked on the farm of Elisha Reddick one year, raising five acres of corn. The next spring he went to Rush County, Ind., where he had left his family, and brought them here. He resided for several years on the farm east of the McIlvain farm and north of Fall Creek, and then

moved to what is known as the McCormick farm. Here he lived until about 1848, when he died at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Barbara Shengles. She has been dead thirty years. Mr. Huston was a Methodist seven years; was constable for ten years, and was serving as such when he died. He had five sons and two daughters,—William, Jacob, Joshua, George, Fountain, Betsy, and Polly. Fountain and William live in Bracken County, Ky.; Jacob and George are dead,—the former died here at the age of thirty, and the latter died about 1873, and his family lives in Washington Territory; Joshua lives in Boone County, Ind.; Betsy and Polly both died unmarried before 1861 in Warren township, this county.

Henry Hardin came from Lawrenceburg, Ind., to Lawrence township in the fall of 1825, and settled in the woods on one hundred and forty acres of land that he had entered from the government. He raised a cabin upon his land, on a spot near where Jonah F. Lemon now resides. He cleared about forty acres of the fractional quarter-section. His wife's maiden name was Ludwick. He was converted at a prayer-meeting at the house of William Reddick about 1828, and shortly afterwards began preaching. He lived in this township twenty years, and then moved to Iowa. He was a moral, upright, conscientious man, and a kind, generous neighbor.

Ephraim Morrison came to this township in the year 1825 from Lawrenceburg, Ind., bought the farm of one hundred and forty-two acres owned by William McClaren, and settled upon it. At that time fifteen acres was cleared. The farm is now owned by H. M. and J. E. Hunter. In 1845 he went to Iowa, and died there after a residence of five years. His sons, William and Perry, went to California after their father's death, but subsequently returned, and took their mother (who was a sister to Henry Hardin) and the rest of the family to California.

William McClaren was born in Manchester, Ohio, in 1797. He emigrated in 1824 with his wife and two children to this township, and entered the fractional quarter-section subsequently owned by Ephraim Morrison, but now owned by H. M. and J. E. Hunter. He lived there only one year, sold to Mor-

risson, and purchased the ninety-one-acre tract now owned by D. Leatherman. He lived there about ten years, and went to Bloomington, Iowa, where he died. His family are all dead except his son Andrew. Mr. McClaren had four children when he left this county. He was a great trader, and made his living mostly in that way. He was an intelligent man, and one of the shrewdest in this township in those days. He was a good pettifogger, and practiced considerably before the justices of the peace.

Robert Wells was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1804. Emigrated with wife and son Aaron to this township about 1827, and bought the fractional quarter-section now owned by John Newton Reddick, where he lived for twenty or twenty-five years. He then sold the farm to Robert Walpole and went to Stringtown, Ind., where he lived two years, thence moved to the Twelve-mile Prairie, thence to Anderson, and since the war of 1861-65 went to Illinois, where he died about 1875. His wife died when he lived on the Twelve-mile Prairie. He was a farmer while he lived here, but subsequently became a shoemaker and a dealer in harness and saddlery. He and his wife were both members of the United Brethren Church, and they died in that faith. For four or five years that denomination held preaching at his house. He took a great interest in improving the public highways, in advancing the cause of education, and, in fact, in all laudable public enterprises. He was regarded by all who knew him as a model gentleman, and by his emigration the township lost one of its best citizens. He had six children when he left here. His son Aaron lives in Illinois.

John Johnson was a native of Ireland, but was raised in Kentucky. He went from there to Ohio. From there he came to this township, arriving on New-Year's day, 1824. He entered in all seven hundred and twenty acres of land in the vicinity of where the correction line crosses Fall Creek. He erected his cabin about half a mile southeast of the hill known as the Johnson Hill. There he lived until his death in 1849, aged sixty-seven years. His wife's maiden name was Jane McConnel. She died four years before him, at the age of sixty-three years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and

took great interest in church affairs. His wife and the most of his children died in that faith. He built a mill on Fall Creek in 1825, and operated it for years. The first election ever held in the township was at his cabin, and he was one of the thirteen electors. He was instrumental in bringing quite a number of new settlers into the township shortly after his arrival. He was a farmer and miller,—industrious, persevering, and moral. He had two sons and five daughters. Charles, the oldest son, came to the township with Elisha Reddick in October, 1823. When twenty-one years of age his father gave him eighty acres of land. Charles grubbed three acres. He went in swimming the day after he was twenty-one years old, took the fever, and died four days thereafter. John Calvin died two years after his father's death. Elizabeth married Elisha Reddick in Ohio in 1822, and died in this township March 11, 1872, at the age of sixty-eight years. Isabel, Mary, and Jennie are also dead. Nellie married John Newkirk, moved to Carlisle, Ill., about 1850, where she now resides.

Robert Large came into the township about 1825. He owned no land, but lived on the farm now owned by Philip Miller; lived there eight years and went to Washington township, this county, and subsequently died there. His vocation was fishing, and he did little else.

James Ballenger came to this township about 1825. He lived on Daniel Ballenger's land, half a mile east of where Millersville now is, about eight years, then went to Washington township, this county, and died there.

George Long was a native of England. He came to this township with his family about 1827, and entered one hundred and sixty acres, now owned by Dr. Jonathan Conkle. He lived there ten or twelve years and went to Missouri, where he now resides. He is a tailor by trade, but was a farmer when here, and cleared a large farm. Two of his daughters live here. Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Swarm, lives in Centre township, and Ellen, the widow of Simeon Mock, lives near Germantown.

Alexander McClaren was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1804. He went to Kentucky when a mere

boy, and from there came to this township in 1824. He was married here to Helen Reddick, daughter of William Reddick. He bought eighty acres, the farm now owned by John Sargent, in 1828. He was a shoemaker, and worked at his trade evenings. He was a very industrious man, and prospered. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he improved every opportunity to advance the interest of that denomination. He was a leader in the building of the Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church. He sold his land here about 1850 and went to Clinton County, Ill. He died about 1859. He had six sons and four daughters. His wife died in 1881. Five of the sons lived in Clinton County, Ill. Andrew died more than twenty years ago.

Moses McClaren was born in Adams County, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1810, and went to Kentucky with his parents about 1820. From there he came to Marion County in the fall of 1823, and in 1832 settled in this township, half a mile above the mouth of Mud Creek. That year he married Rachel, daughter of William Reddick. He lived in this township twelve years, following farming. He and his wife now live half a mile east of Allisonville, this county, where they have lived during the last fifty-one years. He has been a member of the Allisonville Methodist Episcopal Church since 1849. He is a Republican in politics. His residence of sixty-three years in the county has given him an opportunity to become acquainted with the first citizens. He is now in the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, and is honored and respected by all who know him. His children, nine in number, are all dead.

John Gillam entered one hundred and sixty acres in 1828, the same now owned by John F. Sterrett. He was a farmer, and a hard-working man. He raised quite a family of children, and taught them all to believe in witches and witchcraft. He sold his land here, and went to Illinois with his family in 1840.

John Collins came to this county from Mason County, Ky., in 1820. He was in Washington township a few years, and in 1824 or 1825 he came into this township, where he lived about twenty years.

He followed hunting for a living, was in the woods nearly all the time, and strolled from place to place. No person knows whither he went from this township.

Adam Eller came from Stillwater, Ohio, with family (wife and six children) in a very early day. He entered one hundred and sixty acres, a part of which is now owned by Philip Miller. Mr. Eller was a farmer, and died there forty years ago. His wife also died several years ago. His daughters were Elizabeth, Lucinda, and Nancy, and they all moved to Illinois years ago. His sons were David, Andrew, and Leonard.

David Eller came from Stillwater, Ohio, with his father, Adam. He entered the farm now owned by Ettie Newhouse, and married Lucinda Reddick. He was a farmer and also a carpenter. He was a great and noted hunter. About 1854 he went to Kirksville, Mo., and died there in 1875. He was in California during the gold fever about 1849.

Leonard Eller came from Ohio with his father, Adam. He went West at the age of twenty years.

Andrew Eller, son of Adam, came here with his father at a very early date. His first wife was Martha, daughter of John McConnell. Mr. Eller entered eighty acres, now owned by Josiah Day. He moved upon it in 1835, and in 1840 he moved on the farm now owned by Christopher McConnell. In about 1853 he moved on the John Johnson place. His second wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Flanigan. She only lived three years, and he then married the widow of John Calvin Johnson. In 1859 he went to Missouri, but returned to this county during the Rebellion on account of the troubles in Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri. In the early settlement of the country he was a great deer-hunter. He was a good citizen and a kind neighbor when in this county.

Edmund Newhouse was born near Charlestown, Va., about 1796, and came here in 1832. He entered one hundred and sixty acres about three-fourths of a mile west of where Lawrence now is. He followed farming for a livelihood until a few years ago. He is now eighty-seven years old, and lives on the old homestead with his children. He

has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about fifty years, and was one of the founders of the Lawrence Methodist Episcopal Church about the year 1838. He and his children and grandchildren are among the best and most highly respected of Lawrence township's citizens.

Jacob Shenkle came here from Brown County, Ohio, with his wife, two sons, and a daughter. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on Indian Creek,—now owned by Lewis Hossenfans,—and was assessor of the township by appointment many years. He sold his farm in 1841 and left the county. His son John went to Illinois, and Benjamin moved West. His daughter Elizabeth married Fountain Kimberlain in 1827.

William Dickerson came from Kentucky to this county in 1825 with his wife, three sons, and five daughters. He lived three miles east of Indianapolis for five years, and then came to this township and entered eighty acres, being the east eighty-acre tract now owned by John D. Loudon. He was a farmer, and died on the above eighty-acre tract in the year 1851. Merritt, his second son, was killed by a railway train, in 1850, at the crossing of Indian Creek. The other two sons are dead. The five daughters went to Pana, Ill.

Abel Swords came from Ohio about the year 1827, and entered the west eighty-acre tract now owned by John D. Loudon. His wife, four sons, and two daughters came here with him. He died in Washington township, this county, about 1861. His wife died on the old homestead. His sons, William and Robert, live in this township.

Daniel Speece was born Jan. 10, 1802, in the State of Kentucky. From there he came to this township in January, 1828. He was married, March 9, 1825, to Elizabeth Fidaman. They emigrated here with two children, Franklin and Frederick M. Mr. Speece was a farmer. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the oldest member of the family can remember, and he died in that faith at an advanced age. His widow is still living, although very feeble. Mr. Speece, if not the first, was one of the first teachers in the first log school-house built in this township.

Their son Franklin died in 1852, and Frederick M. emigrated to Kansas. Thirteen other children were born to these old pioneers, eight of whom are dead. William H. lives at home with his mother; George lives at Glenn's Valley, this county; Thomas B. J. lives in this township; Joseph is in Missouri; and Martha Ann in Kansas.

John Thomas was born June 20, 1805, near Red Stone Old Fort, Pa. He lived in Hamilton County, Ohio, from June, 1806, till 1815, when he went to Clermont County, Ohio. His mother died in the year 1810. Mr. Thomas was married to Harriet Bradbury on the 9th of March, 1828. On Sept. 16, 1832, he came here and settled in the woods near and east of Minnewan Springs. He made shelter for his family out of brush until he could raise a log cabin. After his cabin was in order, he and his wife began clearing the eighty-acre tract upon which he now resides and which they had previously entered. Two children, Elizabeth and Benjamin, emigrated to the township with their parents. These old pioneers had seven children after they arrived here. They raised all these children to be full-grown men and women. Six of them are dead and three are living. His wife, Harriet, died in March, 1863. The following children are living: the two who emigrated to this township with their father, and John M., the next to youngest son.

Mr. Thomas was a school-teacher for several years during the first settlement of the township. He cleared and improved the farm upon which he now resides. He was elected captain of the Indiana militia in Lawrence township, March 23, 1833, and held that commission for five years and then resigned. He was elected justice of the peace in 1856, and re-elected twice in succession, but resigned after eleven years' service. He has served as supervisor and as school trustee several terms. He served one term as clerk of the board of township trustees. He has been a member of the Universalist Church continuously since 1840. He has led an active and industrious life, and takes rank as one of the best citizens of the township. He has always encouraged every commendable public enterprise. He is now

seventy-eight years of age, and is living with his second wife, whom he married April 9, 1876.

Abraham Sellers was born Jan. 25, 1805, in North Carolina. He served three years as an apprentice, and learned the tanner's trade in Clermont County, Ohio. In the year 1827 he came to this township. In order to reach his destination he was compelled to cut his way through the brush and timber during the last four miles of his journey. He entered eighty acres, now owned by his heirs, and he subsequently purchased an additional eighty acres. He married Lydia Rumble when in Ohio, and he, his wife, and two children (Susan and Elizabeth) came to this county in a wagon. He cleared a large farm in this township, and followed farming for a living. He had a tan-yard on his farm for many years, and occasionally worked at his trade. He was a moral man, and used his influence for the good of society. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and services were held at his house for years before any church was built in the neighborhood in which he lived. He built a saw-mill on Fall Creek about the year 1853, and sold it after operating it two years. Mr. Sellers died March 10, 1875. His first wife, Lydia, died in 1850. The two eldest children are also dead. Seven children were born unto Mr. Sellers after he came to the township, two of whom are dead.

Amos Hanway came to this county from Vincennes, Ind., in the year 1821. He came into this township in 1824, and lived till his death on the farm now owned by his son Samuel. Mr. Hanway came to this county on a flat-boat up White River. He brought his wife and three children,—Mary, Amos, and Ann E. The last-named married James Crigler, April 24, 1836. Mr. Crigler was a member of the Lutheran Church. He is now dead. His widow is living, aged sixty-five years. Mary Hanway married Isaac Doty, and died one year thereafter. Amos Hanway, Jr., is still living, and is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Francis Flannigan was born in Maryland. He moved to North Carolina, and married there Mary Eller. He moved to Miami County, Ohio, and thence to this township in October, 1824. He en-

tered eighty acres about one and a quarter miles southeast of where Millersville now is. His children were: James, located east of where Millersville now is; John, located near where No. 4 school-house now is; Elizabeth, located north of where John located; Sarah, located near same place; Peter, married in Lawrence township to Nancy Mock, located north of the Marion County line, in Hamilton County; Leonard, married in Lawrence township to Amelia Mitchell, located in Hamilton County, afterwards moved back to Marion County, and located on Mud Creek; Francis F., lived one year and three months in Marion County, then died, age not known. Mr. Flannigan's widow married James North, and died in 1863, aged eighty-one years. The first school attended by the children was in an old log house on the Smay farm, one mile south of where Millersville now is. It was taught by Samuel Burns.

John Flannigan, the second eldest child of Francis Flannigan, came to the township in October, 1824, and located on eighty acres now owned by John Johnson. He afterwards married Elizabeth North, farmed four years, and worked in the saw-mills at Millersville, Germantown, Cicero, and other places. He died at Jesse Klepfer's, in this township, about 1860, aged fifty-seven years. He was buried at Hopewell. He had eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Three of the former and one of the latter are living.

James Flannigan (born May, 1804), eldest child of Francis Flannigan, came to this township in 1824, with his wife, Susannah Bracken, daughter of John Bracken, of Tennessee. Mr. Flannigan first located east of where Millersville now is, and subsequently just north of where his brother John located, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1876. His aged wife also died the same year. Mr. Flannigan was a farmer, and cleared a large farm, and raised a large family of children, five of whom are now living. He endured all the trials incident to a pioneer life, and died respected by all who knew him.

Peter Bolander was born in Pennsylvania. He emigrated to this township in 1833, and entered the one hundred and sixty acres upon which the village of Oakland is situated. He was a farmer. He died

several years ago, and his wife died three years afterwards. They had five children, one of whom, Andrew, is still living in the township, aged sixty-four years.

John J. Mollenkopf, Sr., was born in Germany, Sept. 24, 1794; came to America in 1821; located in Baltimore County, Md.; engaged in the manufacture of paper; moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1836, and to this township in 1839; married Juliana Painter in 1825 in Maryland. There were born unto them nine children; eight are living. Mr. Mollenkopf died aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Mollenkopf died aged sixty-four years. He engaged in farming after coming to Indiana.

John Negley, one of the pioneers of this township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1804. He was raised there, and at the age of nineteen years came with his parents to this county. In the year 1825 he married Isabella, a daughter of John Johnson, and had born to him seven children, three of whom are living. He worked with his father-in-law one year after his marriage, and then located on what is now known as the McCormick farm. His wife died in 1842. He was married in September, 1844, to Mary Ann Sheets, and by her had eleven children, five of whom are living. In 1845 he removed to Warren County, Ohio, where he lived six years. He then returned to this county, and located adjoining Millersville, where he lived until his death, which took place Aug. 30, 1878, aged seventy-three years, eight months, and ten days. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. From the spring of 1823 till his death he was absent from the county only six years. He endured all the trials and hardships of a pioneer life; was an industrious and influential citizen. He was a voter at the first election ever held in the township, and was an encourager of all worthy public enterprises. For more than twenty-five years prior to his death he was a Master Mason in good standing, and no craftsman ever labored more zealously in the cause of Masonry than he. His loss to the fraternity was most keenly felt. In the improvement of the public highways and the promotion of the cause of education, and in the advancement of the cause of religion, no person evinced greater in-

terest. He lived respected, and his loss to society was regretted by all who knew him.

William Orpurd, an old pioneer of Lawrence township, was born in Frederick County, Md., Nov. 9, 1793. He served in the war of 1812 from commencement to close, and after discharge from the army he emigrated to Indiana. He came to this county in 1821, and located on what is known as the Metzger farm, on White River. In the year 1830 he entered eighty acres about one mile southwest of where Castleton now is, and resided upon it until his death, which occurred Aug. 5, 1871. On Aug. 18, 1824, he was united in marriage to Nancy Allison, who came to this county with her parents in 1819, and who walked every rod of the way from Kentucky to where Allisonville now is. Mr. Orpurd was a farmer. During his early residence here his living was made by clearing land and hunting deer. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was a pious man, and believed in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was strictly moral and temperate in all his habits. The first school attended by his children was in a log cabin, just south of Allisonville. His wife survives him, living on the old homestead of eighty acres, and holds the old patent for the property, signed by Andrew Jackson. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when nineteen years of age, and although nearly eighty-seven now, she has not let her faith be shaken. During the past four years she has been afflicted with almost total blindness. The number of children born unto these pious people was six, three of whom are now living, viz.: Lavica, Calvin, and Marion. Lavica, now in her fifty-seventh year, was never married, and lives with her mother. Marion is a widow, in her forty-eighth year, and resides with her mother. Calvin went to Missouri fourteen years ago, and in 1883 moved to Kansas.

John Newhouse was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., Dec. 21, 1804. When thirty years of age he and his wife came to this township, on horseback, with nothing but a very limited supply of clothing. He located and bought the land on which he now resides. He has cleared a large tract of land, and by his industry and good management succeeded in

accumulating a large amount of property. He married Catharine Squires, May 22, 1834. They have four sons and four daughters, all living. Their oldest son lives in Virginia. Two daughters live near Lebanon, Ind. Three sons and one daughter reside in this county.

Robert White was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in April, 1802. He came to this township in September, 1833, and located in the woods on the eighty acres now owned by him. He cleared the land, and has always followed farming. Four children came to the township with Mr. White and his wife, viz.: Mary Jane, John, Joseph, and Elizabeth. Joseph is dead, the other three are living. Mr. White is now living with his second wife.

Daniel Smay was born in Maryland. He came here with the Lutheran colony in 1824, at the age of fifty-four years, and located in the southwest part of the township, and finally bought the farm entered in 1827 by John North, where he lived until his death, in 1854. He was a farmer, and a member of the Lutheran Church for forty or fifty years. He was one of the leading members in the Ebenezer Lutheran Church for thirty years, and took an active part in all church affairs. He was a pious, moral, honorable man, and a good citizen. Four children emigrated here with Mr. Smay and his wife, viz.: Joseph, who lived here forty years, went to Iowa and died. Polly, who married David Ringer, and died in the township. Absalom, who went to Story County, Iowa, twenty-eight years ago. David, who went to Story County, Iowa, in 1862.

David Hoss was born in North Carolina, 1790. He married Nellie Trout, and moved to Brown County, Ohio. While there his wife died, leaving him nine children. He was married, in Ohio, to Martha Plummer, and by her had two children. Mr. Hoss came to this township in September, 1829, and entered land about one mile southwest of where Oakland now is. He lived there till his death, in July, 1882. He built a saw-mill on Indian Creek, on his land, in the year 1836, and operated it about fifteen years. Farming was his chief occupation, and he cleared a large tract of land. The first school to which he had the privilege of sending his

children was in an old log cabin once used as a dwelling-house. Jeremiah Wells was the first teacher. Mr. Hoss' second wife, Martha, is deceased. Of the nine children who came here with him, five are dead. William lives in Perry township, this county. Christian lives in Pike County, Ill. Sarah is the wife of Henry Apple, and lives one mile south of Oakland. Eliza J. married Nelson Hoss, and lives in Perry township, this county. One of his children by the second wife is dead, and Benjamin is an inmate of the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis.

Isaac Hartsock was born in Maryland, and emigrated thence to Kentucky. In November, 1834, he came to this township with his wife and four children. He located on an eighty-acre tract entered by William McKinster. The first school to which he sent his children was on the Smay land. John Hutcheson was the teacher. Mr. Hartsock followed farming all his life. Peter, the oldest son, is a farmer, and resides in this township. Eliza married Isaac Hensley, and died, aged thirty-five years. Wilson C. died in 1874. Emily married William P. Hensley.

William S. Thomas was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Oct. 25, 1805. He emigrated to Rush County, Ind., in November, 1828, and lived there four years. In 1831 he was married to Polly Hensley. In 1833 they removed to this township with one child, named Elizabeth, who died in July, 1862. Mr. Thomas is an honest, upright citizen. One of his sons was killed in the army during the late Rebellion, and two died of disease contracted while in the army. In all he has had nine children, only two of whom are living.

Robert Johnson was born in Scotland; time of birth not known. He emigrated to Ireland at the age of seventeen years; learned the weaver's trade at the age of twenty-one; was drafted as a soldier to serve the British government for four years. He found a favorable opportunity and came to America, leaving behind his British uniform, and became a citizen of Pennsylvania. He set up a loom in Philadelphia, and engaged in weaving for some time. He then married Sarah Guthry, and shortly moved to Morgan County, Ohio, locating there on eighty acres

of land. He remained until November, 1836, when he sold and removed to Lawrence township, Marion Co., Ind., taking with him his family and six children. His children, all born in Ohio, were James, who died at the age of twenty years; Margaret, married Thomas P. Silvey; John, born Aug. 21, 1828; married Nancy Thomas. He has raised a large family, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his township, county, and country generally. Robert, born Aug. 31, 1831; married Mary H., daughter of George W. Deford. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity, and takes rank as one of the leading citizens of the township. Richard, born Jan. 17, 1834; has lived a bachelor; George G., born Aug. 18, 1836; married Nancy Day.

Mr. Johnson being a man of firmness and steady aim, as well as a foreigner by birth, was not greatly admired by his pioneer neighbors, who spent their Sundays hunting, and seemingly no moral influence existed. He did not rebuke them, but engaged the services of a minister of the gospel of his choice to preach at his house. For some ten or twelve years preaching was held there, until a church edifice was erected. Mr. Johnson lived a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since any of his children can remember. In his last days he told his pastor that he felt that his time spent in his religious devotion was not in vain. He felt that he was like a sheaf of corn fully ripe, ready for his Master's garner. He died at the age of seventy-eight years.

John Herron, his wife, and two children emigrated from near Crab Orchard, in Kentucky, to this township in 1828. He entered eighty acres, now owned by Robert Johnson, and died of typhoid fever about 1853. He was a farmer. His wife and daughter, Polly, are dead. Jane married William Sigmund, and lives in this township.

Peter Castater came from Ohio to this township about 1824 with wife and four children. He entered eighty acres, known as the Stoops farm, and improved it. He was a voter at the first election ever held in the township; was elected justice of the peace in 1825, and served as such for several years. About 1837 he moved to Hamilton County, Ind.

Samuel Conn and family came here from Ohio about 1827 or 1828, and lived here about one year, and then moved to Pike township, where he died.

Lewis Hossenfaus was born in Ohio in 1834, and came to this county with parents in 1846. He lives one and a half miles west of Oakland. At the age of twenty-one he married Catharine Baker. He has two children living and two dead. Mr. Hossenfaus is an industrious and enterprising citizen.

Edward P. Day was born in North Carolina, Aug. 6, 1788. He emigrated to Ohio, and thence, in the fall of 1830, to this township. He located in the woods, on the land where "Male" Emery now lives, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer. His wife (formerly Elizabeth Williamson) and six of the eight children came here with him. Joseph N., Josiah W., and Evaline live here now; Nathaniel W. is dead; Jonathan W. went to Kansas several years ago, and John E. lives in Illinois.

William McIntosh came here about 1828, a single man. He married Sallie, daughter of Peter Negley, about 1830. He was a minister of the gospel, and called himself a Dunkard Baptist. By trade he was a stone-mason. He moved to Illinois, west of Vincennes, Ind.

Moore McIntosh, with his wife and family, came here about 1830, and lived in the Highland neighborhood. He was justice of the peace for four years.

John Cory was born in New Jersey, May 9, 1792. He emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, and thence to this township, arriving here Sept. 10, 1834, with his wife, Mary, and six children. He located on eighty acres near Indian Creek, a quarter of a mile northwest of where Oakland now is. He lived there until his death, June 26, 1872. He was a farmer, and built and ran a saw-mill on Indian Creek for several years. His wife died two months subsequent to his death. He was a member of the Universalist Church for thirty-four years preceding his death. He belonged to the first society of Universalists organized in the township, which was about the year 1838. He was constable of the township two terms. But two of his children are living, viz., Samuel and Andrew F., both prominent citizens of the township.

Samuel Cory was born in what is now Hancock County (then Brooke County), W. Va., Jan. 4, 1818. At the age of three years he went to Highland County, Ohio, lived there eight years, and moved to Clermont County, Ohio. From there he emigrated with his parents to this township in September, 1834. He taught the first public school ever taught in the Oakland district, commencing October, 1837, and continuing six months. He taught school during each subsequent winter till the winter of 1849. He worked on the farm and at his father's saw-mill when not teaching. He served as school officer for nine years, and in 1849 was elected one of the associate judges of Marion County, serving in that capacity from April, 1850, to November, 1851. The office was then abolished by the new State constitution. He was then appointed by Governor Wright probate judge of Marion County, and filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Adam Wright. He served as such until the office was abolished by an act of the Legislature, which act transferred the business of that court to the Court of Common Pleas. In April, 1853, he was elected one of the township trustees for Lawrence township under the new school law; was re-elected from time to time, and served till 1874 (except for the year 1859). In October, 1874, he was elected county commissioner for Marion County, and served as such for three years, during which time the new court-house was completed. He has settled a large number of estates of deceased persons and acted as guardian for a number of orphan children. In the mean time he has lived on the farm and labored there, and raised a family of three sons and six daughters. He served for thirteen and a half years as Worshipful Master and eight years as secretary of Millersville Lodge, No. 126, F. and A. M. He has been a member of that lodge since May, 1853. He belongs to no church, but in sentiment is a Universalist. In politics he is a Democrat, and looked upon as a leader of that party in Lawrence township. He is a moral, honest, conscientious citizen, positive in his views, and temperate in his habits. A better or more honorable citizen never lived in the township.

Andrew F. Cory was born in Highland County,

Ohio, April 21, 1821. He emigrated to this county and township with his parents in 1834. He lived with his father on the farm until eighteen years of age, and then learned the carpenter trade. He worked at that trade three years and then studied medicine. In the year 1844 attended lectures at the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received the degree of M.D. in 1846, and has practiced medicine ever since. He has a good farm near Oakland. He was treasurer of the township for several years,—as long as it had three trustees. He served over seven years as Worshipful Master of Oakland Lodge, No. 140, F. and A. M., and three years as secretary of that lodge. He is a prominent Democrat and an influential citizen. He has three sons and two daughters.

Jeremiah Plummer was born in Kentucky about 1776, and emigrated from Brown County, Ohio, to this township in 1826 with wife and seven children, and entered two hundred and forty acres on Indian Creek, now owned by John Smith and Chris. McConnell. His wife's maiden name was Monica Chapman. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a great interest in all affairs of the church. About the year 1835 a class was organized at his house, and preaching held there regularly every four weeks for two or three years. He was the leading spirit in the formation of Wesley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the building of the first church in the township, long known as the "Plummer Church." He had five sons and two daughters. The two daughters are dead, also two sons. Mr. Plummer died about 1853. His wife is also dead.

John McConnell was a native of Ireland. When he first came to this country he settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently moved to Brown County, Ohio. While there he enlisted and served eighteen months in the army during the war of 1812, at the close of which he was discharged, and he returned to Ohio. Betsy Brown was his wife's maiden name. He, together with his family (wife and nine children), emigrated to this township Nov. 17, 1824, and entered eighty acres about three miles southwest of where Oakland now is. The land is now owned by Chris. McConnell. He continued to reside there until 1837,

when he died. He was a blacksmith, but his principal occupation was that of a farmer. While in the township on a prospecting tour in the fall of 1823 he assisted at the raising of the first cabin ever raised by a white man in the township. The first barrel of salt bought by him cost twelve dollars and fifty cents, and two and one-half bushels of wheat furnished all the flour his large family ate during the first year of his residence here. The first school privilege was a subscription school, taught for eighteen days only, in the kitchen of Peter Negley,—distance six miles. His family had to go seven miles to church in the early days of their residence here. Mr. McConnell was an honorable, conscientious citizen, and being one of the very first settlers of the township, was compelled to endure many privations and hardships. His companion has long since passed from this earth, and of their nine children only two remain. Four of the children died in 1855 at about the same time. Isabel lived here about twenty years; married John Shenkle, and died in Iowa in 1880. Betsy married Alexander Smith; lived here till 1837, when she died. Martha married Andrew Eller; located on Indian Creek, and lived there till her death, in 1850. John L. died about 1855; lived here thirty-one years. Thomas died about 1855; lived here twenty-nine years. William died about 1855; lived here twenty-six years. Hiram died about 1855; lived here twenty-four years. Washington lived here twenty-two years, and went to Missouri thirteen years ago.

Charles McConnell, the third child of John and Betsy McConnell, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1808, and came to this township with his parents Nov. 17, 1824, and remained with them until twenty-one years of age. He assisted in grubbing and grading the National road for several miles east of Cumberland, this county, at thirteen dollars per month, and thereby saved enough money to buy the eighty-acre tract of land upon which he now lives with his son-in-law, Mr. Barr. At the age of twenty-three he married Barbara Hoes, with whom he lived forty-one years, until her death. By this marriage there were born unto them nine children, eight of whom are living, and seven of whom live in this township. He has been a member of the Universalist Church

for thirty years, and has been a believer in that faith all his life. He has always been liberal in his donations towards all churches and for all purposes. The public highways and schools always received great encouragement from him. By his perseverance, industry, and economy he has accumulated quite a fortune. He is now seventy-five years of age, and is one of Lawrence township's best citizens. He followed farming most of his life, but has now retired. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Bolander was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1791. He emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, and thence to this township, arriving here in October, 1828, with his family, consisting of a wife and eight children. He located on Indian Creek, two miles southwest of where Oakland now is. He entered there two hundred and forty acres of land, and lived upon it until his death, June 16, 1865. He farmed all his life, and was a member of the Universalist Church many years. His children were Samuel, died November, 1875, never left county to live; Levi, lives in township; Irena, died June, 1881, never left county to live; Elizabeth, died May, 1880, never left county to live; Joseph, died May, 1878, never left county to live; Solomon, lives in county, has lived in Iowa and Illinois; Noah, died in 1848, never left county to live; Polly, died about twenty-two years ago, in township. Three children were born after their parents came to this county, viz.: Christina, died about 1858, aged twenty-three; Catherine, married Joseph Apple, lives in township; Rebecca, lived here until she moved to Hancock County, Ind., four years ago.

Levi Bolander was born in Brown County, Ohio, October, 1815, and came to this township with his parents in October, 1828. He has lived here ever since, and now owns seven hundred and twenty-three acres of as fertile land as there is in the township. He resides two miles northeast of Lawrence. He has been a great encourager of the public schools, and has freely given his money and time towards the improvement of the public highways. He is treasurer of the Lawrence District Fair Association, an Odd-Fellow, a granger, and a member of the Lawrence Township Horse Company. He has fourteen

children living, all of whom reside in this county except two. He has been married three times, and is now living with his third wife (Mary J. Badgley), whom he married twenty-three years ago. He is known throughout the county as one of Lawrence township's most substantial, influential, and valuable citizens. He votes the Democratic ticket.

George H. Negley, son of Peter and Elizabeth Negley, and a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, came to this county with his parents in the year 1823. He located in this township about 1830. He was a Methodist preacher for years, a farmer, and a true Christian,—moral, temperate, and industrious. At the time of his death he owned four hundred acres of land in this township. At an early age he married Elizabeth Ludwic, who survived him thirty-three years, and who raised a large family of children by her own industry, economy, and good management. Rev. Negley died April 23, 1848, aged thirty-seven years and two months. They had twelve children,—two died in infancy and ten are now living. Three sons and three daughters reside in this county. One son lives in Frankfort County, Ind., one daughter in Kansas, one in Ohio, and the youngest daughter in Sheridan, Ind.

William McCoy, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to this county Dec. 21, 1826, with his wife and ten children, and located half a mile west of Malott Park. He moved to this township about 1830, and bought the farm now owned by the Bash heirs. He followed farming. He and his wife both died in this township. The following are the names of their children that came to this township: Rebecca, married John Collins, died after a residence of sixteen years; Elizabeth, married, went to Illinois and died there; John, lived in township twenty years, died in Illinois; William, lived in township thirty years, died here about 1870; Clarrisa, lived in township thirty-five years, been dead eight years; Hannah, been dead twenty-two years, died here; James N. has lived in county fifty-seven years; Murdock, went to Wabash County, Ind., forty years ago; Morris, died four years ago, lived in county fifty-three years; Nancy, married James Ballenger, lives in Grant County, Ind., been there twenty-five years; Louis

and Polly were born in this county, and are both dead. Four children died before Mr. McCoy came here.

James N. McCoy, son of William McCoy, was born in 1816. The first school attended by him in this county was half a mile west of Malott Park, and was taught by James Blackaby. The first church attended by him was at his father's house, early in the year 1827. He suffered all the trials and hardships of a pioneer life, and has been a very hard-working, industrious man. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years; has held numerous positions of trust and honor in the church at different times. In early times he was compelled to go horseback to Pendleton to get corn ground into meal, and during the time of high waters resorted to the use of the "hominy-block." His first wife was named Elizabeth Beaver, daughter of Christopher Beaver.

Hilary Silvey was born in Prince William County, Va., July 27, 1798. He emigrated with his parents to the Twelve-Mile Purchase near Brookville, Ind., in the year 1812. He married Patience Williams in Franklin County, Ind., and in 1832 moved with his wife and five children to this township. He entered one hundred and sixty acres near the centre of the township, land now owned by William K. Sproul. He lived there five years, and then moved into Washington township, this county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of Francis Holland, upon which he has since lived. He has been a farmer all his life, and has done an immense amount of labor. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-nine years. During his residence in this county circuit preaching was regularly held at his cabin. During the past few years he has been totally blind, and his usefulness is thus somewhat impaired. His wife is still living, and on the 27th day of November, 1883, they had been married sixty years. In all there were born unto them thirteen children. The five who came here with them were Thomas P., lived in Lawrence township till his death, two years ago; Martha, died in Indianapolis in 1872; Sarah, married Joshua Houston and lives in Zionsville, Ind.; William A. is a farmer in Washington town-

ship, this county; John Wesley was drowned in a spring when a baby. Several of the other children live in this county.

Travis Silvey was born in Prince William County, Va., in 1796. He emigrated with his parents to the Twelve-Mile Purchase, near Brookville, Ind., in 1812. He married Elizabeth Powers, and in 1834 moved, with wife and three children, to this township, and entered two hundred acres of land, now owned by his heirs. He lived there until his death, in April, 1878. He followed farming all his life, and was a useful member of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years; was an exhorter, and took a great interest in all matters of religion. His wife survives him. The three children who came here with him were Mary Jane, married Jordan Hendricks, went on the Wabash, and died there; William, lives in Missouri, went there five years ago; Martha, went to California four years ago; is a widow.

Henry Bell, a native of Kentucky, came to this township when sixteen years of age (in 1835), and located where he now resides, two and one-half miles south of east of Lawrence. He worked in Indianapolis nine years. He has followed farming nearly all his life. During the past thirty years he has followed auctioneering. He was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Brown. They have had seven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a quarter of a century, and evinces a great interest in its prosperity. He has been a good farmer and a successful man.

Jacob Fred was born in Virginia Sept. 29, 1794. He emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, with his parents at the age of five years. He and his family moved to this township in 1833, and settled in the woods one and one-half miles southeast of where Lawrence now is. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which No. 11 school-house now stands, and lived there until his death, in January, 1863. His wife died in 1866. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming after he came here. During his lifetime he cleared seventy acres of heavy timbered land. Of the eight children who came to

the township with him but four are living, as follows: James B., lives on a part of the old homestead; Israel, lives in McCordsville, Ind., left here about 1843; William W., lives on the west ninety acres of the old homestead; Hulda, married Samuel Groves, and went to Illinois in 1866. She lived here thirty-three years.

John W. Combs was born Jan. 25, 1825, in Dearborn County, Ind. He came to this county with his parents in 1828, located on Pennsylvania Street, in Indianapolis, his father building a residence on a lot known as Switcher property, opposite where the new Denison Hotel now is. In 1837 he moved five miles west of Indianapolis, on the National road, where his father, Jesse Combs, bought a farm of eighty acres. John W. left home at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in the dry-goods business with his brother, William F. Combs, at Strawtown, Ind. He was there two years. In 1847 he was married, in Hamilton County, Ind., to Emma, daughter of Allen Cole. These two brothers then moved to this county, and engaged in the dry-goods business at Germantown till 1852. They built the first store-house in Oakland, and moved there in 1852, and continued the business five years. John W. was agent of the "Bee Line" at Oakland for fourteen years. He served as justice of the peace in this township for sixteen years; has been assessor of the township, and held many places of trust and honor. After retiring from the dry-goods business he purchased a farm near Oakland, and is now a farmer. He has three children,—two sons and one daughter. He has been a Master Mason since 1852, and served as Worshipful Master of Oakland Lodge, No. 140, two years, and as secretary eleven years, and held many other places of honor and trust in that fraternity. He has been identified with the interests of Lawrence township for years, and is one of its most prominent citizens. He is a prominent local politician, identified with the interests of the Democratic party. He is a notary public.

John Perry was born in Maryland about 1780. He married Druzilla Newhall when twenty-four years of age. He moved to this township in 1832 and entered the land on which John L. Brown now resides, one-half mile south of Lawrence. Mr. Perry lived there until 1862, and died. His wife died in

1864. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church for more than fifty years. Mr. Perry owned a store in Lawrence for several years, his son, Aquilla D., attending to the business for him. Mr. Perry was a useful member of society, moral, temperate, and upright. He brought seven children to the township with him, and another followed him soon afterwards, viz., Thomas, died in township twelve years ago. Ann died in Colorado in 1881; lived here until 1858, married Moses Winters; William was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1810. He emigrated to this township with his parents in 1832. At end of one year returned to Ohio, remaining there five years, and then returned to this county and bought the farm on which he has since resided. He was married Jan. 20, 1839, to Catharine Newhouse. He has been an industrious farmer all his life. John died in Iowa, lived here twenty years; Rezen only lived here four years, lives in Pana, Ill.; Samuel lived in township about twenty-nine years, died in 1863; James, never absent from township since 1832 but three years. He died in Marshall County; Aquilla D. lived here four years, died in Pana, Ill., in 1873.

Thomas P. Silvey was born in Fayette County, Ind., Nov. 6, 1825, and moved with his father's family to this township in 1832, where he lived till his death, Nov. 13, 1881. He married Margaret J., daughter of Robert Johnson, Sr., in October, 1846. She died Sept. 13, 1867. He had by this wife nine children, seven of whom, three sons and four daughters, survive him. Two died in infancy. In June, 1868, he married Lauvina Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, who died in March, 1869. In January, 1870, he married Elizabeth E., daughter of John Calvin Johnson, who lived till June, 1875. By her he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. He again married in March, 1876, to Sally Ann Irwin, who survives, and by whom he had one child. When he was first married he lived on a rented farm near Millersville, this county, where he lived till 1852, when he bought a farm of eighty acres near the same village. On this farm he lived one year, when he sold it and bought what is known as the old Joshua Reddick farm, on Mud Creek.

Subsequently he purchased the Sheets farm, the Abe Anderson farm, and a part of the John Calvin Johnson farm. He sold all of this to Elijah Fletcher in 1872, and in the spring of 1873 bought and moved to the Ozre Bates farm, one-quarter of a mile east of Castleton. In 1874 he bought of David Macy the Gentry farm and Brown farm, in all about three hundred acres. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a consistent member thereof. He was an industrious farmer and a useful member of society. By his death the church lost one of its most prominent and valuable members. He was a member of the order of Odd-Fellows.

William McClaren, Sr., was born in Ireland about 1760. In the year 1831 he came from Kentucky to this township with his wife, five sons, and two daughters, and entered three hundred and twenty acres of land, where the Mellvains and George G. Johnson now live. He lived there till his death, about the year 1850. He was a Universalist in sentiment, and a farmer by occupation. His wife, two girls, and son, John, are dead.

William Hubbard was born in Morgan County, Ind., Jan. 25, 1839, raised upon a farm, and served in Company H, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, till May 23, 1863, when he was discharged to receive promotion as captain of Company B, Fifty-third United States Colored Infantry, he remaining in the service (participating in many engagements in and around Vicksburg, Miss.) until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to his old home, and engaged in the drug business. He came to Marion County in 1872, and at present is engaged in the drug business in Lawrence. In politics he is a National,—a leader in this township.

Jesse Herrin was born in Pulaski County, Ky., March 10, 1801. He left home at the age of eighteen years, and from that time has made his own living in the world. He emigrated to Shelby County, Ind., with second wife and three children, about the year 1831, and thence to this township in 1835. He moved on the McDonald land, now owned by Mr. McLain, and took a lease there, and cleared about thirty acres. He then entered eighty acres about one mile southeast of where Castleton now is, and

built upon it, cleared it, and improved it. He has been a farmer through life. He has raised eight sons and two daughters to be men and women. Mr. Herrin still lives on the old homestead.

Cornelius Wadsworth was born in Harrison County, West Va., July 5, 1800. He lived on the farm with his father until near the close of the war of 1812, when he enlisted, served sixty days, until its close. He left his parental roof at the age of eighteen years to seek a home in the far West. He went to Ohio, thence to Illinois, and thence to Missouri, but soon came to Indiana, stopping in Indianapolis, and before there was a brick laid or a house of any importance on the streets of Indianapolis, he cut cord-wood and helped to clear away the brush and trees off the ground where the prominent streets and business-houses now are. At the age of twenty-three he married Cassandra Legg. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres in this township, upon which he lived until his death, Aug. 19, 1882. There were born unto him five children, two of whom, together with their mother, survive him.

Mr. Wadsworth was a man of good moral character, true to his convictions, and respected and liked by his acquaintances. He followed farming all his life, cleared a large tract of land, and, besides being a man of industry and energy, was a truly good neighbor and friend and citizen. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian faith. He was elected and served three terms as justice of the peace of Lawrence township.

Christopher Apple was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 28, 1807. At the age of twenty-two years he married Catharine Crumbaugh. Their parents were of German descent. He emigrated from Ohio to this township in 1837, and entered eighty acres, the farm now owned by his son, John W., near Oakland. He cleared and improved the eighty acres, and lived upon it until his death, Jan. 24, 1871. He was an honest, industrious citizen, and his good wife shared with him in all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. For a number of years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1866 he changed his relation to the Christian Church, and aided largely in building a

house of worship in Oakland, Ind., for that denomination. He lived a consistent and faithful Christian until his death. In politics he was a firm Democrat. His wife survived him five years, dying in January, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Apple were the parents of eight children, the youngest dying in infancy. The following are living in Marion County, except Mahlon, who lives in Hancock County, Ind., viz.: Eliza J., Mary, Peter, Phebe, John W., Mahlon, and William M. John W. lives upon the old homestead; has been a successful teacher in the public schools of Marion County for a number of years, and in farming (which occupation he follows) has been very successful. He is elder, trustee, and clerk of the Christian Church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and occasionally preaches very acceptably. He was born on the farm which he now owns Sept. 7, 1841.

John L. Brown, born in Brown County, Ohio, April 20, 1816, is the son of George Brown and Mary, his wife, both old Virginians. They had eight children, the oldest a daughter, who was the wife of James H. Wallace. Mr. Wallace was one of the leading men of Jefferson County, Ind. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature for several terms, commencing about the year 1830; was regarded as the father of the "Internal Improvement System" of this State. Their seven boys in succession grew to be men; their names were as follows: Thomas B., Lewis L., James W., George, Richard H., John L., and Daniel R. The subject of this sketch is a first-class farmer, having two good farms, which he works to good advantage financially. He was county treasurer of this county, and the county lost not a cent under his faithful administration. His brother, Daniel R., the youngest of the family (a resident of Indianapolis), by his energy and industry, has accumulated quite a fortune. He is a physician by profession, but has long since given up the practice. He has served as clerk of the court of Hamilton County, also senator for the counties of Hamilton and Tipton in the Legislature of this State. Richard H. was a hotel-keeper in the cities of Madison, Ind., and Covington, Ky. George was a merchant; was a very ardent Odd-Fellow. George Brown Encampment,

No. 44, I. O. O. F., at Noblesville, Ind., was named after him. James W., Lewis L., and Thomas B. were farmers, having cleared the forest and made their farms in this county.

This was a very remarkable family, all large, healthy men, with about one hundred and ninety pounds average weight, and what is yet more remarkable, no death occurred in the family under forty-seven years. The father, George Brown, was almost pure English. His father, Thomas Reeth Brown, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to Virginia about the year 1774. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted as a soldier of his adopted country. He married Margaret Tacket, whose mother was a French lady and her father an Englishman. She was born and raised near Old Point Comfort, Va. All of their children were born and raised in Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, Va. About the year 1800 they emigrated to Mason County, Ky., bringing with them their children. After a short residence in Kentucky they moved across the Ohio River and settled in Brown County, Ohio, immediately opposite to Mason County, where they remained the balance of their days. The father lived to the age of eighty-five years, and the mother survived him, and lived to the great age of one hundred and four years. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of these old people, died only a few years since, at the extreme age of one hundred and eight years. Mary (Lee) Brown, mother of John L. and the others of this family, was a descendant of the celebrated Lee family, of Virginia, being a relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate army. Her father was Lewis Lee, a brother of Gen. Harry Lee and Peter Lee. Her father, with his brothers, settled in Mason County, Ky., and for some time lived in a block-house, which was then called Lee's Station. They took up large tracts of land, which were called surveys. Some of those old titles are yet in the hands of the Lee family. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch were married in the year 1802, in Washington, Ky., and lived together for twenty-eight years, when the mother died in Maysville, Ky. In 1832 the father sold his farm in Ohio and emigrated to this county. The

four unmarried sons, Thomas, Richard, John, and Daniel, came with the father, and settled in the woods, three-quarters of a mile north of where Lawrence now stands, paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land. The next fall James came and settled near by. Lewis had preceded the family six years, and also owned land adjoining. This family furnished seventeen good soldiers (their own sons) for the Union army during the late Rebellion. Two of those lost their lives in battle. The father died in the spring of 1847. At that time all of his children were living, but now all but three are dead, leaving Lewis L., John L., and Daniel R. living at this date (Nov. 11, 1883). The wife of John L. was born in Brown County, Ohio. Her maiden name was Caroline D. Mason, daughter of John Mason and Mary, his wife. The mother is still living at the home of her daughter, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Mary Mason was a daughter of Charles O'Connor, an Irishman by birth, who came to this country in the latter part of the last century. He was educated for a Catholic priest, but never entered upon the duties of the priesthood. John Mason was born in Adams County, Ohio; was of English descent. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Francis Marion. John L. Brown and Caroline D. Mason were married in 1851, and are still living on one of the farms in Lawrence township. They have five children,—Mrs. C. Martin, who is now living with her husband, Reuben Martin, on their farm in Brown County, Ohio, the same farm where John L. and Daniel R. were born. Mrs. L. Huff, the wife of A. M. Huff, living on their farm in Lawrence township. The other three—Clara, William, and Daniel—are living at home with their parents. John L. and Caroline Brown have also raised six orphan children. In politics the subject of this sketch is a Republican, as is also the whole family of Browns of this large relationship, most of them have been active and very decided in their political views. Mr. Brown says his experience in clearing up this country was a very laborious undertaking, but he has no regrets now. It is true, he says, they had many privations, but always had plenty to eat, sometimes plenty of game, such as deer, turkeys, squirrel, and pheasant, and al-

ways certain of plenty of pork, with turnips and cabbage, and, if the season was favorable, potatoes. In the summer wild plums, roasting ears, and pumpkins generally in abundance, especially after the first year. Corn-bread always on the table, for the best reason in world,—they had no wheat to make flour, and if he had there was no mill to grind and bolt it, only on the regular corn-stone, and had to bolt by hand, that made the flour dark and clammy; but notwithstanding all the hardships and privations, if he knew of a county as good as this, he would be willing to try the same over again.

The following is a list of early settlers, not previously noticed, who came to Lawrence township about the year set opposite their names, viz.:

Oliver Vanlaningham.....	1825
Joseph Justice.....	1825
— Angel.....	1828
— Lamb.....	1828
James Sigmund.....	1830
Solomon Bowers.....	1833
Richard Marshall.....	1833
Benjamin Newhouse.....	1828
Madison Webb.....	1834
William McKenzie.....	1834
Adam Miller.....	1834
Lewis Tilyer.....	1832
Benjamin Chapman.....	1835
Paulser Sowers.....	1865
Nathaniel Webber.....	1836
Reuben Hunter.....	1836
George J. Baker	1836
James White.....	1836
Joseph Heltman.....	1837
Isaac Murphy.....	1827
James H. Murphy.....	1837
Jonah F. Lemon.....	1838
James Hunter.....	1838
Henry Klepfer.....	1838
Zachariah White.....	1838
Mark Day.	Date unknown.
William McKinster.....	" "
Adam Clark.....	" "
Frederick Sheets.....	" "
Conrad Fertig.....	" "
William Sigmund.....	" "

James T. Wright came to the township with a large family at a comparatively late period, but it can be truly said of him that he accomplished as much for the

morals of the people of the township as any other man that ever resided within it. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years labored zealously for the cause of Christianity and the welfare of his fellow-men. He was beloved by all who knew him, and the moral, temperate, Christian influences by him spread among the people were lasting. He was the founder of the Castleton Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years preached "without money and without price" to the people at various points in the townships of Washington and Lawrence.

The first two white children born within the limits of the township of Lawrence were William Perry Reddick and John Newton Reddick, twin sons of Elisha and Margaret Reddick.

The first marriage in the township was that of David Cothran to Lucinda Reddick. They were married in May, 1825, by William Rooker, in the log house of William Reddick.

The first white person known to have died in the township was the wife of a man named Canada, who had squatted on public land. She died and was buried on the farm now owned by Hettie M. and John E. Hunter. She was buried by James Ellis, Robert Warren, and John Sellers in a piece of an old canoe on the top of the high hill just west of the residence now upon the farm. This occurred in the fall of 1823, and so frightened Mr. Canada that he took his departure for Kentucky the day after his wife's burial.

Silas Ashley was the first white man and the second white person buried in the township. His grave was dug within ten feet of the corner-stone now standing on the township line just west of the Millersville Flouring-Mill.

The first funeral sermon preached in the township was by a Presbyterian minister named Mooreland at the burial of Charles Johnson, in the Joshua Reddick graveyard, in 1827.

The first burial-ground in the township was upon the farm known as the Joshua Reddick farm, and the ground was set apart as a burial-ground by William Reddick. The place is still used as a

burial-place, and is better known as the Tom Silvey graveyard.

The first physician who practiced in the township was Dr. Isaac Coe. His route was up and down Fall Creek. In the early settlement of the township chills and fever were prevalent, and the doctor used to make the statement that frequently in making his trips he would find whole families down at one time with the then dreaded disease. The next doctors who came into the township were Drs. Jones and Dr. Stipp, who were successful practitioners.

The early roads of the township were almost impassable, and during the spring of the year many of the present ones are nearly so. The first road laid out in the township was what is now known as the old Pendleton State road, and which was at one time a noted Indian trail. This route was used before the settlement of the township by people traveling between Indianapolis and Anderson. It was "cut out" by the voters of the township during the winter of 1825-26. Before that time it was simply a track that wound around between the trees and brush. Samuel Morrow was the supervisor. Beginning at a point where the toll-gate stands northeast of Millersville, they worked in a northeasterly direction, and meet a gang of men engaged in a similar work, from Pendleton, at a point on the county line west of where Germantown now is. Several years ago the township received from the government what was termed the three per cent. fund, and with it cross-laid the highways wherever needed.

The public highways of Lawrence have never been in good condition, though they have received great attention, and a very large annual outlay of money and labor has been made to maintain them in even a passable condition. There are one hundred and eleven miles of public highway in the township, nineteen miles of which is turnpiked, and eight miles of that is free. The levy for road purposes for the year 1883 is fifteen cents on one hundred dollars.

The water-power of the township is, and has always been, chiefly derived from Fall Creek, though many years ago three mills were erected and operated for some time on Indian Creek; but as the country

became cleared the water-power diminished until they could be operated only a short time during each year, hence the business proved an unprofitable one, and the mills were abandoned.

John Cory built a saw-mill on Indian Creek in the year 1836, just west of where Oakland now is. It was operated until about 1850, and then allowed to go down. David Hess built a frame saw-mill on Indian Creek, two miles southwest of where Oakland now is, about the year 1836. It was operated about fifteen years, and then abandoned. About the year 1833, Samuel Williams built a log grist-mill on Indian Creek, upon the land now owned by Benjamin Smith. It had one run of stone, upon which both wheat and corn were ground. Its capacity was two bushels per hour. The flour was bolted by hand, and the bolt consisted of two boxes so adjusted that one would slide upon the other. Every man had to bolt his own grist, and it required two hours' work to bolt the flour made from one bushel of wheat. Mr. Williams built the mill and dressed the stone out of granite rock, performing all the labor himself. For some time after the completion of the mill nothing but corn was ground. About the year 1837, Mr. Williams sold the mill to Alexis Riley, who operated it about ten years, and then abandoned it because of the lack of water in the creek in the dry season of the year.

A grist-mill was built in the fall of 1825 on the east bank of Fall Creek, just north of what is known as the "correction line," and owned and operated it about two years. It proved to be worthless, and he let it go down. He then hired Messrs. Cooney and Van Pelt, two millwrights of Pendleton, to build another mill (grist-mill and saw-mill combined). It was erected on the opposite side of the creek from the first one, and a dam seven feet in height with force-head was built. The mill was operated by various parties for twenty-four years, and was destroyed by fire in 1851, and never rebuilt. The capacity of the mill was eight bushels of corn and one thousand feet of lumber per day.

Fountain Kimberlain built a saw-mill, about 1835, on Fall Creek, upon the land now owned by his heirs. It was torn down prior to 1840.

Samuels & Son built a saw-mill, about 1837, on Fall Creek, at a point known as the Emery Ford. The fall being insufficient and the mill of not much account, it was torn down about the year 1842.

Abraham Sellers built a saw-mill on Fall Creek about 1853. He ran it two years, and sold out to James Hines. In 1855 or 1856, Mr. Hines built a grist-mill on the west side of Fall Creek, opposite the saw-mill. About the time of the completion of the grist-mill building Mr. Hines died. The property was then sold to Benjamin Chroninger, who in turn sold it to Leonard & Francis Chroninger. James Floor then bought the property, and completed the mill and put in the machinery. He failed to pay for it, and the ownership reverted to Leonard & Francis Chroninger. They owned and operated it till 1864, and then sold it to William Roberts, who has owned and operated it ever since. The mill is a good one, and is supplied with improved machinery.

John Beaver, an old pioneer, erected a grist-mill in about the year 1832 on Fall Creek, about one-half mile below where the creek first enters the township. He owned it until his death, and his heirs sold it to William Bills about the year 1844. He sold it to Philip Dresher and ——— Baughman about the year 1862. Baughman lost his life by an accident received at the mill. In the year 1873 the ownership became vested in Enoch Hanna, the present proprietor. It is known as the Germantown Mill, and did a good business prior to 1873; at present the expenses of operating it exceed the income.

The mill built by Seth Bacon and Peter Negley in 1824 on Fall Creek, near Millersville, also the mills on the same stream and near the same place owned by Daniel Ballenger, Noah Leverton, Jacob Spahr, William Winpenny, Tobias Messersmith, and others, are mentioned in the history of Washington township.

Elections.—The Democratic party has ever held the ascendancy in the township, and at present its majority is in the neighborhood of eighty. On the first Saturday in October, 1826, the first election was held in the township. A justice of the peace and a supervisor were elected. The polls were opened at the cabin of John Johnson, on Fall Creek, a short distance southeast of where the "correction line"

crosses the creek. Thirteen votes were cast, and Peter Castater was elected justice of the peace, and Samuel Morrow was elected supervisor. The following persons voted, viz.:

Elisha Reddick.	Peter Castater.
Joshua Reddick.	Samuel Morrow.
William Reddick.	Robert Warren.
Thomas North.	John Johnson.
Samuel North.	John Negley.
Daniel Ballenger.	John McConnel.
James Ballenger.	

At the second election, which was held at the same place in 1826, there were present nearly forty voters. Subsequently elections were held at Joseph Johnson's blacksmith-shop, near where No. 5 school-house now stands; at Fount Kimberlain's residence for several years (it was held there in 1840); at Baker's school-house for several years (it was held there in 1842 and 1843); at Andrew Bolander's blacksmith-shop and at his residence, situate on the east forty-acre tract of land now owned by William K. Sproul (the election was there in 1849); and at Spring Valley school-house No. 8, and was held there until three voting precincts were established. The election was then held at the residence of Henry Cronk, one mile east of Castleton, at Spring Valley school-house No. 8, and at William Hoss' residence, at the cross-roads near the David Hoss farm, southwest of Oakland, until the township was divided into three precincts for election purposes and polls established at school-houses Nos. 3, 6, and 9, which are the present voting places, as follows: Precinct No. 1, at Oakland; Precinct No. 2, at Vertland; Precinct No. 3, at Lawrence.

Railroads.—Two railway lines pass through the township. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad enters it, from the southwest, at a point about three miles south of the northwest corner, passing through the township in a northeasterly direction a distance of three and one-half miles, and leaving it at a point one and three-quarter miles east of the northwest corner. The road was completed through the township in the winter of 1851. Castleton is the only station on the road in the township.

The railway now known as the Bee Line was completed through the township in the winter of 1850. It enters the township two miles east of the southwest corner, and passes across the southeast corner, a distance of eight and one-half miles, and leaves it at a point four and one-quarter miles north of the southeast corner. The towns of Lawrence and Oakland enjoy the facilities offered by this railroad.

Minnewan Springs.—These springs, situate upon the farm of Hezekiah Smart, one and one-half miles northeast of the town of Lawrence, are worthy of notice. These springs are situated in the midst of a grove. They came into public notice about the year 1860, and were supposed to contain valuable mineral properties. Great excitement prevailed and much comment was indulged in upon the first announcement of the wonderful curative power of these springs, but they have long since passed from public notice. These springs, three in number, "rise perpendicular through blue clay to the surface, one hundred and eighty feet above the water, in White River, at Indianapolis." Abraham Vines, the owner of the premises at the time of the discovery, sold them, on Aug. 27, 1863, to the Minnewan Springs Company, composed of speculators in Indianapolis. The company erected a bath-house, fitted up the springs, and otherwise improved the property so as to fully test the efficacy of the waters. Thomas D. Worrall was the manager. For several years thereafter the place became a favorite resort for people from the city. The investment proved an unprofitable one, as the springs, by careful chemical analysis, were found to contain but little if any medicinal virtues; hence, on the 22d day of April, 1871, the company—J. L. Hunt, James Maulesley, and Ruth Maulesley—sold the premises to Hezekiah Smart, the present owner.

Post-Offices and Villages.—The following-named post-offices are located in Lawrence township, viz.: Castleton, Lawrence, and Oaklandon. At and from each of these offices the mail arrives and departs twice daily. Mail matter intended for Germantown is sent to Oaklandon, and that bound for Vertland goes to Castleton.

The township has five villages, viz.: Germantown, Lawrence, Oakland, Vertland, and Castleton.

Germantown, situated in the northeastern part of the township, on Fall Creek, is the oldest, and was laid out by John Beaver, Solomon Beaver, and George Beaver, on March 1, 1834. A part of the town was in Hamilton County and a part in Marion County. It contains a saw- and grist-mill combined, and one country dry-goods store. Anthony Snyder is the merchant, William Sala is the miller, and Harvey Smith the physician. The population is about thirty.

Lawrence was laid out Feb. 27, 1849, by James White, in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 16 north, range 4 east, being south of the Pendleton road. Mr. White platted the town as Lanesville, and it was sometimes called Jamestown, after Mr. White. North Lanesville was laid out by James White, Dec. 27, 1850. Reuben Hunter laid out an addition June 14, 1852, and on Nov. 5, 1856, Samuel Records made an addition and subsequently four more additions. William M. Voorhes laid out an addition north of the railroad, and Robinson & Co. laid out an addition, just west of North Lanesville, containing three hundred and sixty-eight lots and four blocks. The latter addition was made during the great real estate boom, and never benefited the town. A post-office was established at the cross-roads south of the present town in 1847 or 1848, and James R. Beard was the first postmaster. The name of the office was Lawrence. Upon petition, the county commissioners about the year 1866 changed the name of the village from Lanesville to Lawrence, so as to correspond with the name of the post-office. This action was taken to obviate the difficulties continually experienced in mail matters. Mail intended for Lawrence would be taken to Lanesville, in Harrison County, and the Lanesville mail would constantly be sent to Lawrence, thus continually creating a source of annoyance and confusion. The first merchant in old Lanesville was Elijah Knight.

The town of Lawrence is situated nine miles from Indianapolis, in a direction north of east, on the Bee-Line Railroad. The streets are well graded and graveled; the buildings are in good condition,

and the village is a lively little place, and the prettiest in the township. No village of the size in Marion County outranks it in enterprising business men. The Western Union Telegraph Company have an office there, and it has telephonic connection with all important towns in Indiana. It has a graded school, a Methodist and Baptist Church, an Odd-Fellows' lodge, and a lodge of Knights of Honor; two physicians (Dr. Samuel Records and Smith H. Mapes, M.D.); two general dry-goods stores, conducted by M. E. Freeman and H. M. Newhouse & Co., both doing a thriving business. William Hubbard has the oldest drug-store, is a man of the strictest integrity, and has an extensive trade. Mapes & White carry a large stock of goods, and although the firm is new, it is an enterprising one. Peters Brothers have a knife-manufactory. M. C. Dawson manufactures drain-tile, and does a business not surpassed by any firm in that line in the county. The population of the village is about one hundred and fifty. M. E. Freeman is the postmaster.

The village of Oakland is situated thirteen miles from Indianapolis, on the Bee-Line Railroad. It was laid out June 18, 1849, by John Emery. The name Oakland was suggested by Dr. Moore. The streets have never been improved and many of the houses are in a dilapidated condition, and the village presents the appearance of age and decay. Subsequent to 1849 John Mock, Andrew F. Cory, John W. Combs, and Enoch Hanna laid out additions. The first merchants were the firm of John W. & William Combs; the first practicing physician was James W. Hervey. The town has a population of about two hundred, and has a telephonic connection and a Western Union Telegraph office. The railroad company recently completed a commodious depot, which adds greatly to the comfort of the traveling public. The present merchants are David G. Hanna and Naaman C. Plummer, both of whom are dealers in general merchandise. Andrew F. Cory and Jeff. K. Heltman are the physicians, and Naaman C. Plummer is the postmaster. The name of the post-office is Oaklandon. The town has three churches,—a Methodist, a Christian, and a Universalist. The last two named have a large membership and are well

attended. The first named, however, is in a precarious condition. The village contains a graded school, and the Masons, Odd-Fellows, and Grangers have lodges located there.

Vertland is situated eleven and a half miles north-northeast of Indianapolis, on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. It was laid out by Milford H. Vert, March 14, 1851, and given the name of Bellefontaine. It was so called until June 13, 1853, when, upon petition of Milford H. Vert and seven other citizens of Bellefontaine, all voters of said town, the Board of County Commissioners ordered "that the name of said town be, and it is hereby changed to, Vertland; which name it shall hereafter bear." Originally the town contained thirty-three lots, but many of them have been thrown back into farming-land, and no business of any kind has been carried on there for many years. The first merchants of the town were Hilary and Eaton Thomas. The Castleton Methodist Episcopal Church and the parsonage of the Castleton Circuit are located there. No. 3 school-house is also located there and a graded school taught. James I. Rooker is the only physician in the place. The population of the town is about twenty-five.

Eleven miles from Indianapolis, on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, is situated the lively little town known as Castleton. It was laid out Feb. 25, 1852, by Thomas P. Gentry, and contained nine lots. On April 29, 1875, David Macy laid out an addition east of the railroad, containing sixteen lots. Lewis Drounberger was the first merchant. The present merchants are Peter L. Negley, Solomon Kleffer, and Wadsworth & Son, all of whom deal extensively in general merchandise. Peter L. Negley is the postmaster, and A. W. T. Lyle and Hilary Silvey are the physicians. The town has telephonic connection. The present population is about fifty, having improved considerably during the past eight years, prior to which time no ground could be obtained upon which buildings could be erected and the village enlarged. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming region.

Societies and Associations.—There are five active secret and benevolent societies in the township; one dormant and one defunct grange P. of H.; one fair association; and a horse company, as follows:

Oakland Lodge, No. 140, F. and A. M., was instituted under a dispensation dated Dec. 8, 1852, in Oakland, Ind. The following were the charter members: B. G. Jay, W. M.; John W. Combs, S. W.; Nelson Bradley, J. W.; James A. Harrison, Treas.; James Hinds, Sec.; Elias V. Kelly, S. D.; Elias H. McCord, J. D.; Enoch D. Hanna, Tiler; James W. Hervey, Jacob Beatty, Clark Wait, and Nehemiah Brooks.

The lodge was chartered by the M. W. Grand Lodge May 25, 1853. The following officers were elected under charter: Barzilled G. Jay, W. M.; John W. Combs, S. W.; Nelson Bradley, J. W.

The following persons have served as Worshipful Masters of the lodge the number of years noted, viz.: B. G. Jay, 1½ years; Nelson Bradley, 1 year; John W. Combs, 2 years; James W. Hervey, 2 years; Thomas P. Hervey, 3 years; Harvey Colwell, 4 years; Joseph L. Harley, 1 year; Andrew F. Cory, 7½ years; Naaman C. Plummer, 1 year; Charles J. Negley, 2 years; George W. Bolander, 1 year; George W. Stanley, 5 years.

The following named have served as secretary the number of years noted, viz.: James Hinds, 2 years; B. G. Jay, 1 year; I. N. Craig, 3 years; Jacob McCord, 5 years; A. F. Cory, 3 years; Martin V. McConnaha, 2 years; John W. Combs, 11 years; Jonathan Conkle, 1 year; George W. Stanley, 2 years.

The lodge held its meetings in the attic under the roof of Enoch D. Hanna's store building until 1857. About that time the trustees of the lodge and the township trustee jointly erected the building now used as a lodge hall, and occupied by the primary department of district school No. 6. The lodge has fifty members in good standing, and meets on the Wednesday evening of or preceding the full moon of each month.

Oakland Lodge, No. 534, I. O. O. F., was instituted by John W. McQuiddy, special deputy, on

June 1, 1876, with six charter and six initiatory members. The following were the first officers: F. Fellows, N. G.; G. W. Bolander, V. G.; George W. Karer, Rec. Sec.; G. W. Teal, Treas.

The society meets every Thursday evening, and has about thirty-six members. The following officers were elected in June, 1883: Thomas Shafer, N. G.; Noel Bolander, V. G.; William F. Combs, Sec.; Stephen P. Riley, Treas.

Castleton Lodge, No. 518, I. O. O. F., was instituted by dispensation at Castleton, Dec. 21, 1875, by J. W. McQuiddy, P. G. Rep., special deputy. In the summer of 1881 it was consolidated with Broad Ripple Lodge, No. 548. The event was celebrated on Saturday, June 11, 1881, by a picnic in the beautiful grove adjoining Broad Ripple.

Lawrence Lodge, No. 375, I. O. O. F. On the 28th day of June, 1871, W. H. De Wolf, Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., granted a dispensation for a lodge at Lawrence, Ind., to be known as Lawrence Lodge, No. 375, I. O. O. F., on the petition of the following-named persons, who became charter members: W. M. Babcock, John Bills, William Morrison, Isaac Bills, and Sylvester Gaskins, formerly of McCordsville Lodge, No. 338.

The lodge was instituted by Grand Secretary E. H. Barry, as special deputy, on July 15, 1871. After the lodge was duly instituted the following persons were initiated: John McCormick, Thomas Spong, John Newhouse, Richard Johnson, Henry Bell, John Delzell, Smith H. Mapes, George Springer, Henry C. Allen, John Shafer, and O. N. Wilmington. No other signer of the petition for the lodge was present, except George W. Hunter, E. T. Wells, and Abel Wheeler, and they could not be admitted on card, not having complied with the law. The first officers elected were William M. Babcock, N. G.; S. H. Mapes, V. G.; O. N. Wilmington, Sec.; Henry Bell, Treas.

The lodge has a membership of forty-three, and meets in Voorhis' Hall, in Lawrence, every Saturday evening. The following officers were elected in June, 1883: M. C. Dawson, N. G.; W. F. Landis, V. G.; W. H. Cruchfield, Sec.; Ezra Hamilton, Treas.

Lawrence Lodge, No. 358, Knights of Honor, was

instituted in Newhouse's Hall on Sept. 30, 1876, by George Hardin, of New Augusta, Deputy Grand Dictator, with the following charter members, viz.: John Meldrum, Joseph W. Church, Joseph Meldrum, William S. Newhouse, William H. Wheeler, Thomas B. Speece, Millard F. Church, George Newhouse, Christian Lout, James W. Jenkins, and A. J. Newhouse. There were other petitioners, but they did not become members. The first trustees were A. J. Newhouse, George Newhouse, and Christ. F. Lout. The first officers were Christ. F. Lout, D.; Millard F. Church, V. D.; John Meldrum, A. D.; George Newhouse, Treas.; Thomas B. Speece, Rep.; J. W. Church, Fin. Rep.; Joseph Meldrum, G.; James W. Jenkins, Guard.; William S. Newhouse, Sent.

The lodge meets every Wednesday evening, in Voorhis' Hall, in Lawrence, and has thirty-five contributing members. Thomas M. Elliott, M. Black, and Paul Klepfer are the trustees, and the following officers were elected at the last election, to serve one year, viz.: J. J. Marshall, D.; John Tharp, V. D.; H. B. Fisher, A. D.; William White, Treas.; Thomas M. Elliott, Rep.; M. F. Church, Fin. Rep.; John Meldrum, G.; James W. Jenkins, Guard.; B. F. Marshall, Sent.

Indian Creek Grange, No. 828, P. of H., was chartered Dec. 27, 1873, and instituted the same day, by Abner J. Pope, with the following charter members, viz.: Charles J. Negley, M.; Lewis Hossan Jans, O.; Stephen P. Riley, L.; Andrew M. Huff, S.; John J. Snyder, A. S.; Pressly Silvey, Chap.; Joseph N. Day, Treas.; Solomon Klepfer, Sec.; A. J. Springer, G. K.; Caroline Negley, C.; Nancy Smith, P.; Lizzie Riley, F.; Margaret Snyder, A. S. Also Taylor Corey, John J. Sharp, John W. Kimberlain, and George W. Applegate.

The grange was in a flourishing condition at one time, with a membership of one hundred and eighty-four. The number of contributing members June, 1883, was about thirty.

Lawrence Grange was organized in No. 7 schoolhouse, Germantown Grange was instituted at Germantown, and Castleton Grange was instituted at Castleton, during the great grange movement of

1874. These granges all flourished for a while, but in a short time they ceased to exist. Germantown Grange and Lawrence Grange were consolidated with Indian Creek Grange, No. 828. Castleton Grange became defunct after a short life. The present officers of Indian Creek Grange are Stephen P. Riley, M.; Simon Klepfer, Treas.; Charles J. Negley, Sec. The grange meets in the hall of the grange building in Oakland, on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Highland Grange, No. 1182, P. of H., was organized Dec. 7, 1883, by J. J. W. Billingley, deputy. There were thirty petitioners and charter members, and the grange began its existence with seventy members. The first officers were Samuel Cory, M.; Israel Pressly, O.; L. Y. Newhouse, L.; Joseph E. Boswell, S.; Henry A. Newhouse, A. S.; John Mowry, Chapl.; Benjamin Tyner, Treas.; William B. Flick, Sec.; Robert W. Cory, G. K.; Hanna Pressly, C.; E. J. Newhouse, P.; Nancy Miller, F.; Laura Cory, A. S. Samuel Cory served as Master until the grange became dormant. The grange ceased to work in the year 1881, because of the non-attendance of the members, numbering at the time only twenty-one. The grange can resume the work at any time, and probably will be resuscitated some time in the future.

The Lawrence Guards, of Indiana Legion, were enrolled and mustered during the late Rebellion, and held in readiness for several years for active service in the event they should be needed. At one time there were one hundred and six members of the company. They were fully equipped, and provided with Austrian rifles. The company drilled every Saturday, and often engaged in battalion drill. The company was in camp three days at Acton, this county. O. W. Voorhis was the captain, James H. Thomas first lieutenant, and Robert Johnson second lieutenant.

The Lawrence Township Horse Company was first organized in the fall of 1845, in the Third Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, on Fall Creek. The object of the organization was "the detection and apprehension of horse-thieves and other felons." The following persons became members at the organiza-

tion, viz.: Smith Bates, Madison Webb, Elisha Reddick, Joshua Reddick, and Moses McClaren. The first officers were elected at a subsequent meeting, when Madison Webb was made president and Allen Vanlaningham was selected as captain. After the adoption of the new State Constitution, in 1852, the company was reorganized in conformity to the new State laws enacted. The second charter expired in the year 1862, and on the 26th day of July of that year the company was reorganized. The fourth charter was obtained upon the expiration of the third, but for some reason the articles of incorporation were not properly filed and recorded, hence, as soon as the error was discovered, the company again reorganized. On the last Saturday in February, in the year 1879, the company was last chartered for a term of ten years under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved Dec. 21, 1865, and the Board of County Commissioners at their February term, 1879, granted thirty-two members of said company "all the power of constables." The following officers were elected for one year on Oct. 27, 1883, viz.: Hezekiah Smart, president; Oliver W. Voorhis, secretary; Jonah F. Lemon, treasurer; William Apple, captain; Solomon Klepfer, 1st lieutenant; George F. Merryman, 2d lieutenant; George W. Bolander, 3d lieutenant; J. H. Herrin, door-keeper.

The company is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of seventy-seven. A large surplus remains in the treasury, and no property has been stolen from its members for some time, and every horse stolen since its organization, in 1845, has been recovered. The organization has been instrumental in sending a number of thieves to the State's prison, and it has recovered a large amount of stolen property. Its regular meetings are held on the last Saturday in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, at school-house No. 8, known as Spring Valley.

The Lawrence District Fair Association originated in Highland Grange, No. 1182, Samuel Cory, Worthy Master; W. B. Flick, secretary. After discussing the matter, arrangements were made, and the first exhibition, small, but interesting and successful, was

held at Highland school-house Oct. 1, 1877. There were about three hundred entries, horses, cattle, farm products, women's work, etc. No cash premiums were given, but certificates of excellence only. Mr. Kingsbury, of the Indiana farmers, delivered an address, "Beautify the Home," and about two hundred persons were in attendance.

In the fall of 1878 a corn show was held, and proved to be a good exhibition, but not very well attended. In 1880 a joint-stock company, named the Lawrence Township Agricultural Association, was formed, with O. W. Voorhis as president, and W. B. Flick, secretary. The first exhibition was held at Minnewan Springs, the beautiful grounds of Hezekiah Smart. No premiums were paid, and no admission fee charged. The show was good, and the attendance large. The whole exhibition was a substantial success. Dr. R. T. Brown made a good practical address. The encouragement received now determined the association to procure grounds of their own, improve them, and arrange for annual exhibitions to which people might come for pleasant reunion, to compare products and ideas, criticise, and profit by the result. The use of a beautiful grove and lands adjoining Lawrence was generously donated by President Voorhis, which was tastefully improved at an expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars by the association. Owing to the sickness of the superintendent, work was not begun in time, but by working hands night and day, and a cheerful energy upon the part of all concerned, the work took shape for the fair held Sept. 22, 23, and 24, 1881. The entries numbered eight hundred, and the attendance about twenty-five hundred. Receipts did not equal expenditures, but the association, with commendable honor, resolved to pay all premiums in full.

The second exhibition, held Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1882, proved to be a grand success, better than any one expected. The attendance on Thursday was over four thousand, the number of entries exceeded eighteen hundred, and in quality, beauty, and excellence the exhibition is seldom excelled. In vegetable and farm crops the display was immense and excellent. The show of stock, though not so large, was as good as the best. Again the premiums

were paid in full. The association resolved to carry a debt rather than discount the premiums. The improvements made this year were good ones, and cost nearly eighteen hundred dollars. It having been ascertained that the State Board of Agriculture would not recognize the association under the previous name, this was changed to the Lawrence District Fair Association.

The third exhibition was held Sept. 11 to 15, 1883, inclusive, and was the most successful one ever held, the entries being one-third more than at any previous one, and the attendance one-third greater than upon any former occasion in the history of the association. The association paid nine hundred dollars in premiums, and expended thirteen hundred and forty-one dollars in improvements, such as enlarging Agricultural Hall, straightening, widening, and otherwise improving the track, erecting additional stalls, pens, etc. The receipts from all sources amounted to about twelve hundred dollars. Again the receipts fell short of the expenditures, but the premiums were paid in full.

Aims of the association: 1st. To hold an annual fair at the cheapest possible rate, so the masses may receive the benefits; 2d. To make this annual gathering second to none in the State.

To accomplish this they propose to spend every dollar they receive over and above expenses in beautifying the grounds, in comfortable improvements for man and beast, and paying premiums. In another year the association will probably have forty acres of their own, which will give more room for improvements.

This, briefly, is a history of its rise and progress. President Voorhis has been prompt in helping the objects of the association; while Secretary Flick has been not only tireless in his efforts, but has shown rare and excellent judgment in the discharge of his difficult and sometimes thankless duties.

The following are the officers of the association for 1883: O. W. Voorhis, president, Lawrence, Ind.; John W. Apple, vice-president, Oaklandon, Ind.; Levi Bolander, treasurer, Oaklandon, Ind.; James H. Thomas, general superintendent, Lawrence, Ind.; William B. Flick, secretary, Lawrence, Ind.

Schools.—Lawrence township has turned out many excellent school-teachers; it has the best public-school buildings, and it is one of the most enterprising in all matters pertaining to schools, of all the townships in the county. The first school in the township was taught by a man named Edmison, from Chillicothe, Ohio, in Elisha Reddick's cabin in the year 1828. The teacher took the measles and spread consternation among the few scholars, and thus the school was brought to a sudden termination. The first school building erected was in the year 1830, upon the northwest corner of the Eddie Newhouse land, now owned by James W. Jenkins. The first school taught there was a subscription school, and was taught by an old man named Lamb. The boys barred him out on Christmas day and asked for a treat. The demand was acceded to and a gallon of whiskey purchased. The boys drank of it quite freely, and many of them became intoxicated. The patrons held a meeting and discharged Mr. Lamb. Subsequently log school-houses were erected at various points, notably on the east side of the land now owned by William B. Flick; on the northwest corner of the farm known as the Smay land; on the northeast corner of Robert White's farm, and it was afterwards moved on to the southwest corner of the eighty-acre tract of land now owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Negley; on Cornelius Wadsworth's land; on the Bragdon farm, east of where Lawrence now is; one near where each of Nos. 4, 5, and 8 school-houses now stand. School was taught at intervals for four years in a vacant house upon the farm now owned by John Johnson, south of Castleton. In the year 1834 William Hendrick taught school in a small round-log cabin on Indian Creek, near Williams' mill. Spelling-school was held there quite often, and the boys had to carry brush to throw upon the fire in the fireplace in order to light the house. John Thomas taught the first school in the house on the Bragdon land in the year 1831. He taught three terms. Cyrus Smith taught the first school held in the house on Robert White's land. In the year 1835, Travis Silvey taught the first school held in the log house near where No. 8 school-house now stands. For many years after the settlement of the

township the schools were few and the terms of short duration, while a majority of the teachers were of an illiterate class. Many of the scholars were obliged to travel long distances through the brush and over swamps, often being obliged to "coon" logs for great distances.

The first public school-house was built of hewed logs, on the land then owned by John Bolander, and stood very near the spot upon which the new brick (No. 7) school-house now stands. Daniel Speece, if not the first, was one of the first persons who taught there. After the organization of the Congressional township system the schools were placed upon a solid and permanent basis, and their good effects began to be realized. The township system was adopted in 1853, and immediately thereafter the township was supplied with ten schools, and about three years thereafter with ten frame public school buildings, and the township ever since has had an excellent corps of teachers. The first teachers after the adoption of the township system were: School No. 1, Aquilla McCord; No. 2, Henry Cronk; No. 3, Nelson Hoss; No. 4, John Cory; No. 5, George Speece; No. 6, Cyrus Smith; No. 7, James McKean; No. 8, Gilbert Ross; No. 9, William Young; No. 10, Nelson Hoss.

The term lasted sixty-five days, and they were paid as wages seventy-five dollars each. Cyrus Smith taught No. 6 in the Universalist Church at Oakland, and the trustees of the church were allowed nine dollars for the use of the building.

On April 29, 1853, the township trustees called "a special meeting of the voters of the township at usual places of holding elections on Saturday, the 28th day of May next, for the purpose of determining whether they will submit to a tax for building, removing, furnishing, and purchasing sites for school-houses of said township." The result of the election was: For tax, seventy-three; no tax, forty-four. The trustees then levied fifty cents on each poll, and thirty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, and built a new frame school-house that year, and afterwards about four houses per year until the township was fully supplied with new houses. The estimated cost of eight school-houses

was thirty-two hundred dollars, and it was ordered by the trustees that sixteen hundred dollars be raised in the year 1853 and sixteen hundred dollars in the year 1854. On June 21, 1853, the township trustees, Abraham Sellers, Samuel Cory, and Moses Craig, "Ordered, that the school districts now expending the school funds which was in their hands unexpended on the first Monday in April, 1853, be permitted to expend the same for tuition."

There are now twelve school districts in the township, distributed at convenient points. Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 10 are supplied with commodious brick buildings, each containing thirty-eight thousand brick. District No. 3 has a two-story brick edifice, finished in modern style, and district school-house No. 9 is a beautiful two-story frame structure. District No. 6 has two frame houses, and the school is a graded one. The remaining districts have substantial frame buildings. The following is from the teachers' reports to the trustee for the term of 1882 and 1883, viz.: Whole number enrolled, 626; males, 341; females, 285; average daily attendance, 413; number studying orthography, 578; reading, 625; writing, 605; arithmetic, 570; geography, 339; grammar, 367; history, 75; physiology, 125.

The trustee made the following school levy for 1883: Tuition school, seven cents on the one hundred dollars; special school, three cents on the one hundred dollars.

The school term now lasts six months, and the following are the teachers for the winter of 1883 and 1884, viz.: No. 1, Samuel Beaver; No. 2, A. E. Bragdon; No. 3, Principal, Marion Bell; No. 3, Primary, Annie Herrin; No. 4, O. H. Tibbott; No. 5, James Watson; No. 6, Principal, William F. Landis; No. 6, Primary, Lou Abbott; No. 7, A. A. Johnson; No. 8, F. A. Whitesides; No. 9, Principal, Samuel Bolander; No. 9, Primary, Jennie O. Hensley; No. 10, Edward White; No. 11, Charles Bolander; No. 12, Belle Conkle. They are paid from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.

The township library contains about eight hundred volumes, some of them valuable works. They are about equally distributed at the following con-

venient points, are in first-class condition, and in charge of the persons named: Castleton, Mrs. Anderson; Lawrence, Grace Mapes; Oakland, Dr. A. F. Cory.

Churches.—The first preaching held in the township after its settlement was in the year 1825, on the farm entered by William Reddick for his son Joshua, and in his cabin, situated northwest of the mouth of Mud Creek. Preaching was held there nearly seven years. The first sermon was delivered by a young man named Miller.

There are now ten church buildings in the township, under control of five different denominations, as follows, viz.: Five Methodist Episcopal, two Evangelical Lutheran, one Christian Church, one Baptist Church, and one Universalist Church.

Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1852, with a membership of twenty-four. The meetings were held two years in an old log cabin, one half-mile east of Oakland, on the Combs farm. Rev. Manwell and Rev. Gillum were the first preachers. The present church building was erected in the summer of 1854. James Hines, Jr., was accidentally killed in May of that year, while engaged in adjusting one of the timbers of the cupola. The church was dedicated in 1855. Rev. M. Gillum was the first circuit preacher in the new building, and James W. Hervey, Henry Whittiker, and Fountain Kimberlain were the first trustees. The present trustees are John Mock and Ephraim Thomas. J. S. Ruggles is the circuit preacher. The church is on the Castleton Circuit. Paul Klepfer is the steward and class-leader. This society was at one time in a flourishing condition, but not so now. Present membership, twenty-five.

Lawrence Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Trusler, from Virginia, at the residence of Benjamin Newhouse, one and one-fourth miles west of where the town of Lawrence now is, about the year 1838, with the following members, viz.: Benjamin Newhouse and Mahala, his wife, Henry Newhouse and Elizabeth, his wife, and Edmund Newhouse and Sallie, his wife.

Preaching was held at Benjamin Newhouse's several years, and afterwards at Henry Newhouse's residence. About the year 1848 the class built a hewed log house on the farm of Henry Newhouse, three-fourths of a mile west of Lawrence, Mr. Newhouse donating land for the site. This church was called Concord, and was used and occupied by the class as a place of worship for twelve years. Concord was then abandoned as a preaching-point, and the ground conveyed back to Henry Newhouse. The society then went to the present frame church in the town of Lawrence, which was erected in the year 1860, the ground for the site and one hundred and fifty dollars in money being donated to the society by Henry Newhouse. The frame church was dedicated in 1860. Frank Hardin delivered the dedicatory sermon. The first trustees of the new church property were Amos Anderson, James Beard, and James Wheeler. The trustees of the property at the present time are Matthew C. Dawson, John Smith, and Franklin Joseph Johnson. The stewards are John Smith and Matthew C. Dawson. The present membership is seventy-five. The following ministers preached regularly at Concord, viz.: Frank Hardin, Bernhart, Johnson, Martin, Manwell, Greenmund, and Burt. The church is now on the Castleton Circuit, and Rev. J. S. Ruggles is the minister. The society is a strong one and in a good condition financially.

Spring Valley Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class in Hilary Silvey's cabin, near the centre of the township, in the year 1832, with about eighteen members. The first regular preacher was Rev. Ellsberry, the second Rev. Igoe, and the third Rev. Sullivan. Services were held there for five years, and then from house to house until a preaching point was established at Spring Valley. A Sabbath-school was organized in district (log) school-house by Abraham Vines, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the spring of 1852, and carried on successfully for two years. In about 1854 a preaching-point was established there, and the place called Vines' School-House. Preaching and Sabbath-school were held there until the completion of the present frame building. In 1859,

Abraham Vines, John Stires, and other moral men concluded to erect a frame building, thirty by forty feet, and soon succeeded in raising enough money to do so. The building was built in the years 1860 and 1861, near No. 8 school-house. J. H. Thomas did the carpenter-work, John C. Thomas was the plasterer, and Isaac N. Thomas the painter. The building was dedicated in 1865, the Rev. John V. R. Miller, the then presiding elder, delivering the dedicatory sermon. At that time Rev. J. C. White was the circuit preacher. The first trustees were Joshua Huston, Thomas P. Silvey, and J. H. Thomas. In 1837 the church had thirty-two members. The following pastors followed Rev. J. C. White, who was on the circuit two years, viz.: Michael Black, 1 year; William Nichols, 2 years; Samuel Pinkerton, 2 years; Richard Osburn, 1 year; W. S. Falkenberg, 1 year; L. Havens, 1 year; Alexander Jamison, 2 years. The present minister is J. S. Ruggles. The church is attached to the Castleton Circuit. The present trustees are Hezekiah Smart, Pressly Silvey, George G. Johnson, John W. Russell, and William T. Johnson. Martha Speece is the only person remaining with the class who became a member in 1832.

Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church edifice is situated on the west bank of Mud Creek, about one and one-half miles south of the Hamilton County line. It was built about 1850, by J. N. McCoy, Jacob Hoss, John Tate, Hiram Simons, Alexander McClaren, and others, who banded together for the purpose. John Burt was the first preacher, and Richard Hairgrave the first presiding elder. The church began with a membership of fourteen. The ground for the church site was donated by Jacob Hoss, and a cemetery surrounds the building. The church was abandoned as a preaching-point in 1878, but is kept in moderate repair and used upon occasions such as funerals or special preaching. The first trustees were Jacob Hoss, James N. McCoy, and David Fee. The present trustees are Henry Cronk, James N. McCoy, and C. B. Wadsworth. The church belongs to the Castleton Circuit. Alexander Jamison was the last pastor.

Castleton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with fifteen members about 1843, by James T. Wright. Its meetings were held at the residences of James T. Wright, William Orpurd, Milford H. Vert, and others; also, in an old log school-house in the north part of Vertland, just west of the railroad, and in Milford H. Vert's warehouse, for twenty years. After which their meetings were held for twelve years in the new frame school-house. The present brick edifice was built through the instrumentality of Rev. James H. Stallard. It was completed in the year 1874, but was not occupied as a place of worship until the year 1876. The trustees of the church in their report to the Quarterly Conference, Aug. 16, 1882, represented the title as being good, and placed the value of the property at three thousand five hundred dollars. James T. Wright, the founder of the church, was its first minister and for several years its sole pastor. Thomas Jones was the first preacher in the new brick. The church was dedicated in the summer of 1880, during the pastorate of Harvey Harris. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by J. K. Pye, the presiding elder. The present minister is J. S. Ruggles. The present membership is about sixty. The stewards are John J. Johnson, Henry Cronk, and C. B. Wadsworth. The trustees are as follows, viz.: Wilson Whitesell, John J. Johnson, Samuel T. Hague, Robert Johnson, John E. Myles, Robert E. Smith, James I. Rooker, William F. Wadsworth, and Andrew Smith. Prior to the building of the new church building the following circuit preachers were the most prominent: George Havens (3 years), John Burt (3 years), Wade Posey (2 years), R. D. Spellman, J. C. White, D. C. Benjamin, Samuel Longdon, and James H. Stallard.

The following have been the pastors of this church since the completion of the new building, viz.: Revs. Thomas Jones, — Thornton, Alexander Jamison, Austin Reek, Harvey Harris, and William M. Grubbs.

Camp-meeting was held under the direction of Rev. Alexander Jamison in the vicinity of Castleton, in July, 1878, and again in 1879 and 1880, lasting each year for several days. The church is in a prosperous condition, having passed safely through a

great financial strain, and its future prospects for accomplishing much good are very flattering.

The parsonage of the Castleton Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church is located at Vertland, and adjoins the Castleton Church building. The parsonage is under the control of the following trustees appointed by the Quarterly Conference: Wilson Whitesell, John J. Johnson, Andrew Smith, and Henry Cronk.

Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class at the residence of Jeremiah Plummer, on Indian Creek, about the year 1835, and a circuit-rider preached there regularly every four weeks for two or three years. The hewed-log school-house on John Bolander's land was then used for five or six years. About the year 1842 a hewed-log church was built by the moral men of the neighborhood on the northeast corner of the eighty-acre tract of land now owned by John Smith. John Shenkle donated an acre of land for the site of the church. The first trustees of the property were George Plummer, William Lakin, and John Obrian. It was the first church building erected in the township, and was commonly called the Plummer Church. The society numbered about fifty at the time the church was built. William Lakin, James H. Murphy, Benjamin Chapman, John Obrian, Ephraim Thomas, George N. Plummer, Jeremiah Plummer, and John Shenkle were the prominent members, and took an active interest in the building of the church. John B. Burt, Charles Morrow, *et al.*, were the ministers of the church prior to the erection of the church building. George W. Bowers was the first preacher in the log church. Following him, the most prominent were Allen Beasley, L. M. Hancock, William C. Smith, — Crouch, and Eli Rummel. The membership dwindled down to a few, the building became unfit for occupancy, and the class was unable to build a new one; consequently about 1857 meetings ceased to be held there, and the class disbanded. The building was left standing until the year 1867, when the crumbling structure was torn down and removed from the premises. The old site has long been used as a cemetery, and is known as the "Plummer graveyard."

The Pleasant View United Brethren Church was organized many years ago, and held its meetings at the cabin of William Hendricks, on Fall Creek, for several years. A hewed-log church was raised about the year 1845 on the east bank of Fall Creek, on a high hill called Mount Holy, near the Emery Ford, and used as a meeting-house nearly thirty years. The class disbanded years ago. The first preacher in the church was the Rev. Richardson. Amos Hanway was one of the most prominent ministers of the church. William Hendricks and Charles Emery were two of the first trustees. The house was built upon the farm of William Hendricks, now owned by Richard Johnson. The house has decayed so that it is in a condition to fall at any time.

The Salem Lutheran Church was organized at the residence of Abraham Sellers several years prior to 1848. During that year a hewed-log church was built upon an acre of ground donated as a site for the church by Joseph Swarm. It was built by donations from men of moral influence, and is situated on the Fall Creek and Mud Creek gravel road, about one-half mile south of school-house No. 2. The church was dedicated one year after its completion, John A. Myers delivering the dedicatory sermon. Hugh Wells was the minister in charge at the time of the dedication. The present minister is Obadiah Brown. The first trustees were Joseph Swarm, Abraham Sellers, and Arthur Clawson.

The Upper Ebenezer Lutheran Church originated in 1824, in the old Ebenezer Lutheran Church of Washington township, which will be found fully mentioned in the history of that township. An account is there given of the division of that church and the sale of the church building in February, 1868. In consequence of the sale of the church building, about sixty persons were left without a house in which to worship. They resolved to build a new frame church after the modern style, and appointed John Mowry, J. G. Marshal, and John C. Hoss as a building committee, and selected John Negley as a suitable person to raise the funds. In due time the necessary money was secured, and the building erected in the year 1868 upon seventy-two square rods of ground donated to the church society

by Hezekiah Ringer out of the southwest corner of his farm in Lawrence township. The church building was dedicated in 1868 immediately upon its completion. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D.D., of Springfield, Ohio, the then president of Wittenburg College. The Rev. Jacob Keller, the pastor at the time of the separation of the church, went with the upper settlement and continued their pastor two years, until 1870. The old book of the original organization was kept by the congregation of the upper settlement. The congregation at present numbers forty-one active members. The pastors since 1868 have been as follows: Jacob Keller, 2 years; E. Fair, 1 year; J. Boone, 2 years; Wm. H. Keller, 5 years; and Obadiah Brown, 1 year. The last named is the present minister. Harrison Ringer and George Mowry are the elders, and Elijah Mowry and George W. Pressly are the deacons. There was no reorganization of this body after the division in the church; it was by the terms stipulated in the articles of agreement a continuation of the original body.

The Oakland Christian Church was organized May 1, 1866, with a membership of one hundred and thirty-eight, and occupied the Universalist Church building one year thereafter. In 1868 the class erected the present frame building, and dedicated it the same year. Rev. David Franklin, of Madison County, Ind., delivered the dedicatory sermon. Christopher Apple took the most active part in the building of the church. He contributed all the material that went into the building and three hundred dollars in money. The first preacher was W. V. Trowbridge, and the first trustees were Christopher Apple, Sylvester Vanlaningham, and Daniel Jordan. Newton Wilson, of Irvington, is the minister at present, and John W. Apple and Henry Apple are the trustees. The church has fifty-eight active members. Sabbath-school has been held every Sunday during the past fifteen years, a most remarkable incident for a country church.

The Lawrence Baptist Church. The Baptists in the southwestern portion of the township held their meetings for a few years at the residences of various persons of that religious faith, notably at Milton

Woolen's cabin, Parsley's cabin, and George G. F. Boswell's cabin. It was at the cabin of George G. F. Boswell, on the third Friday in May, 1848, that these people formed an organization and constituted themselves the Lawrence Township Baptist Church. About that time the congregation built a frame meeting-house on the farm of Milton Woolen, one and one-half miles due west of the town of Lawrence. Milton Woolen, the founder of the church, donated the ground for the site and obtained the pastors. The following persons were very enthusiastic in the building of the church: Milton Woolen, George G. F. Boswell, Wilson Hartsock, Moses Winters, and Moses Dunn. The following were the ministers in the frame church, viz.: John S. Gillespie, Michael White, Madison Hume, — Stewart, and Josiah H. Razor. About the year 1860 the congregation abandoned the church on the Woolen land and went to the town of Lawrence, and for several years thereafter held their meetings in the school-house. A portion of the time they were without a meeting-place and without a pastor. In the year 1872 the present brick edifice was erected in Robinson & Co.'s addition to Lawrence, and on the opposite side of the Pendleton road from old Lanesville. When the congregation occupied the new brick it had but five members that belonged to the church when its meetings were held in the old frame on the Woolen farm. The new brick was dedicated in the year 1875, the Rev. John S. Gillespie preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. R. N. Harvey has been the pastor for eight years, and is in charge at the present time.

The Third Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, on Fall Creek, was organized on Saturday, July 28, 1838, when the following delegates from the churches named met in council at the residence of Madison Webb, on the "correction line," one-fourth of a mile west of Fall Creek, and constituted themselves a regular Baptist Church, viz.: T. Woolen, from Indianapolis; Elder Madison Hume, Thomas Oliphant, and David Stoops, from Crooked Creek; Harris Tyner, John Griffiths, and John Perry, from Pleasant Run, and adopted articles of faith and a constitution, and the following persons declared mem-

bers of a legally constituted regular Baptist Church, viz.: John Gillman and Mary, his wife, Madison Webb, Elijah Webb, Nancy Morrison, and Elizabeth Hardin. Madison Hume was chosen moderator at the organization, and served in that capacity for eight years and six months, and Madison Webb was selected at the same time as clerk, and served for seventeen years, until his death. John Gillman was the first deacon. The church held regular services once per month, as follows: from July, 1838, to August, 1842, and from September, 1843, to April, 1857, on the third Saturday in each month; from August, 1842, to September, 1843, on the fourth Saturday in each month; and from April, 1857, to the disorganization, on the first Saturday in each month.

The church held its meetings at the residences of many of its members, but principally at Madison Webb's, until 1844, when the congregation built a hewed-log house, costing one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents. It was erected on top of the Johnson Hill, on the land now owned by John E. Myles, and the members of the church worshiped there until the dissolution of the church in 1859. Madison Webb and Jesse Herrin contributed sixty-seven dollars and twenty-four dollars respectively; said sums being more than one-half of the building funds. Madison Webb, Jesse Herrin, and Robert Stoops were the first trustees. The membership of the church increased rapidly from the first organization. At one time there were ninety names on the roll.

In July, 1842, the church connected themselves with the Indianapolis General Association. From June, 1851, till May, 1853, the church was without a pastor. However, W. M. Davis, of Bloomington, and John Jones, of Stilesville, preached twice each. The following is a list of the pastors of the church from date of organization, with time of service: Madison Hume, 8½ years; E. B. Smith, 2 years; Michael White, 2 years; J. S. Gillespie, 2 years; H. Keeler, 1 year; D. S. Cothren, 1 year; E. B. Tomlinson, 1 year; and R. Vickers, 1 year.

On the first Saturday in October, 1859, the church was dissolved by a unanimous vote of the members,

giving as their reason that the church was scattered and discouraged, and unable "to have preaching and keep up necessary expenses." Letters of dismissal were granted to those who wished them, and it was resolved that when the house ceased to be used for a good purpose that it, together with the furniture, be sold, and the proceeds divided equally between those accepting letters of dismissal. On Saturday, March 30, 1861, the meeting-house and contents was sold by the trustees. Afterwards the house was rented and occupied as a dwelling-house, and finally became a rendezvous for disreputable characters of both sexes. They were notified by a gathering of more than one hundred persons to vacate the premises, and refusing to do so, the citizens met at night, stoned the building, smashed in the windows, and battered down the door. They still refused to leave, so one dark night about 1861 some unknown person set fire to the building, and it was totally destroyed.

The Oakland Universalist Church was organized in 1850, with twenty-five members. A frame church was built the same year, and during the summer of 1875 the present brick structure was erected. The present membership is about one hundred. The following have been regular pastors since the organization: — Longley, 1 year; — Oylar, 1 year; W. W. Curry, 2 years; — Babcock, 1 year; — Mitchell, 8 or 9 years; B. F. Foster, 1 year; — Adams, 1 year; William Chaplain, 1 year; — Cronley, 1 year; — Adams, 1 year. The following itinerant preachers have preached at the church at divers times, viz., Revs. Kidwell and J. D. Williamson. The church is without a regular pastor much of the time. The first trustees were Charles McConnell, J. N. Reddick, and — McCord.

This denomination has the finest and best church building, the largest membership, and is in the most flourishing condition in every particular of any in the township.

The first Universalist society was formed in the township about the year 1838.

Aged People of the Township.—In the year 1883 the following persons over seventy years of age resided in the township, viz.: William Horton, of

Oakland, was born in North Carolina, and is the oldest, being 102; Lewis Griffith, 87; Edmund Newhouse, 85; Solomon Bowers, 86; David Clare, 83; Jacob Kesselring, 85; Benjamin Newhouse, 86; Jeremiah Vanlaningham, 85; Robert White, 82; Jesse Herrin, 83; Elisha Reddick, 86; John Tate, 80; S. W. Crutchfield, 73; Daniel Fox, 70; Charles Faucett, 74; John Hughes (colored), 73; George Klepfer, 77; Jonah F. Lemon, 72; Simeon Mock, 70; Granville Morgan, 77; John Newhouse, 76; William Perry, 72; John Plummer, 73; Samuel Plummer, 78; John Smith, 73; Andrew Smith, 78; William S. Thomas, 77; John T. Thomas, 78; Clark Wait, 70.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Perry (so named in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry) is the central one of the southern tier of townships of Marion County, being bounded on the west by Decatur township, on the north by Centre, on the east by Franklin township, and on the south by Johnson County. The principal stream (and the only one of any importance) in the township is White River, which flows in a general south-southwesterly direction, and forms the entire western boundary of this township against that of Decatur. Several inconsiderable tributaries of White River flow in westerly and southwesterly courses through Perry, among them being Buck and Lick Creeks, which have become a little more noted than other unimportant streams of this region from the fact that early churches were built near them and received their names. The lands of this township are bottom, second bottom, and uplands, the latter in many places rising into undulations. In nearly all parts of the township the soil is excellent, well adapted for purposes of agriculture, and yields an abundant return to the farmer for labor bestowed upon it. The population of Perry township in 1880 was two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight, as

¹ By Dr. William H. Wishard.

shown by the returns of the United States census taken in that year.

Perry township was laid off and erected by order of the county commissioners of Marion County on the 16th of April, 1822, and on the same day and by order of the same board it was joined with Decatur and Franklin, the three to be regarded temporarily as one township, for the reason that none of the three were then sufficiently populous for separate organization. This union continued till Aug. 12, 1823, when the commissioners ordered Perry to be stricken off and separately organized. Then Perry and Franklin continued united until May 12, 1824, when the same action was taken with regard to Franklin, thus leaving Perry a separate and independent township.

When Perry township was laid out by the commissioners in 1822 its west line was a prolongation of the present line between Centre and Wayne, thus giving to Decatur township a large triangular strip of land lying east of White River, and now included in Perry. This original west line remained undisturbed until Jan. 7, 1833, when, upon petition of certain citizens of Decatur township living east of the river, the commissioners ordered "that all the part of Decatur township lying on the east side of White River shall be attached to and hereafter form a part of Perry township," thus permanently establishing the river boundary.

Following is a list of township officers of Perry township from its formation to the present time, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Peter Harmonson, June 28, 1822, to June 6, 1827.
 Henry D. Bell, Jan. 3, 1824, to April 18, 1828.
 Thomas Carle, April 30, 1828, to May, 1831; died.
 Peyton Bristow, Nov. 3, 1829, to July 4, 1834; resigned.
 Thomas McFarland, June 18, 1831, to Jan. 6, 1834; resigned.
 Jacob Smock, Feb. 21, 1834, to Feb. 21, 1839.
 George Tomlinson, Oct. 18, 1834, to Oct. 18, 1839.
 John Myers, April 6, 1839, to April 6, 1844.
 George Tomlinson, Dec. 7, 1839, to Dec. 7, 1844.
 John Myers, May 25, 1844, to May 25, 1849.
 George Tomlinson, Jan. 15, 1845, to Jan. 15, 1850.
 John Smith, May 25, 1849, to May 25, 1858.
 Thomas C. Smock, Jan. 15, 1850, to Jan. 15, 1855.
 Thomas J. Todd, June 2, 1854, to June 2, 1862.
 William H. Boyd, Jan. 15, 1855, to Feb. 26, 1857; resigned.
 Garret List, April 28, 1857, to April 18, 1861.

Thomas N. Thomas, May 26, 1858, to 1864.
 John W. Riley, June 4, 1861, to March 18, 1864; resigned.
 James Gentle, June 2, 1862, to April 1, 1863; resigned.
 Thomas C. Smock, April 22, 1863, to April 22, 1871.
 John Myers, Nov. 14, 1864, to July 20, 1882; died.
 John W. Thompson, Nov. 15, 1864; removed.
 William T. Curd, April 13, 1867, to April 13, 1871.
 Samuel Royster, April 13, 1871, to Feb. 27, 1872; resigned.
 Joseph Henricks, June 14, 1871, to March 16, 1872; resigned.
 William T. Curd, Oct. 21, 1872, to Feb. 4, 1875; died.
 George Isaac Tomlinson, March 25, 1875, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 Isaac N. Stackhouse, July 6, 1877, to April 9, 1878.
 Samuel C. Ferguson, April 9, 1878, to April 9, 1882.
 Levi A. Hardesty, Oct. 15, 1879, to Oct. 30, 1884.

TRUSTEES.

John McCollum, April 9, 1859, to April 18, 1868.
 Robert M. Stewart, April 18, 1863, to Sept. 8, 1865.
 James Gentle, Sept. 16, 1865, to April 18, 1868.
 John E. Griffith, April 18, 1868, to June 3, 1871.
 James Gentle, June 3, 1871, to Oct. 8, 1872.
 Elbert F. Norwood, Oct. 8, 1872, to Oct. 26, 1874.
 Charles Larsh, Oct. 26, 1874, to Oct. 20, 1876.
 William R. Wycoff, Oct. 20, 1876, to April 10, 1880.
 John S. Morford, April 10, 1880, to April 14, 1884.

ASSESSORS.

George L. Kinnard, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 7, 1828.
 David Marrs, Jan. 7, 1828, to Jan. 4, 1830.
 Thomas McFarland, Jan. 4, 1830, to Jan. 2, 1832.
 William H. Bristow, Jan. 2, 1832, to Jan. 7, 1833.
 Samuel Alexander, Jan. 7, 1833, to Jan. 6, 1834.
 William H. Bristow, Jan. 6, 1834, to May 5, 1835.
 George Tomlinson, May 5, 1835, to March 7, 1836.
 Jonathan Barrett, March 7, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
 George Tomlinson, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1838.
 Thomas N. Thomas, Jan. 1, 1838, to Jan. 7, 1839.
 Jonathan Barrett, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.
 Samuel Alexander, Jan. 6, 1840, to Jan. 4, 1841.
 Thomas N. Thomas, Jan. 4, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 John P. Fisher, Dec. 8, 1852, to Nov. 21, 1854.
 Isaac M. Todd, Nov. 21, 1854, to Dec. 9, 1856.
 James Tharp, Dec. 9, 1856, to Oct. 13, 1860.
 Archibald Glenn, Oct. 13, 1860, to Nov. 4, 1862.
 John P. Fisher, Nov. 4, 1862, to Nov. 19, 1870.
 Marion Kelly, Nov. 19, 1870, to Nov. 20, 1872.
 David M. Fisher, Nov. 20, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 Samuel C. Ferguson, March 27, 1875, to Dec. 2, 1876.
 John S. Morford, Dec. 2, 1876, to April 10, 1880.
 Wooster D. Cleaver, April 10, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 George C. Thompson, April 14, 1882, to April 14, 1884.

In the west part of Perry township the first settlers were Henry Riddle, his brother-in-law, William Kinnick, Peter Harmonson, and his brother, who

came in November or December, 1821. They did not enter land, being merely squatters. Riddle built his cabin on the Vincennes trace, which led from Indianapolis to the Bluffs of White River. His location was on the south side of Buck Creek, and east of the present Bluff road. The Harmonsons located on the west side of the trace, and on the north side of Buck Creek. Their cabins were the only dwellings that there were at that time between Indianapolis and the Bluffs of the White River, where Waverly now stands.

There were a number of other settlements made during the year 1822. The first of these other settlements was made on Pleasant Run, directly south of Glenn's Valley, the settlers being Archibald Glenn, John Murphy, and John Smart. The first two located precisely on the line between Marion and Johnson County, and Smart on the Marion side of the line, the land belonging to Hezekiah Smart, his brother (who had entered the land some time before), and adjoining the land of Glenn and Murphy. This settlement was made in October, 1822, and at about the same time, or a little later, there came a colored family and located on land which now belongs to Archibald Glenn, it being at the crossing of Pleasant Run and the Bluff road, south of the run and west of the road. They were Mark Harris, a bachelor and the owner of the land (three hundred and twenty acres), and his brother Daniel and family, a wife and five children. They came from Ohio, and were the first colored family in the township, and perhaps in the county.

John Smart was a cripple, his left arm being lame, but he cleared between four and five acres of ground the first winter, leaving the logs on the ground, merely trimming off the brush, which he burnt, and having no horse of his own, he hired Mark Harris to lay off the ground, which Harris did with a shovel-plow, marking it (not plowing at all) off in furrows about four feet wide, jumping the logs. The corn was cultivated with nothing but a hoe, and the sacks in which it was carried to mill and the clothing which they had were made from nettles gathered and prepared by Mrs. Smart. Crippled as he was, Smart in a few years became the possessor of

eighty acres of land, part of which is in the present village of Glenn's Valley, and now occupied by his son, Hezekiah Smart.

About a mile north of this settlement, on the sixteenth or school section, there settled a colony, coming from Dearborn County, Ind., consisting of three or four families,—James Martin and family, his brother-in-law, Samuel Smith, and family, Smith's son-in-law, William Stalcoop, and Stalcoop's brother. Martin did not settle permanently on this section, but soon after entered eighty acres of land half a mile north of his temporary location.

At about the same time that the above settlers came in John Myers located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 9, which he and his brother Henry, mentioned below, had entered, it being the section just north of the school section, and Peyton Bristow, who had been here in the summer and put up a cabin, now returned (it being in the first part of December), and settled permanently on what was called Bristow's Hill, six miles south of the city, on the east of the Bluff road, which had then just been laid out. John and Israel Watts, with Benson Miner, from Whitewater, settled east of Myers, in the same section, David Fisher being the present owner of one of the farms, and Isaac Sutton of the other. This last-named settlement was made most probably in the spring of 1823, as were also a number of others, all so near the same time that it is difficult to tell their order. Among these settlers was Zachariah Lemaster, who settled on the hill, known among the pioneers as Lemaster's Hill, on the north side of Lick Creek, and east of the Bluff road, his cabin making the fourth between the city and Johnson County line, on this road, the first cabin built being Henry Riddle's, the second, Harmonson's, then Bristow's and Lemaster's, this being also the order in which they would be passed coming towards the city of Indianapolis.

Another settler was Martin Bush, who located on the south side of Buck Creek, near its mouth, he being the first settler on White River in this township. Joseph and Benjamin Snow located respectively on the southeast quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 27, in township 15,

range 3. Larkin, John, and Henry Mundy, and their father, with their brother-in-law, Henry Myers, and Emanuel Glimpse, and others,—among whom were the Stevens family,—located north of the school section, between the Bluff road and the river, Watts and Glimpse being in the second bottom-land, and the others were in the first. From the north side of section 9 to Lake Creek was a section which was afterwards known as Waterloo, and had an unenviable reputation, a number of these settlers being squatters on government lands.

Thomas Wilson was the next to settle on the Bluff road, his cabin being first on the east side, and afterwards on the west, the road having been so changed as to accomplish this, his being the next cabin built between Harmonson's and Bristow's.

Going back to the year 1822, when a settlement was made on the north side of the township, on the line of the present Three-Notch road, gives the time of the arrival of Rev. Henry Brenton, with his ward, George Tomlinson, his brother, Robert Brenton, and Adam Pense, who, though he did not come with the Brentons, settled there at about the same time. Robert Brenton settled in Centre township, on land immediately south of Pleasant Run, and extending from the Three-Notch line to the Bluff road. Henry Brenton first settled on land a half-mile south of the township line and on the east side of the Three-Notch line, but about two years afterwards he moved south to land on the south side of Lick Creek and same side of the road. Pense settled on the north side of the creek, just across from where Henry Brenton afterwards located; and just across the road from Pense, late in the fall or in the next spring (that of 1823), Samuel True settled with his son Isaac. About 1825 or 1826 he put up a frame house, the first in the township, and which is yet standing.

One half-mile south of Lick Creek, and on the west side of the Three-Notch line, as it was called then, was the place of location of — Bowser; and on the same road, on the south side of Buck Creek, was the land of David Marrs, whose cabin, however, was on the west side of the road.

It may be interesting to give an explanation of how this road came to be so named. In laying out

the road there were three notches cut in the trees which marked the line of the survey, to distinguish it from the Bluff road, on the west, and the Madison road, on the east; and it was also on the section line, hence the name Three-Notch line.

Going south on this road and coming down a little later in time, there was the settlement of the Dabneys, Samuel, James, and John, with their brother-in-law, John Smith, on the west side of the road, and the land commencing a half-mile south of the road running from Southport to White River. Just south of this road and on the east side of the Three-Notch line were the cabins of Samuel True, Jr., and Glidden True, who were just married, and had come out with their father, Samuel True.

We have now to go back to the spring of the year 1821, when some squatter, name unknown, located on land on the north side of Lick Creek, and through which the Shelbyville road now runs, being in the northeast corner of the township. This person had succeeded in clearing a small space and raising a small crop of corn by September, at which time the land and crop were purchased by John Graham. This place and that of Henry Riddle were the two first improvements in the township. Just across the creek on the south side was the place of the Widow White, who, with her two sons, Milton and Woodford, settled there the following year (1822). On the opposite side of the Shelbyville road from the Whites was the farm of Jacob Coughman, who arrived the following fall or the next spring, and just west of them was David Small, who came this year or the fall of 1822, and southwest of him was Henry D. Bell, who had the northeast quarter of section 143, and who came about the same time. There was a transient squatter or two between Bell's and Abraham Lemaster's, who settled about the same time, three-fourths of a mile south of the present town of Southport. Jacob Smock was next to settle, occupying the farm immediately north of Southport and east of the railroad, he and Lemaster coming probably in the spring of 1823. This same year Peter Canine located on the line of the present railroad and north of Lick Creek, on the Bluff. Henry Alcorn settled on the farm where Henry Riddle had squatted, and

had entered the place in 1821. These settlements are all that can be positively located, both as to time and place, who came before the year 1824. During this year and the following there was a very considerable immigration, and the following settlements were made: Samuel Brewer, on the hill, west side of Madison road, north of Buck Creek, who came in 1825; Noah Wright, on the east side of Madison road and south of Lick Creek; Simon Smock, east side of Madison road, just over the line from Centre, his brother-in-law, Lawrence De Mott, just east of him, the farms adjoining. Immediately west of Smock, on the east side of the Three-Notch line, were John McFall and sons,—John, Benjamin, and David,—and just across the road from him was George Marquis. About a mile or a mile and a half east of Southport was a small colony, Isaac Coonfield, with his sons, John and James, his son-in-law, Archibald Clark, with his brother, Obadiah Clark, and northeast of these, on the present Churchman pike, were John Thompson and William Huey. These are about all the permanent settlers who came this year, 1824, but there were others whose names are not known who stayed but a year or so. This same thing happened every year, as there was an almost constant moving around. This being caused by the way the land was farmed. A man entering land and then sending some one here to put up a cabin, or leasing it to some one, who put up a cabin and stayed a short time, selling the lease to some one else, and thus a large part of the settlers were only transient. The permanent settlers of the years 1825 and 1826 are given as near in the order of their arrival as is known, and are as follows: David Fisher (at whose house the Lick Creek Baptist Church was organized), on the north side of the Churchman pike, east side of the township; James Turner, and his brother Jacob, west of James, on the Shelbyville pike, northeast of Southport; Thomas Bryant, just west of Jacob Turner, on the south side of the Shelbyville pike, directly north of Southport; John Brewer, with his family, about half a mile east of Southport; Andrew Mann, on Buck Creek, south side, next to Franklin township; Stephen Hankins, with his family, half a mile east of the Madison road, north side of Lick Creek; Ephraim Arnold, near the Lick Creek

Church; Archibald Bruce, immediately east of Henry Alcorn; Charles and Elijah McBride, with their father, on the Bluff road, west side, three-quarters of a mile north of Glenn's Valley; Samuel Brewer, west side Madison road, north side of Buck Creek; Purnell Coverdill, two or two and a half miles northeast of Southport; Jeremiah Featherston and family, three-quarters of a mile southeast of Southport; Benjamin McFarland, the first man who practiced medicine that settled in the township, and his two sons, Samuel and William, and soon after him his son-in-law, John McCollum, near Lick Creek, east side of the township; Moses Orme, on the Three-Notch line, next to Johnson County; Lambert Saulter, with his two sons, Garret and Elijah, and Page Rawlings, about one mile and a half southeast of Southport; Samuel Woodfield, five miles south of town, on the east of the Bluff road; Charles Neighbors and Scipio Sedgwick, on adjoining land to Woodfield, Neighbors being just west of him, and Sedgwick south of Neighbors; Thomas Richardson, one-half mile north of Southport, on the east side of the Madison road; Rev. John Ritchie, east side of the Bluff road, adjoining the Centre township line, just west of George Marquis; Noah Wright, on the east side of Madison road, south bank of Lick Creek; William Evans, on the south side of Lick Creek, about three-quarters of a mile east of where the Madison road crosses; James Hoagland, with his sons, Richard, John, and William, one and a half miles southeast of Southport.

About this time William Tracy, his son-in-law, Peggs, and his brother, John Tracy, settled one mile west of Southport, south side of the present gravel road. Jacob Peggs is still living at Franklin, Ind., about ninety years old. He served as recorder of Johnson County two terms, and as justice of the peace in the same county several terms, and was the first miller at Smock's mill, spoken of elsewhere. On the west side of the township was Silas Rhoads, who settled just across the road from Henry Alcorn, but he remained only a year or so, leaving in 1827, and moving to the Wabash; and the same year Alexander Clark, after whom Clark township, Johnson County, is named, moved in, and after remaining about two years moved to the northeast corner of

Johnson County. This completes the list of what might be called old settlers, those at least who were of any prominence, there being others whose names are not known and who remained, as a rule, but a year or so, and did not generally own the land.

About 1827, Isaac Kelly settled one half-mile north of Lick Creek, on the east side of the Three-Notch line; William McClain on the north side of the gravel road, one mile east of Southport; Jesse Dunn on the north side of Buck Creek, one half-mile west of where the Three-Notch line crosses it; Benjamin Harris (a tenant only), about a mile and a half northwest of Southport; William Jones, who came in 1828, and was the first Welshman, two miles west of Southport, on the south side of the gravel road.

The following is a list of those who were settlers, and who either remained but a short time or whose place of settlement is not known: Jesse Admire, Henry Brewer, near Southport; William Brenton, east of Southport; Lewis J. Brown, William H. P. and James, sons of Peyton Bristow, Isaac and Edward Brazelton, near the centre of the township; Allen Bost, Joel Boling, Richard Berry, Thomas Carle, northeast of Southport about two miles; Nicholas Cline, James Carson, Henry Coughman, Benjamin Crothers, Frederick Disinger (who was very probably the first German to settle in the township), Abram and Peter Ellis, David Fulson, Moses Frazee, Richard Good (the first Irishman who settled in the township), William Hall, Jacob Hill, John Heist, John W. Johnston, John M. Johnson, William and James Johnson (William living in Waterloo), John Jackson, Thomas Lewis (one mile and a half southwest of Southport, on the county road running east and west, the farm now owned by the widow of Ezra Smith), Jacob and Ezariah Mosely, George McClain, two miles west of Southport on the county road; William Mentieth, William and James McLaughlin, in the northeast side of the township; Smith McFall, Charles Orme (who was a transient settler only), John Parker, a United Brethren minister, John Reding, Sr., Henry Rammel, John Russell (one half-mile west of Southport, north side of Buck Creek), Joseph Rosenbarg, Ephraim Robinson (who

stayed about a year), William Rice, Thomas Richardson, a half-mile north of Southport, east side of the Madison road; John Seiburn (at whose mother's house the first Sunday-school in the township was organized, one mile and a half north of Southport, half-mile east of the Madison road), Thomas Shelton, northwest of Southport, on the north bank of Buck Creek; Frederic Shultz, Isaac Senoney, Daniel Stack, James Spillman, in the northeast part of the township; Francis Sanders (who lived to be over ninety years of age), one mile and a half east of Glenn's Valley; Robert Tomlinson, southwest of Southport, north side of the road; Thomas Lewis, Jacob Tumes, John Thompson, Richard Thomas, George Wright, one half-mile east of the present site of Centre Church; Primrose Yarbrough (northeast side of township), who married the widow of James Spillman.

Rev. Henry Brenton came from Trimble County, Ky., in the early part of 1822. He was a local Methodist preacher on Sundays and a farmer during the week; there being constant need of his services, as there was a meeting held either in the woods or in the cabin of some pioneer nearly every Sunday. He accomplished much in the field he had adopted, and was a pioneer of the church, as, on account of his solemn and earnest presence, he was called upon by the settlers of Johnson and Morgan Counties, sometimes riding twenty miles to perform the marriage ceremony or to conduct religious services, and few that saw him but were impressed by his brevity and earnestness. He had his own peculiarities, one of which was that he always prayed with his eyes open, and when remonstrated with, replied, "We are commanded to watch as well as pray." He probably preached at more funerals and solemnized more marriages than any other pioneer minister in the county, for which latter service two dollars was almost invariably his largest fee. He died at his home on the Three-Notch line, in June, 1847, nearly seventy years of age, and was buried in his brother Robert's family cemetery, on the Bluff road where it crosses Pleasant Run.

After his death his wife, known as Aunt Esther, and family moved to Iowa. Most of them are now

dead, his wife living to a great age and dying but a few years ago, after having been blind some ten years. He had five children,—James, now living in Iowa, Martha, another daughter, Mary, and Thomas.

Rev. Greenup Kelly was born in Estelle County, Ky., and licensed and ordained as a Methodist minister by the Kentucky Conference. A young man of fine promise and great zeal in his work, but his health failing him, he came out to his father, Isaac Kelly (who had settled here in 1827), and after suffering a couple of years, died of consumption, and was buried on a Sunday in December, 1830, in what is now known as Round Hill Cemetery, then known as the Camp Ground Graveyard, it being the place of the first camp-meeting in the county.

The Rev. John Belzer was the only New Light minister who ever settled in the township. His father, and brother Phoenix, settled with him on the school section, having purchased the lease of the Stallcoops in the fall of 1824, having a blacksmith-shop on his farm. He organized a church of his persuasion, but it was a rather weak one. He was a superior man and was able beyond his opportunities, having had but little education. He was, in fact, an excellent man. In the fall of 1828 he removed with all his family to Southern Indiana.

Rev. John Ritchie, a local Methodist minister, was a Kentuckian by birth, but came from Ripley County, this State, in the fall of 1826. He was generally known as "Judge" Ritchie, having been an associate judge. He was a large man, of fine presence, and had a magnificently formed head, was very gifted, and though hindered by lack of education, was extraordinarily eloquent, and most forcible in logic, which made him remarkable and honored, both in the pulpit and on the stump, he taking part in the campaign of 1840. In the pulpit he was most remarkable, his appearance belying his abilities, and when he entered the pulpit, always being dressed in home-made jeans, gave rise to a feeling of disappointment, until he spoke, when the audience became spell-bound, fascinated, by his eloquence and earnestness, and remained so until the last word was uttered. He died Aug. 24, 1841, and was buried in what is called the Lemaster's family burying-ground.

His children were Sally, Drusilla, Ann, Jane, James, Samuel, Arnold, Mary, Eunice, Adaline, Lucinda, and Lavina.

Rev. Abram Smock, a Baptist minister, came from Kentucky in the fall of 1825, his brother John having preceded him some four years, returning to Kentucky for him. He organized the first Baptist Church in the township, at the house of David Fisher, in the spring of 1826. He was pastor of this church for a number of years, and also of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis from December, 1826, to July, 1830, organizing more Baptist churches than any other man in the county, and was a leading minister for many years. He was both eloquent and impressive, and in his work zealous and fervent, but retired from the ministry long before his day of work should have ceased.

The Rev. Jeremiah Featherston, a pioneer Baptist minister, came from Kentucky. He was a missionary most of his time, never having a church of his own. He was a zealous and upright man. He died in 1865.

Rev. — Monroe was a Revolutionary soldier, and came from Pendleton County, Ky., in 1830, with his son William, who settled in a southeasterly direction from Southport about one and a half miles. He lived part of the time with his son and part with his son-in-law, Joseph Wallace. At the time of his death, Nov. 20, 1842, he was eighty-seven years old, and had been in the ministry for more than fifty years, the greater portion having been spent in Kentucky. He was buried in the Southport Cemetery.

Henry Riddle came from Roane County, N. C., and lived in the township but a little while, when he removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he died some twenty years ago. He was a true pioneer, never allowing civilization to but just reach him, when he retreated before it. He had but a small family. He was very popular, and universally liked, so much so that if there happened to be a dispute in his neighborhood, he was always able to act as peacemaker. The Harmonsons were old neighbors of Riddle's, and came from North Carolina very probably with him. They stayed but a few years, and then went to the southern part of this State.

Hezekiah Smart was born in Nicholas County, Ky., where his brother John was also born. He was married in 1824 to Margaret Hinkston, of Harrison County, Ky. John was married in 1815 to Sally Earls. Hezekiah came to the township in 1823, to his brother, but went back to get married, after which he returned, and lived here until Dec. 25, 1867. He had four sons and five daughters, who all lived to maturity,—Humphrey, William, Martha, Elizabeth, Margaret, Comfort —, Hezekiah, and Caroline. His wife died in March, 1879. John had four sons,—Hezekiah, Samuel, John, and Joseph, and four daughters,—Susan, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sally. He died in 1833. His wife died in 1875. Margaret, Hezekiah's wife, was a leading member and worker in the Methodist Church, and was very prominent in meetings for the part she took in prayer, an unusual thing for women of that day.

Thomas Carle came from Kentucky in 1825 or 1826, and settled in the angle of the road, two miles north of Southport, on the south side of the Shelbyville road, a half-mile south of Lick Creek. He established a tan-yard (the second in the township) the year he came. He was one of the first justices of the peace, having been elected in 1828, and died in office, in March, 1831. He was buried on his farm. His son, Holman Carle, still owns the old place, but lives in the city.

James Martin, an early settler, died in 1843, leaving one son and one daughter.

Samuel Smith lived near Glenn's Valley till 1839, when he moved to Johnson County, near Greenwood, and died there in 1834.

John Myers was born in Kentucky, and moved to Brown County, Ohio, then to Whitewater Valley, near Brookville; remained there but a short time, and then came here in the spring of 1822 with Andrew Wilson (who lived in Wayne township) and his brother Henry, with one horse for all, on a visit to the site of Indianapolis, before he moved out. Soon after he married. He removed with his wife and a few household goods, and when his goods had been unloaded from the wagon of the teamster who had hauled them out, they were left alone in a dark forest, with his nearest neighbors, Henry Riddle and

the Harmonsons, a mile and a half away. It was a heavy, unbroken forest, full of wild beasts, and their first night's rest was much disturbed by the howling of wolves and hooting of owls. His first wife died in 1850, and in 1852 he married the widow Comfort Hinkston, who is still living. He died July 20, 1882, eighty-four years old. He served as justice of the peace longer than any man in the county. He was a successful farmer, and, though starting with but forty acres, left an estate valued at thirty thousand dollars. He had two sons and four daughters. James Madison, his eldest son, born in December, 1822, is now living, the oldest resident of the township. His son, Vincent Myers, and his daughter, Mrs. Ed. Thomas, are also living.

Martin D. Bush came here from Dearborn County, Ind., in the fall of 1822. He had three children—Ann, Mary, and Henry—when he came. His wife was a sister of Col. Eggleston. Both he and his wife were noted for their hospitality and their kindness to the sick and needy. Their daughter Ann married Frank Merrill, a brother of Samuel Merrill; Mary married Amos Sharpe, brother of Thomas Sharpe; and Henry married a Miss Dryden. Mary died a short time before they left, and the remaining members of the family moved in the spring of 1853 to Northwestern Missouri. He and his wife died some years since at an advanced age. Henry and Ann are still living.

Henry Alcorn came from the north of Ireland when quite a young man, and settled in Lexington, Ky. He moved to Ohio, then came to Indiana, by Muncie and Strawtown, to Indianapolis, prospecting in 1821, and then entered the land on which Henry Riddle and Peter Harmonson had squatted. He moved to Perry in 1823. His wife died in the winter of 1829–30. He had two sons and three daughters,—Henry, Melinda, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Mary Ellen. He married again in 1836, to Sally McClintock, who had come on a visit to her brother Thomas. Henry Alcorn, Jr., died soon after his mother, who died in September, 1847, in Kentucky, having returned there on a visit. He married again in 1850, and his third wife died in 1863. He died in 1875, at the home of his son-in-law, George List,

who married his daughter Mary Ellen. His oldest daughter married Garret List. He was eccentric and stern, and a prodigy in arithmetic and mathematics, having had a very liberal education, and having a remarkable memory. He was also regarded as authority in questions of history.

Zachariah Lemaster came in the fall of 1822 or 1823 from Kentucky. He married a Miss Wright, and died about 1840, and left a widow and five children,—two sons and three daughters. The youngest daughter now lives on the old homestead.

Henry Myers, brother of John Myers, married a Miss Mundy, and came here in 1823. About 1846–47 he sold out and moved to near Peru, Ind. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man of unblemished character. He had a large family.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custard came to this township in the fall of 1828 with her son-in-law, David Hinkston, who had married her daughter Comfort. Her daughters,—Eliza, married soon after Elijah McBride; Margaret, married Larkin Myers, a son of Henry Myers; Mary, married James Tracy, son of John Tracy; and Amanda, married Saulsbury Jones, son of the Welshman, William Jones. They came from Harrison County, Ky., and purchased land on the sixteenth section from John Belger. Mrs. Custard is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Comfort Myers, the widow of the late John Myers, and she is now the oldest person in the county who was a pioneer, being nearly one hundred years old.

Peyton Bristow was a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun County the 29th of August, 1778, his parents being natives of Wales. His father died when he was but a boy, and soon after his mother started with the family, consisting of herself and ten children, for Kentucky. Though he was fourth in the family, he was the practical head, the older ones having left to work for themselves. In the wild forests of Kentucky he had but little or no chance for educating himself, and very little education did he have. He was married on the 16th of November, 1802, to Miss Mary Price. After his marriage he settled on a "claim" in Greene County, Ky., afterwards Adair County, and remained until the fall of

1809, when he sold out and went to Preble County, Ohio. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, though he was not engaged in any battles. In the fall of 1821 he sold out, and, coming to this township, entered three hundred and twenty acres of land. He returned to Ohio to get the two oldest boys, who were to help him build the cabin, which they nearly completed, when the father and the younger son again returned for the family, leaving the elder son to finish it; but when they returned they found that he had been seriously injured by a falling tree a day or two after they had left, and the cabin was no nearer done than they had left it. This was about the 1st of February, 1822. Soon after this was the first township election, at which there were himself and four others,—Henry Riddle, Peter Harmonson, William Stallop, and Elias Stallcop. He served as justice of the peace from Nov. 3, 1829, to July 4, 1834, from which he acquired the title of "Squire." He lived a householder for over sixty-six years, and died Feb. 10, 1869. He was sternly and strictly honest, and liberal in his views. He was politically a Democrat and religiously a Universalist. His own death was the first under his roof. His wife survived him some eighteen months, and died in 1870. He had thirteen children,—William, James, Lucy, Margaret, Sally, Evans, Cornelius, Eliza, Mary, Martha, Powell, Henry, and Alfred, of whom four or five are dead.

Thomas Bryan came in 1825 from Kentucky, and was married to Miss Saunders, sister of Dr. Saunders, formerly of Indianapolis. He helped to organize the Lick Creek Baptist Church. He had two sons, John and Samuel, and three daughters. John died in 1840; Samuel is still living in Missouri; Mrs. Samuel Siebern living in the city; Mrs. Samuel McFarland living near the old homestead; and Mrs. James McClelland living at Franklin, Ind. Mrs. Bryan died in 1853; Mr. Bryan in 1857. Both are buried at Southport. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth Bryan were Samuel, Julia, Mertila, John, and Isabella.

Luke Bryan was born in Pendleton County, Ky., and came to the neighborhood of Southport in the fall of 1828, bringing with him his father and mother,

of whom it is necessary here to speak. Samuel and Mary Bryan were the companions and relatives of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, Samuel's mother being Daniel Boone's sister. When the pioneer started from North Carolina, in 1779, for the far-off land of Kentucky, Samuel and Mary Bryan accompanied him and his wife in the colony which went with him. Samuel had served in the Continental army, and was married just before starting. They traveled on horseback and with pack-horses. When they came to the Cumberland River their goods were transported on a raft, and Mrs. Bryan, being in advance of the other women, was the first white woman who set foot north of the Cumberland River in Kentucky. This colony built on the Elkhorn what was called Bryant's Station, a place of historic note. There or in the vicinity Thomas and Luke Bryan, sons of Samuel, were born. Luke, after he came to this county, married a Miss Saunders, another sister of Dr. Saunders. Samuel Bryan died in 1837, in the eighty-third year of his age, and his wife died in 1840. They were buried on the farm of their son Luke, but afterwards taken to the Southport Cemetery, where rest two of those pioneers who passed through scenes and adventures which have become historical; and it is doubtful if persons more noted in pioneer history lie buried in the county.

Luke Bryan lived three-quarters of a mile northeast of Southport, on the farm now owned by Capt. Carson. He died March 5, 1857, and his remains lie in the Southport Cemetery. The children of Luke and Mary Bryan were Alphonso H., Sarah, Ethelbert W., Mary, Dorcas A., John S., Joseph M., James W., and Dr. Thomas N. Bryan, now of Indianapolis. Only one other of the sons is now living. Their mother died in June, 1862, in Clay County, Ill., whither the family removed after Luke Bryan's death.

Thomas C. Smock was born Dec. 31, 1808, in Mercer County, Ky., and removed to Indiana in 1825, in the seventeenth year of his age, making his home with his brother, John B. Smock, on the Madison road, two miles south of Southport. After his twenty-first year (1829) he made his home with his mother, Mrs. Ann Smock, two miles north of South-

port, on the west side of the Madison road. In September, 1831, he married Rachel Brewer, daughter of John Brewer, who resided one mile east of Southport. She died Sept. 21, 1838. On the 22d of December, 1839, he married Sarah, youngest daughter of John Smock, who settled in 1821 on the Madison road, on the south bank of Pleasant Run, one mile south of Indianapolis.

From his first marriage until the time of his death, June 25, 1877, he resided on the same farm, one and one-half miles north of Southport, on the west side of the gravel road. As a citizen he was honored, having served several terms as justice of the peace for Perry township; as a husband and father he was a pattern, an example worthy of imitation; as a neighbor, and in all the qualities that make a good neighbor, he was unexcelled, as all will bear testimony, both rich and poor. Forty-six years of his life he was a church member, earnest and faithful. For more than thirty years he was a Sabbath-school superintendent. At his death he had eight children that survived him,—four sons and four daughters. His second wife died in January, 1872. He left to his family a noble legacy,—a character without spot or blemish. The writer of this knew him well for fifty-two years, and knows whereof he has written. His remains were deposited in the Southport Cemetery. Peace to his memory!

Simon Smock was born Oct. 8, 1792, in Mercer County, Ky. He was married in Kentucky, and moved to Perry township in 1824. He settled on the east side of the Madison road, adjoining the north line of the township, on the road from Indianapolis to Greenwood. Of the early pioneers there were nine Smocks and three Brewers on or adjoining the road, and it was a common saying, "If you meet a man call him Smock; if he fails to answer call him Brewer, and he will be sure to answer." There was a colony of Smocks and Brewers moved from Kentucky, settling on or in the vicinity of the Madison road, from within one mile of Indianapolis south to the south line of the county, and extending into Johnson County two miles. As early settlers the Smocks and Brewers were men of a higher order for enterprise and morality than the average emigrants to a

new country, and they contributed much to elevate the tone of society in the middle and eastern part of Perry township. Simon Smock, being one of the eldest, a man of convictions, and not afraid to stand by his convictions, played well his part in church and society. He had a large family, but was cut down in the full vigor of his manhood, an irreparable loss to his church and his family. He died in 1854.

Samuel Brewer was born in Kentucky; married to Ellen Smock, also a native of Kentucky. Soon after his marriage he emigrated to Indiana and settled in Perry township, on the west side of the Madison road, on the north bank of Buck Creek. In the fall of 1825 he built a cabin, commenced opening a farm, and started a blacksmith-shop. Between farming and blacksmithing he made a comfortable living. He had ten children,—two sons and eight daughters. His eldest son, Dr. Abram Brewer, entered the profession of medicine and made an able and successful physician. His health failed him and he retired from practice, and died at his father's house in the fall of 1869. The youngest son died in 1851, in childhood. Two single daughters died in early life, and afterwards two others (Mrs. Jane Todd and Mrs. Fanny McCalpin). Four daughters are still living. In September, 1876, his wife died, and two years after he married Mrs. Grube, a widow lady of the neighborhood. Mr. Brewer raised a very moral and upright family. He has some peculiarities that make him a marked man in his neighborhood. He was a pioneer in the temperance and anti-slavery causes. He is positive in his character. When he takes a position he adheres to it against all opposition. No one who ever knew him doubted his fidelity to his church and himself. These are the great ruling traits in his character.

The Dabney family was quite numerous in Perry township. They emigrated to the neighborhood from Shelby County, Ky., in 1823 or 1824, having formerly come from the State of Virginia to Kentucky. The Dabney family was and is to this day a noted family in the Old Dominion. These were a branch of the same family. Samuel Dabney and wife, with three sons and three single daughters and his son-in-law, John Smith, all settling on the Three-

Notch line, seven or eight miles south of Indianapolis. The father died soon afterwards. John Smith, the son-in-law, was in after-years elected a justice of the peace for Perry township. He was a shrewd and thrifty farmer, and died at Greenwood in 1861.

The sons of the elder Dabney (Samuel, James, and John) were as unlike as any three brothers could be. Samuel lived and died a bachelor. He was a great wit, full of anecdotes, and the centre of all the sport at the neighborhood gatherings. James, or Jimmy, as he was familiarly known, was the principal class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church in all the country, and in that special department he was successful. For fifteen years he carried the banner, caring nothing about the things of this life, leaving them all to take care of themselves if his brother Samuel would not look after them. John, or Jack, as the family called him, was a Nimrod, and more than that name would imply. In hunting and fishing he was unexcelled, and he furnished all the venison, fish, and honey for the family. It was said he knew every bee-tree for miles around. He moved to Miami County in 1838, and the remainder of the family followed soon after. The female portion of the Dabney family were noted for their hospitality and kindness in sickness. They have now all gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

Archibald Clark, with his father-in-law, Isaac Coonfield, Sr., his brothers-in-law, John and James Coonfield, and his brother, Obadiah Clark, came from Kentucky, and were among the early settlers east and northeast of Southport. They were of that class of people who preferred the frontier; not that they had any vice, but seemed to prefer the rude freedom of a frontier life. They remained in the neighborhood some fifteen or twenty years, when the Coonfields moved to Brown County and Clark to Madison County. Some years after Archibald Clark returned and spent a few years on the Bluff road, near Glenn's Valley, running a blacksmith-shop. About 1853 he moved to Jasper County, Ill., and died some ten years later. It was truthfully said of Archibald Clark that if he had but one meal in his house for his family he would divide that meal with friend or foe. Some of his family, after their removal to Illi-

nois, developed considerable ability, and one of his sons represented Jasper County in the Legislature, and others of the family accumulated a considerable amount of property. They all inherited their father's marked trait, open-handed hospitality.

Isaac Kelly came from Lincoln County, Ky., bought land on the Three-Notch line, and removed to it in the fall of 1827. He settled on the east side of the road, his farm including the ground now known as the Round Hill Camp-Ground Cemetery. His son, the Rev. Greenup Kelly, was the first person interred in that cemetery, in December, 1830. On that hill was the first camp-meeting ever held in this county, in 1831. There were no tents, all cabins of round logs, with clapboard roofs. People came for many miles around, with horses and ox-teams. It was then a dense forest with thick underbrush. The campers on the ground fed all visitors with corn bread, bacon, beef, and potatoes. No police were required to keep order. The early settlers were noted for their good behavior at church, both saints and sinners. They had no idle or bummer element in society. Methodism had a strong hold in this neighborhood. Such men as David Marrs, Father Kelly, Father Norwood, Eperson, and many other old-fashioned Methodists of sterling worth were the men that laid the foundation of society. All honor to their memory!

Alexander Clark was an early settler in what was known as the Clark settlement. Clark township, in Johnson County, took its name from Alexander Clark, Sr. The Clarks were a most respectable family and worthy citizens. "Aunt Sally," as she was familiarly known, lived to a great age, and was blind many years before her death. She was a remarkable woman for her sound good sense, patience, and piety. Alexander Clark, Sr., and all his sons and daughters have passed away except one, Sarah Kinnick, the wife of William Kinnick, an early settler of Perry township. Moses G. McLain, the present county clerk, is a grandson of Alexander Clark, Sr.

William Evans was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1798. He married Margaret Elliott in Butler County, Ohio, in 1820, and they moved from Ohio

in August, 1823, and settled on the farm of John Smock, on the east side of the Madison road, south of Pleasant Run. Being a brick-moulder and layer, he took the job of building a brick house for John Smock, the first brick house ever built on the Madison road south of the city. It was finished in 1824. In the same year he bought land on the south side of Lick Creek, a quarter of a mile west of where the Shelby pike crossed the creek. He remained there fifteen years, then moved to Sugar Creek, in Shelby County, adjoining Johnson County. After living on his farm for many years he moved to Indianapolis, where he died, Dec. 15, 1872. His wife survived him eleven years, and died in the city, Dec. 5, 1883. When Mr. and Mrs. Evans came to the county, in 1823, they had two children. They afterwards had born to them ten children, five of whom died in infancy, and seven lived to maturity,—Sarah, Andrew E., Thomas, Mary, Eliza, Rhoda, and Ann. The first-named two died after marriage; five are now living. Thomas, who was the first born after they came to this county, is now living in the city, one of the most popular and able ministers in the United Brethren Church. Mr. and Mrs. Evans joined the Lick Creek Baptist Church at its organization, in 1826, at the house of David Fisher. They were a very exemplary couple, lived a blameless and upright life. Their family followed in their footsteps. At Mrs. Evans' death, Dec. 5, 1883, she had been a faithful and true follower of the Lord over sixty years.

John Wade Thompson came to this county with his father, who settled on the east side of Perry township in 1824. The family came from Kentucky, and John returned there for a short time, but soon after came back and settled in the neighborhood of Lick Creek Church. He married a Miss Denny. He filled the office of justice of the peace for Perry township until 1867, when he moved to the city, where he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. It was said of him that he broke up the Lick Creek Baptist Church, and the inquiry was made why he should do such a wicked thing. The answer was, "He moved away, and when he left the main pillar of the church was gone and it fell to pieces." John Wade, as he is familiarly called, is a

positive man, fearlessly follows his convictions, and is always found on the right side of every moral question. He is an upright and worthy citizen, and he has a family worthy of their parentage.

The McBride family came to Perry township from Dearborn County, Ind., in the winter of 1825-26, settling on the west side of the Bluff River, one mile north of Glenn's Valley. They had five sons and three daughters. Elijah, the eldest, married Eliza Miller, and they had a large family. The mother and six children have passed away. The father and four children are living. Charles, the second son, married Julia Eddy, in the fall of 1828, and died some years after, leaving his wife and three children. The widow and one child are living. The third son, Nimrod, in early life moved to Illinois. Of the two younger sons, John is living; William died many years ago. Of the three daughters, Mrs. Nancy Hull died in June, 1840. Her youngest sister, Henrietta, died a few years after. Mrs. Catherine Christian is the only daughter now living. The father died in 1833, the mother two years later. Of all the early settlers in the neighborhood no family was attended by such fatality as the McBride family.

John Graham was born in Franklin County, Pa. He married Phannel McClain in 1820, and soon after his marriage started for the great Northwest, embarking on a keel-boat at Pittsburgh with his young wife to seek a home in the wilds of Indiana. He landed at Madison early in the spring of 1821, and leaving his wife there, he came to Indianapolis, the then new seat of government. Making some purchases, after spending the spring and part of the summer in Indianapolis, he returned to Madison for his wife some time in the month of August, and in September, 1821, he settled on what was known as the Madison or Morgan trace, on the north bank of Lick Creek, and on what is now the Shelby gravel road, the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Robert D. Graham. Some one had squatted on the land, put up a cabin, and made some little improvement. This was the first improvement in the northeast part of Perry township. There were born to this pioneer couple four sons and two daughters, as follows: Sarah, Mary, William M., Robert

D., John J., and Thomas W., all of whom are now living but Sarah and Thomas W. They struggled along for eight years, and made progress in opening a farm until October, 1829, when Mr. Graham died of bilious fever, leaving his widow with six small children.

John Graham was an earnest Christian man. He opened his house to the Christian ministers and made it a preaching-place. He died in the faith, leaving his family in the hands of a covenant-keeping God. They were not forsaken, his seed had never to beg bread. She who was the companion of his youth proved equal to her task. She reared a respectable family and died in February, 1880, having lived a widow over fifty years, respected and honored by all who knew her.

John McCollum was born in the State of Kentucky March 9, 1796; his wife, Jane McFarland, was born Jan. 5, 1801, in the same State. They were married Nov. 6, 1823, moved to Ohio, and thence, in 1827, to Perry township, and located in the neighborhood of Mrs. McCollum's father, Benjamin McFarland. They had five children,—Thomas J., Benjamin C., John M., Martha G., and Sarah E., all now living but Benjamin C., who died May 6, 1864. John McCollum was a carpenter by occupation, and was the owner of a farm. When he was in the prime of his manhood he met with an accident that made him a cripple for life; but he succeeded in making a competency for himself and family. He served his township as trustee with great fidelity for many years. As age advanced he retired from active life, and after the death of his wife, July 14, 1870, he sold his homestead, divided his worldly effects, and made his home with his children. He spent the most of his time with his daughter, Mrs. Martha J. Fisher, at whose house he died March 11, 1882, eighty-five years and two days old. Few who trust to their children to care for them in old age receive such unremitting care as he received at the hands of his children. He sleeps in the Southport Cemetery, by the side of her who was his companion through a long life of toil.

Dr. Benjamin McFarland and family moved from Campbell County, Ky., in 1826, and settled on Lick

Creek, half a mile east of the Shelby pike. He was the first settler in the township who practiced the healing art. He made himself very useful to the early settlers as a physician. He built the first saw-mill on Lick Creek, and soon after added a grist-mill, so as to furnish his neighbors both bread and lumber. He had two sons, Samuel and William, both living in the neighborhood, enterprising and respectable citizens. He had two daughters,—Jane E. (who married John McCollum) and Eliza (who married Thomas N. Thomas). Benjamin McFarland died at the house of his son, Samuel McFarland, in the year 1860, in the ninetieth year of his age, his wife having died some years previous. The McFarland family has a marked individuality. They have always been in the advance from a moral and educational standpoint.

David Fisher came to Perry in 1825, and settled on the east side of the township. He was married to Elizabeth M. Hodges in the State of Kentucky, moved to Shelby County, Ind., and thence to Marion. He started the first tan-yard in Perry township. It was at his house that the Lick Creek Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1826. He was an enterprising pioneer, and did his part to advance the moral and material interests of the neighborhood. He always took a strong stand on the side of law, good order, and religion. He had a large family, consisting of four sons and five daughters, in the following order: John P., James W., Cynthia, Mary J., Benjamin L., Elizabeth R., Matilda, Joseph L., and Sarah E. Fisher. They all lived to maturity, except one daughter. They are now scattered from Indiana to Western Kansas, only two living in this county,—one daughter and Joseph L. Fisher, of Indianapolis. David Fisher died in 1836. His wife survived him four years.

Jacob Smock was born in Mercer County, Ky., March 8, 1797. Emigrating thence to Indiana in the fall of 1823, he settled in Perry township on a farm north of Southport. A part of the town plat is on the original quarter-section that he settled on, which was then an unbroken forest. It was in his cabin that the first Presbyterian preacher, Rev. John M. Dickey, first preached in the township. His wife

was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was not then a member of any church, but in after-years he joined the Baptist Church, and during his residence in the neighborhood he was one of its leading members. He was the first captain of militia in the township, and also served as a justice of the peace. At an early day he built a grist-mill on his farm on Buck Creek. It was one of the earliest mills of the township for grinding corn. Jacob Smock's family consisted of five sons—John, Henry, Simon, Daniel, and Thomas—and four daughters. He moved to Benton County, Iowa, in September, 1859, and died a few years after with cancer of the stomach. His wife survived him but a few years. He was an enterprising citizen and an upright man.

Henry Brewer was an early settler, coming to this township from Mercer County, Ky., in 1825 or 1826. He married and settled on a farm on the west side of the Madison State road, adjoining the Johnson County line. He remained there some twenty years, then sold out and moved to Jasper County, Ill. His wife died soon afterwards. He raised a large family. His patriotism was such that in the war of the Rebellion he joined the Union army when he was over fifty-five years of age, but his health failed him from the exposure of a soldier's life, and he lived but a few years after the close of the war. He died in Jasper County, Ill., respected by all, and without a personal enemy.

Archibald Bruce came to this township from Dearborn County in 1826, and settled on a quarter-section adjoining Henry Alcorn on Buck Creek, quarter of a mile east of the Bluff road. He had a wife, two daughters, and two sons, Robert and William. They soon returned to Lawrenceburg, their business being running the river to New Orleans. They both died in a few years. Mr. Bruce and his wife died some thirty-five years ago, leaving two daughters, Sydna and Eliza. The younger (Eliza) died a few years after her parents; the other daughter is the only survivor, and is now living in Indianola, west of the city, in her eightieth year.

Alexander Clark, Sr., was married to Sarah Glenn in Nicholas County, Ky., and soon after marriage moved to Muhlenberg County, in what was then

known as the Green River country. In the fall of 1827 he migrated to Perry township with his family, consisting of three sons,—Archibald G., Alexander, and Moses,—and four daughters, Sarah, Nancy, Susan, and Polly. He settled on the west side of the Bluff road, on the south bank of Buck Creek (the farm now owned by Charles Orme), and remained there two years, when the family all moved to the northeast corner of Johnson County.

Moses Orme settled on the Notch line, east side, adjoining the Johnson County line, in 1827. He was married to a Miss Elson, and they came from Lewis County, Ky. He lived there ten years, and then sold his farm to John H. Oliver, of Henry County, Ky. He bought an unimproved tract of land two miles north, on the same road, and opened a second farm. Moses Orme did as much hard work in clearing up land as any of the early settlers. He was a quiet, kind-hearted man, and his wife was of the same type of character. They had five sons,—Charles, Henson, Richard, Eli, and George,—and three daughters, Ruth, Elizabeth, and Nancy, all now living but Henson and Richard. The Ormes were all well-to-do farmers. Mrs. Orme died in 1860, Mr. Orme in 1862, leaving to his children a good estate and a worthy example of honesty and industry.

Samuel Woodfill came from Jefferson County, Ind., and settled on the Bluff road, east side, five miles south of Indianapolis, in the spring of 1826. He was a pattern farmer, and raised a large family. His wife died, and he then sold his farm and lived with his children. He died in the city some years since, and was buried with his wife in the Southport cemetery. He was an upright citizen, a kind neighbor, always ready to do a favor to those who asked or needed it, even at inconvenience to himself.

The first mill in the township was built about 1827, by William Arnold, on Lick Creek, three-fourths of a mile west of the eastern boundary of the township. It was used a few years, and then abandoned because the water supply failed. A grist-mill was attempted on the McGinnis farm by John McCormick, who dressed two "nigger-head" bowlders

for the millstones, but it was found that the water supply was insufficient to make the mill successful, and the enterprise was abandoned. The stones were afterwards sold to James McLain, who added a grist-mill to his saw-mill on Buck Creek, about one hundred yards east of the Perry township line in Franklin township. This enterprise also failed for lack of water, and he sold the stones to Benjamin McFarland, who already had a saw-mill (built in 1827) on Lick Creek, about a half-mile east of where the Shelbyville road crosses. He added the grist-mill in 1829 or 1830, and it was for a time successful, but some years later both the grist-mill and the saw-mill were abandoned for the usual cause,—lack of water to run them a sufficient length of time in the year to make them profitable.

Jacob Smock built a grist-mill about 1828, on the present site of the village of Southport, on Buck Creek. It was kept in operation till about 1840, and then abandoned because of the failure of water supply. About one mile below Southport, on Buck Creek, a saw-mill was started about 1836, and was run a number of years by Nathaniel Beasley. The water supply diminished, and in 1866 a steam-engine was added as an auxiliary, but this proved a failure, and the mill was abandoned in 1870. A mill was built in 1846, a quarter of a mile north of Southport, by — Bonty, and was run by Bonty & Cot-peter for about six years in sawing timber for the railroad. It was afterwards abandoned.

There was also a saw-mill in existence and in operation from 1839 to 1855 on Pleasant Run, just below Glenn's Valley, on the farm of Archibald Glenn.

A steam grist-mill was erected and put in operation at Southport by Richard Smock about 1855. A few years afterwards he sold it to John S. Webb, who rebuilt and still owns it. There is also a saw-mill at Southport, built about ten years ago, and now owned by Isaac Grube.

There are within the township of Perry two small villages, the larger being Southport and the other Glenn's Valley, which is on the Bluff road, in the southwest part of the township, three-fourths of a

mile north of the Johnson County line, and on the north side of Pleasant Run. The village was laid out partly on land of John Smart and partly on land of Robert Burns. The first house on the village site was built by Mr. Burns in the winter of 1830-31. The village was named for Archibald Glenn, one of the earliest settlers in the township. A post-office was established here in 1838. After a few years it was discontinued, but was re-established in 1856. The village has now a post-office, two general stores, one drug-store, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, a steam grist-mill, a Masonic lodge, an excellent school-house and graded school, one church (Methodist Episcopal), and about one hundred inhabitants.

The first settler at what is now the village of Southport was Jacob Smock, who came from Mercer County, Ky., in 1823, and bought land immediately north of the present town. In the same year, Samuel Brewer came, and bought eighty acres of his present farm, then returned to Kentucky, married, and came back to Perry in 1824. The first building erected within the limits of the present village was the old water-mill, which stood just back of Mr. Howard's present residence. The old race-way is still to be seen in the woods east of the railroad. The oldest house now standing is the one where Mr. Christian lives. It was built by Jacob Smock, on his farm, and when it became probable that the railroad then in progress of construction would have a station at Southport, the house was moved across the creek to its present location. Until the coming of the railroad, however, there was no village, nor any prospect of one, where Southport now stands. The first town-lots on the west side of the railroad were laid out by William Hooker, and on the east side by Dr. Merritt. The town plat was surveyed in 1852, and recorded April 5th in that year. In 1880 Southport had a population of three hundred and eighty-eight, as shown by the returns of the United States census of that year.

The Southport Baptist Church was organized as the Buck Creek Baptist Church, in or about the year 1838, at the Mud School-house, by persons previously members of the Lick Creek Church. About two years after the organization a meeting-house was

erected, on land donated for the purpose by Jacob Smock. In the spring of 1838 a great protracted meeting was held at Lick Creek, and immediately afterwards at Buck Creek, under the leadership of the Rev. — Haine, a missionary, resulting in a revival, which added a large number of members to both churches. One of the earliest ministers to this church was the Rev. Henry Hunter, who was succeeded by the Revs. Thomas Townsend, Madison Hume, I. N. Clark, A. J. Riley, and others. The congregation grew until the old meeting-house became too small, when a new and much larger church building was erected on land purchased from J. H. Combs, adjoining the Smock donation on the east. The old meeting-house was then removed. Soon after the village of Southport was laid out the name of the Buck Creek Church was changed to Southport. It has always been a flourishing organization, and still has quite a large membership, being the only Baptist Church in the township. In connection with the old (first) meeting-house of this congregation a space was set apart for burial purposes, on the land donated by Jacob Smock. In this ground the first interment was that of John B. Smock, eldest son of Jacob, Aug. 10, 1842. The ground (about one and a half acres in extent) is now nearly full of graves, and arrangements are being made to obtain land for a new cemetery in a better location.

The Southport Presbyterian Church was organized in 1833. In January of that year the Presbytery of Indianapolis, in session at Greensburg, gave its consent to the formation of a Presbyterian Church in this community, and, on the 30th of March following, the Rev. W. W. Woods, then pastor of the Greenfield (now Greenwood) Church, effected the organization in the Mud School-house. It was first called the Providence Presbyterian Church, in honor of the older church at Providence, Ky., from which some of the members had come. The organization included twenty-four members, viz.: Samuel Brewer, Eleanor Brewer, Thomas C., Rachel, Ann and Abram V. Smock, Simon and Mary French, Benjamin, Mary, and Eliza McFarland, John A. and Lemma Brewer, Phannel Graham, Paulina White, Jane E. McCollum,

Mary, Phebe, Samuel S., and John S. Siebern, Deborah W. Siebern, Andrew E. and Sarah Mann, and Otis Sprague. All were from Greenwood Church except the last named, who was from the only Presbyterian Church then in Indianapolis. Otis Sprague and John S. Siebern were chosen ruling elders, and Samuel Brewer deacon.

A committee appointed for the purpose selected a site for a house of worship on the northwest corner of Jacob Smock's land, but some disagreement arose, which resulted (though no reason can be given for the change) in the building of the meeting-house on the land of Samuel Brewer, opposite the site of the present school-house. In 1838, when the great division occurred in the Presbyterian Churches, although that at Greenwood remained united, this one was seriously affected. Of the thirty-eight members who composed it at that time, seventeen became adherents of the New School. Both congregations worshiped in the old Mud School-house for about four years, at the end of which time the majority composing the old branch built a frame church building, one and a half miles east, in which they worshiped until 1858, when the church was removed to Acton. In 1842 the New School branch built a church building at what is now Southport, and have worshiped there to the present time. Their first church at this place was a frame building about twenty by thirty-four feet in size. It was used for some time before being entirely finished, and, after about seventeen years' service as their house of worship, it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 18, 1859. In 1860 they erected the present church building, which is of brick, about thirty-two by forty-four feet in size, and cost originally about two thousand one hundred dollars. In the destructive tornado of July 12, 1883, the roof of this church was badly damaged, but the other parts of the building remained comparatively uninjured. In 1868 a parsonage was built at a cost of about one thousand dollars. At the present time (September, 1883) the church has one hundred and sixty-four members.

The ministers serving this church from its beginning have been the following named, viz.: Revs. Hilary Patrick, John Todd, Eliphalet Kent, William M. Campbell, James Brownlee, Benjamin M. Nyce,

Philip S. Cleland, and Horace Bushnell, Jr. Mr. Cleland served the church for a period of twenty-one years.

The officers of the church since its organization have been: Ruling Elders, Otis Sprague (ordained and installed March 30, 1833; dismissed Nov. 16, 1833), John S. Siebern (ordained and installed at same time as Mr. Sprague; ceased to act in 1838), Simon Smock (ordained and installed June 28, 1834; died April 14, 1855), Samuel Brewer (Sept. 25, 1834), Robert N. Todd (Jan. 12, 1851), Thomas J. Todd (Dec. 12, 1852; died Sept. 28, 1864), John Calvin Woods (March 4, 1855; died Aug. 27, 1865), Isaac J. Canine (March 4, 1855; moved away in 1879), William H. Wishard (Nov. 11, 1865; moved to Indianapolis in 1876), Samuel Moore (Nov. 11, 1865), David Smock, R. G. Graydon, and Henry Alexander McCalpin. Deacons, Samuel Brewer (March 30, 1833; ceased to act Sept. 25, 1834), Andrew C. Mann (June 28, 1834; died Dec. 26, 1862), Thomas C. Smock (Aug. 8, 1841), David R. Smock, Richard M. Smock (Nov. 11, 1865; dismissed April 2, 1867), William B. Miles (Aug. 10, 1867).

The Union Presbyterian Church, which is still standing on the Bluff road, was built in 1854, an organization having been formed in the previous year by Dr. Scott, Henry Alcorn, Garret List, William Boyd, and others. Services were held for many years with more or less regularity, but the number of members having become greatly reduced by deaths and removals, they disbanded in 1880.

The Southport (Methodist Episcopal) Circuit was originally a part of the Greenfield Circuit, Indiana Conference. In 1848-49 it was known as the South Indianapolis Circuit, consisting of the following-named appointments, viz.: Hopewell Methodist Chapel (Johnson County), Bowser's, Smock's, Fisher's, Tucker's, Brenton's, Greenwood, Marrs', and Asbury. At the annual Conference of 1849 the name was changed to Southport Circuit, E. R. Ames presiding elder, and H. M. Shafer, preacher in charge. The pastorate of the circuit has been supplied in the following order until the present time, viz.: E. D. Long, George Havens, J. W. T. McMullen, W. B.

Taylor, Jesse Brockway, Thomas Ray, P. Q. Rosecrans, J. V. R. Miller, Jesse Chevington, C. G. Heath, J. A. Brouse, W. G. Ransdell, P. Carland, and (again) W. G. Ransdell. At the Conference of 1860 the circuit was reduced to the present dimensions by constituting the east half of it a new circuit, called Acton. Only four societies are now embraced in the Southport Circuit, viz.: Southport, Madison Avenue, Centre, and Fairview (Johnson County).

Southport Church was organized in 1845 by the Rev. H. M. Shafer, with Richard Smock and wife and five others as members. Their first house of worship was built in 1849, and dedicated by E. R. Ames. It is a frame building, still standing and used as a carpenter-shop. This old building was used by the society as a house of worship until 1868, when they built a large brick church, which was used about fifteen years, and was totally destroyed on the 12th of July, 1883, by a tornado which swept over the southern portion of the county. A new brick church was then erected on the same site, and dedicated on the 18th of November following. It is the largest and in all respects the best church edifice in the town. The present number of members and probationers in the Southport Church is sixty.

The Methodists held meetings for religious worship in this township as early as any other denomination. The first preaching in Perry township was by Henry Brenton, who was a local preacher. The first circuit preacher was James Armstrong, who first came to preach in the fall of 1826; about the same time, or perhaps a little later, came John Belzer, a "New Light" preacher, who had a few followers and a temporary organization. He lived on the school section for a time, and moved away in 1828.

The first Methodist Church edifice in Perry was Asbury Chapel, a meeting-house of hewed logs, about twenty-four by thirty-six feet in dimensions, which was erected on the southeast corner of the eighty-acre tract now owned by the Talbot heirs, on the Three-Notch line. The land on which this building was erected (in 1829 or '30) was donated by Henry Brenton. The first church organization at this place was composed of Henry Brenton and family, Robert

Brenton and family, Isaac Kelly and family, David Marrs and family, Zachariah Lemaster's family, and several members of the Bouser family. The pioneer ministers of this church were Henry Brenton (local), Revs. Allan Wiley, Edmund Ray, James Hargrave, Thomas Hill, and James Havens, circuit preachers. Rev. Allan Wiley was the presiding elder. Meetings were held in the hewed-log meeting-house for ten or twelve years, and then the place of worship was removed to the Marrs school-house on Three-Notch road. The old meeting-house being abandoned as a preaching-place, was some years later removed to the brick-yard south of Indianapolis, where it is still standing. After worshiping a number of years at Marrs school-house, the organization was joined with that of New Bethel, and formed the present Centre Church, which was organized with forty members. Their church edifice, built in 1848, was dedicated by E. R. Ames. The church has now seventy-four members.

The New Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class about 1826, with Andrew Hoover and wife, John Myers and wife, Henry Myers and family, several persons of the Mundy family, Mrs. Comfort Hinkston, Elizabeth Custard, David Fisher and family, and some others as members. Among the early preachers were Revs. — Long, George Havens, John W. T. McMullen, and Orlando Havens. The meeting-house was erected in 1831, on the northwest corner of the Andrew Hoover farm, near the present residence of George Harnese. It was the first frame church built by the Methodists in this township. It was never plastered or otherwise finished on the inside, but was kept as a preaching-place for many years. The land on which it was built, although donated by Hoover, was never deeded by him, but was afterwards deeded by Thomas H. Sharpe. After some years the organization, with that which worshiped at the Marrs school-house, was merged into the organization of the Centre Church, for which a house of worship was erected in 1848. Among the ministers who preached to this congregation were — Long, John W. T. McMullen, George Havens, and Orlando Havens. The old building is still standing on the lot surrounded by lands of Eli

F. Ormes, on the Bluff road, about five and a half miles south of Indianapolis, and about one and a quarter miles south of Lick Creek, on the east side.

The Mount Carmel Church was organized and a church building erected in the fall of 1839, on the north line of Robert Burns' land, on the west side of the Bluff road. The members of this church were William Hall and family, James Orr and family, Nicholas Elson and family, the family of Robert Burns, Hezekiah Smart, Sr., and wife, and a few others. Their ministers were John V. R. Miller and William C. Smith. The old church building was destroyed by fire about the 1st of April, 1842, which accident had the effect to break up the organization, and the members scattered to the Marrs school-house, the New Bethel, and some to Pleasant Hill Church, in Johnson County.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a mission founded and organized by Hiram Wright, a local preacher. Their first preaching was held in the school-house of the neighborhood until they were able to build a house of worship. The church is now embraced in the Southport Circuit. The meeting-house is on land of B. Wright, three miles south of Indianapolis, on the Southport gravel road.

The Methodist Church at Glenn's Valley was organized some twelve or fifteen years ago. Their preaching was held in the school-house and in the Masonic Hall until they purchased the old brick school-house and converted it into a church edifice.

The Lick Creek Baptist Church (the first church in the township) was organized at the house of David Fisher (now the Ritzinger farm), in the spring of 1826, by Abram Smock. Among its original members were David Fisher and wife, John Chinn and wife, William Gott and wife, Thomas Bryant and wife, James Turner and wife, and James R. McLaughlin and wife. A church edifice was built within one year after the organization, and also established a burial-ground in connection with the church. The first person interred in this ground was David Judd, Oct. 17, 1827. The second interment was that of Richard Ferree, a lad about ten or twelve years old, who was killed by the overturning of a

cart, the first death by accident or violence in Perry township.

The first minister of the Lick Creek Church was Abram Smock, who served the congregation for many years. About 1832 a large number left the church to organize the Buck Creek Baptist Church, which afterwards became the Southport Baptist Church. By reason of deaths and removals of members, the Lick Creek Church was disbanded in 1866, its building torn down, and the material removed to Indianapolis (in 1867 or 1868), and there rebuilt for the use of a colored Baptist Church.

A Christian Church was organized in Perry township in 1845 or 1846, George Shortridge and family, and — Robinson and family being the original members, to whom were soon afterwards added Peter Smock and wife, John Monroe, George Oldacre, John Shortridge and wife, and others. The organization continued till about 1863, when, having become greatly reduced in numbers, it was disbanded, and most of the members having removed to the vicinity of Greenwood, went into the church organization at that place.

Schools.—One of the earliest school-houses (and probably the first) in Perry township was built in 1823, on what is now the northeast corner of the land of Joseph Alcorn, a half-mile west of the Union Presbyterian Church. In that old log school-house the first teacher was Emanuel Glimpse, one of the earliest settlers in that region. A log school-house was built in 1826, on land of Archibald Glenn, and in it Michael Groves taught school for two winters. After him came as teachers, Samuel Hare and Elihu Hardin, the last named teaching there about 1830. About 1831 a small log building was erected for a school-house at David Marrs' farm, and another of the same kind near the site of Lick Creek Church. In this last mentioned a man named Thaler was one of the first teachers. In the vicinity of Southport the first school-house (a log building, of course) was erected on Jacob Smock's farm, its location being on the bluff north of Buck Creek. The second in that neighborhood was located where the residence of Mr. J. E. Phillips now stands, and was known as the Mud School-house, from the material which was

largely used in its construction. This, as also the house at Marrs', was used not only for school purposes, but as a preaching-place for many years. A frame school-house which was afterwards built on the same site has long since disappeared.

All the pioneer school-houses of Perry, as of the other townships of this and adjoining counties, were of one and the same character,—small and low structures of logs, with puncheon floors, seats, and writing-benches; with a large fireplace of stones and mud, and with a log cut out from two sides for windows, the openings being covered with greased paper in place of glass. All the appliances of the modern school-house were lacking. The teachers were men who labored on the farm in spring, summer, and autumn, and in winter taught school for terms of six weeks' to three months' duration. They were required to be able to teach (more or less thoroughly) reading, spelling, writing, and ciphering as far as the single rule of three, and for their services received a remuneration which the lowest class of laborers would now regard as trifling. After many years frame school-houses took the places of the old log buildings, the school terms were lengthened, and teachers of a somewhat higher grade of acquirements were employed. Finally came the formation of the present public school system, and its adoption by Perry as by the other townships of the county.

Perry township has now 14 school districts, and the same number of school-houses (2 frame and 12 brick), in all of which schools are taught, one being a graded school. There is also a colored school in the township. The number of teachers employed in 1883 was 18 (6 male and 12 female). The average daily attendance was 446. The whole number admitted to the schools was 662, including colored children. Five teachers' institutes were held in the township during the year. The valuation of school apparatus is \$600; valuation of school-houses and grounds, \$12,000. There is one private school taught in the township, with an average attendance of 84 during the year 1883.

Secret Societies.—Southport Lodge, No. 270, F. and A. M., was chartered May 28, 1861, William G. Lockwood, W. M.; Hezekiah Hinkston,

S. W.; James Gentle, J. W. The officers for 1884 are George L. Thompson, W. M.; Joseph P. Bailey, S. W.; James A. Norwood, J. W.; William Worman, Treas.; Spofford E. Tyler, Sec. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-five.

Southport Lodge, No. 394, I. O. O. F., was instituted with the following-named original members: J. M. McLain, Isaac Grube, S. Graves, W. L. Berryman, Alfred Brewer, S. D. Moody, Aaron Grube, J. L. Fisher, E. S. Riley, W. P. Trout, R. R. Graham, Jackson Snyder. The lodge has now forty-five active members and the following-named officers, viz.: E. Kelley, N. G.; John S. Rene, V. G.; Chris. Grube, Sec.; Isaac Grube, Treas.; Charles Grube, Per. Sec. The lodge has twenty-three Past Grands.

Glenn's Valley Lodge, No. 514, F. and A. M., was chartered May 25, 1875, Hezekiah Hinkston, W. M.; Alexander C. Sedam, S. W.; Franklin L. Barger, J. W.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. WISHARD, M.D.

William H. Wishard, M.D., was the eldest son of John and Agnes H. Wishard, born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 17, 1816. The family was Scotch-Irish in their nationality. His father emigrated to Indiana, and settled on the Bluff road, nine and one-half miles south of Indianapolis, where they pitched their camp on the evening of Oct. 26, 1825. His father had purchased the land in 1824, came out in the following spring, cleared some land, and put in a crop of corn, potatoes, and turnips. The first night after their arrival the wolves were heard howling near their camp, which, however, was no unusual thing for years after that time.

William H. Wishard was then in his tenth year, and being the eldest, had to hunt the cows in the woods, do the errands, and go to mill, and many were the exciting scenes he passed through. On one occasion, in the fall of 1826, when returning from mill late at night, alone in the darkness of a dense forest,



Morris Howland

and one and a quarter miles from any settler's cabin, he suddenly came upon a pack of wolves snarling over a wounded deer that they had just caught. It was an unpleasant situation for a boy of twelve years to find his only pathway blocked by fifteen or twenty hungry wolves; but he kept his presence of mind, and, passing around through the brushwood on one side as rapidly and silently as possible, escaped from the beasts, and reached his father's house in safety. Many a night in his boyhood he spent at the old Bayou, and Patterson's, and Bacon's mills, waiting for his grist to be ground. His educational advantages were very limited, attending only the winter schools of the pioneer days, taught by teachers of very meagre capacity and attainments. The spring and summer seasons were spent in attending to the crops and helping to clear land.

Having passed the early years of his life in this manner, he, at the age of twenty-two years, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin S. Noble, of Greenwood, Johnson Co., and entered into partnership with him in the spring of 1840, which partnership continued for ten years. He was married to Harriet N. Moreland, daughter of the Rev. John R. Moreland, the second pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. They had nine children born to them,—four sons and five daughters. The first four, one son and three daughters, died in infancy and childhood. The others are living, viz.: Dr. William N., of the City Hospital of Indianapolis; Albert W., an attorney of the city; Dr. George W., of Indianapolis; Harriet J.; and Elizabeth.

During the war of 1861-65, Dr. Wishard served two years as a volunteer surgeon, after which he commenced the practice of medicine in the neighborhood where his early years were passed, and where from the first he had a large practice. In October, 1876, he was elected coroner of the county and removed from Southport to Indianapolis, where he has remained ever since. After serving four years as coroner he returned to the practice of medicine, which, however, he had not entirely relinquished. He is now in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and in full vigor for one of his years. He has practiced medicine in Morgan, Johnson, and Marion Counties

longer than any man now living in the county, and still holds a large practice, after forty-four years of service as a physician.

MORRIS HOWLAND.

Mr. Howland, who is the grandson of Elisha Howland, and the son of Powell Howland, was born on the 30th of January, 1823, in Saratoga County, N. Y., where he resided until sixteen years of age, and received such advantages of education as the neighboring schools afforded. His father having determined to leave the Empire State for the unsettled West, his son Morris started on the 25th of September, 1839, with a pair of horses and a wagon for Indianapolis, reaching his destination after a journey of forty-two days. The family on their arrival located in Centre township, where Morris remained four years, after which he engaged in flat-boating at points between Cincinnati and New Orleans. In 1844 he embarked in business near Evansville, Ind., and on abandoning this enterprise made an extensive tour by steamboat and on horseback through many of the States of the Union, with a view to pleasure and an intelligent comprehension of the extent and resources of the country. On returning in 1845, he, on the 22d of January of that year, married Miss Susan Marquis, of Perry township, Marion Co., and settled in the last-named township, where he became a farmer. The children of this marriage are Sarah (Mrs. F. S. Turk) and Mary (Mrs. John Epler). Mrs. Howland died in August, 1852, and he was again married on the 22d of February, 1854, to Miss Jane Gentle, who was of Scotch descent, and a resident of the same township. Their children are Powell, Lida, and Minnie. Mr. Howland has principally engaged in farming and stock dealing, in which he has been signally successful. He has been actively interested in developing the resources of his county and township, and constructed the first gravel road in the county, of which he is still president. He is a member of the Wool-Growers' Association, and of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and actively interested in the subject of horticulture. He was in

politics a Democrat until the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, when a disapproval of the measures adopted by the party induced him to cast his vote with the Republicans. He has been actively interested in the success of his party, and participated in various local campaigns, though not an aspirant for the honors which it confers. Though repeatedly declining official positions of importance, he has held various offices in the township, among which may be mentioned that of justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with Southport Lodge, No. 270, of that order. Mr. Howland is an active member and one of the founders of the Southport Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been successively steward, class-leader, and trustee. His influence and active labor in the cause of temperance have accomplished a salutary work in Perry township, and given it a decided moral strength in the county.

GEORGE TOMLINSON.

John Tomlinson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and having emigrated to America about the middle of the last century settled in Maryland. His son, Joseph Tomlinson, the grandfather of George, was the first settler of Elizabethtown, Va., having laid out the town and named it in honor of his wife, Elizabeth Tomlinson. George Tomlinson was the son of Isaac and Anna Tomlinson (whose maiden name was De Mint). In childhood he removed with his parents to Bourbon County, Ky., from which point, after a residence of a few years, he repaired with the family to Trimble County, in the same State, and a few miles above Madison, Ind., where his father died soon after the close of the war of 1812. In 1821 he became an inmate of the house of his guardian, Rev. Henry Brenton, in Trimble County, Ky., and in 1823 accompanied him to Indiana, when he became a resident of Perry township, Marion Co. He was married on the 2d of August, 1827, to Miss Lucy E. Dawson, and about October of the same year removed to the homestead

on the Madison road, four miles south of the city, where he resided until his death. Mrs. Tomlinson was born April 20, 1811, in Oldham County, Ky., and was the daughter of Daniel and Keziah Dawson, and granddaughter of Josiah Tanner, a captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Her parents both died during her childhood, when a home was found with her grandmother, Martha Tanner, until her marriage. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson continued over a period of fifty-three years, their golden wedding having been celebrated on the 2d of August, 1877. Their children are three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive them. Mr. Tomlinson did not enjoy superior advantages of education, but was a student all his life, and devoted much of his leisure time to reading. He was in politics a Whig, a Republican at the organization of that party, and pronounced in his anti-slavery sentiments. He was strong in his political convictions, an ardent supporter of measures for the conduct of the late war, and willingly promised to protect from want the families of soldiers who enlisted in the cause of the Union. He was in 1832 elected justice of the peace, and held the office for twenty consecutive years. He was a member of the Tippecanoe Club of Marion County, and voted for Gen. Harrison in 1836 and 1840. About 1847, Mr. Tomlinson began a general merchandising business at Southport, Ind., and continued it for twenty years, after which he retired from commercial pursuits and devoted the remainder of his life to farming. His death occurred May 11, 1881, and that of his wife in the same year.

CHAPTER XXV.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

PIKE TOWNSHIP lies in the northwest corner of Marion County, and is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Boone Counties, on the east by Washington township, on the south by Wayne township, and on the west by Hendricks County. The township contains forty-four sections, or twenty-eight



J. Tomlinson

thousand one hundred and sixty acres of land. Its surface is in some parts rolling, in others nearly level, and in some parts rather swampy. The buttonwood ponds were formerly numerous in some localities, but these are unknown to-day, for the industrious farmers have cleared up these places and tile-drained them, so that excellent crops are raised on these lands. The soil of the township is generally of a good quality, and well adapted to farming and stock-raising. It is watered by Eagle Creek, which enters the township on the north line, about two and one-half miles east of the northwest corner, and runs in a southwesterly course until it reaches the Wayne township line, about one and one-quarter miles east of the west line of the township. Fishback Creek enters the township near the northwest corner, and empties into Eagle Creek one-half mile below Trader's Point. The country along this stream is the most broken part of the township, and is called the hilly country of Fishback. The creek derived its name from Freeman Fishback, who was an early settler on the farm now owned by P. Beck. Some of the finest springs of the county are along this stream. Bush's Run, a small stream, heads near the north centre of the township, and empties into Eagle Creek three-quarters of a mile below Trader's Point. Little Eagle Creek, which is somewhat of a noted stream, has its source near the south line of Boone County, and it enters this township about one mile east of the centre of the north line. It runs just east of New Augusta, and empties into Big Eagle near Mount Jackson, in Wayne township. This stream is the second in size in Pike. Crooked Creek enters the township near the northeast corner, and takes a southwesterly direction until just north of Old Augusta, where it bears to the southeast, and leaves the township about one-third of a mile southeast of Old Augusta. Staton's Creek heads a little south of Old Augusta, runs in a southwesterly course, and empties into Little Eagle on or near W. H. Guion's farm. It derived its name from Joseph Staton, who was the first settler in the southeastern part of the township.

Pike, like the other townships of Marion County, was laid out and erected a separate township by order of the county commissioners on the 16th of April,

1822, and on the same date and by the same authority it was joined to Wayne for township purposes (there being but few inhabitants in either), and the two together were deemed a single township, called the township of Pike and Wayne. This continued until May 10, 1824,¹ when the commissioners of Pike separated from Wayne (the inhabitants being sufficiently numerous), and an election was ordered to be held at the house of Alexis Jackson for the choice of a justice of the peace on the 19th of June following, David McCurdy to be inspector of election. At this election there were but seventeen votes cast, and John C. Hume was elected the first justice of the peace by a majority of three votes, Mr. Thomas Burns being his opponent for the judicial honors of the township. J. C. Hume at that time lived in the northern part of the township, in the Harman neighborhood, on the south part of the farm now owned by Samuel Hornaday, and Thomas Burns lived in the southwestern part of the township, on the east side of Eagle Creek, on the farms now owned and occupied by his grandsons, Thomas and Oliver Reveal.

Following is a list of township officers of Pike from its formation to the present time, viz. :

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Abraham Hendricks, June 15, 1822, to June 19, 1824.

Isaac Stephens, June 22, 1822, to February, 1824; removed.

Jeremiah J. Corbaley, May 10, 1824, to June 19, 1824.

(The three preceding served for Pike and Wayne while those two townships were joined as one.)

John C. Hume, Aug. 19, 1824, to May 16, 1827; resigned.

Jacob Sheets, Aug. 27, 1825, to December, 1829; resigned.

Austin Davenport, Aug. 9, 1827, to March 1, 1830; resigned.

Zephaniah Hollingsworth, Feb. 19, 1830, to May 2, 1831; resigned.

William C. Robinson, Feb. 20, 1830, to Feb. 12, 1835.

Jesse Lane, April 9, 1830, to April 9, 1835.

Adam Wright, July 4, 1831, to July 4, 1834; resigned.

¹ From that time until 1834 small parts of the counties of Hamilton, Boone, and Hendricks were included in this township, but in the year last named the matter was brought before the Legislature by the Hon. R. B. Duncan, and the northern and western lines established as they are now. Another change was made by which three sections of land originally belonging to Pike were thrown into Washington township, thus establishing the township lines as they are at present.

Smith Isaac, Oct. 17, 1834, to Oct. 17, 1839.
 Nathaniel Bell, April 18, 1835, to April 15, 1845.
 Riley B. Hogshire, June 9, 1838, to June 9, 1843.
 Daniel Cooper, Dec. 14, 1839, to Dec. 7, 1844.
 Daniel Cooper, Feb. 8, 1845, to Feb. 8, 1850.
 Benjamin Powell, May 6, 1845, to May 6, 1850.
 Nathaniel Bell, May 10, 1845, to July, 1846; removed.
 James Haines, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 15, 1851.
 John C. Hume, April 12, 1850, to April 12, 1855.
 Riley B. Hogshire, May 8, 1850, to March 15, 1851; resigned.
 James Haines, Dec. 22, 1851, to Dec. 15, 1856.
 Fletcher Patterson, April 19, 1853, to April 19, 1857.
 John C. Hume, May 8, 1855, to May 3, 1859.
 Perry W. Cotton, Nov. 3, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1859.
 James Haines, April 20, 1857, to November, 1860; died.
 Abner A. Wakeland, May 7, 1859, to April 22, 1861; resigned.
 Perry W. Cotton, Nov. 7, 1859, to Nov. 1, 1863.
 Joseph Patton, Dec. 6, 1860, to Sept. 22, 1863; resigned.
 John M. Voorhis, April 21, 1863, to Dec. 26, 1865; resigned.
 William R. McCune, Nov. 5, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1867.
 Abraham Artman, April 20, 1865, to May 24, 1867; resigned.
 Joseph F. Trowbridge, April 13, 1867, to Oct. 13, 1879; resigned.
 William R. McCune, Nov. 9, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1871.
 Mahlon B. Pentecost, April 25, 1868, to Nov. 16, 1868; resigned.
 Salathiel F. Pentecost, April 28, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1871; resigned.
 Francis M. Hollingsworth, Oct. 28, 1872, to Oct. 28, 1876.
 John C. Reed, April 9, 1878, to April 9, 1882.
 Francis M. Hollingsworth, July 9, 1878, to April 14, 1880.
 Tiry N. Hardin, Oct. 13, 1879, to June 27, 1882; removed.
 James M. Smith, May 11, 1882, to May 11, 1886.
 Robert Dunn, June 27, 1882, to April 14, 1884.

TRUSTEES.

John H. Wiley, April 11, 1859, to April 11, 1860.
 Elihu Culver, April 11, 1860, to Jan. 13, 1861.
 William P. Long, Jan. 13, 1861, to April 13, 1861.
 James M. Draper, April 13, 1861, to April 17, 1863.
 John H. Wiley, April 17, 1863, to April 13, 1867.
 James H. Kennedy, April 13, 1867, to Oct. 29, 1870.
 Jeremiah Coble, Oct. 29, 1870, to April 10, 1880.
 Jasper N. Guion, April 10, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 Jesse A. Avery, April 14, 1882, for two years.

ASSESSORS.

John B. Harmon, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 5, 1829.
 Jesse Davenport, Jan. 5, 1829, to Jan. 3, 1831.
 Joseph Staton, Jan. 3, 1831, to Jan. 2, 1832.
 William W. Harmon, Jan. 2, 1832, to May 5, 1835.
 Alexander Felton, May 5, 1835, to Jan. 4, 1836.
 Smith Isaac, Jan. 4, 1836, to March 7, 1836.
 Alexander Felton, March 7, 1836, to Jan. 2, 1837.
 William W. Harmon, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1838.
 Smith Isaac, Jan. 1, 1838, to Jan. 7, 1839.
 Alexander Felton, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.

Smith Isaac, Jan. 6, 1840, to Jan. 4, 1841.
 Alexander Felton, Jan. 4, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 Thomas W. Council, Dec. 10, 1852, to Nov. 20, 1854.
 John Bowers, Nov. 20, 1854, to April 7, 1855.
 Abraham Logan, April 7, 1855, to Dec. 4, 1856.
 James M. Draper, Dec. 4, 1856, to Nov. 20, 1858.
 Allen P. Wiley, Nov. 20, 1858, to Nov. 6, 1860.
 John M. Voorhis, Nov. 6, 1860, to Nov. 16, 1862.
 John Souerwine, Nov. 16, 1862, to Nov. 26, 1864.
 Jacob R. Wilson, Nov. 26, 1864, to Oct. 27, 1866.
 Joseph Loftin, Oct. 27, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 Samuel H. Schenck, March 23, 1875, to Oct. 23, 1876.
 Joseph Loftin, Oct. 23, 1876, to April 10, 1880.
 Jacob Souerwine, April 10, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 Jacob H. Heisay, April 14, 1882, to April 14, 1884.

From the best information now to be obtained the first white man who settled in this township was James Harman, who was a native of Pulaski County, Ky., and a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Indiana and first located in Rush County, and in 1820 came to Marion County and settled in the north part of Pike township, on the east side of Eagle Creek, where he lived until the 20th day of November, 1832, when he sold out to Wesley Marklin, and moved to the farm where Richard Carter now lives. He lived there for a few years, and then moved to Boone County, Ind., near Zionsville, where he died. Mr. Harman raised twelve children, some of whom still live in the neighborhood where they passed the years of their youth.

The next settler in the township is supposed to have been David McCurdy, Sr. He was born in Ireland in the year 1777, and at the age of two years he with his mother (then a widow) came to New York, where he lived until 1818. He then came to Indiana and settled near Noblesville, on White River, in Hamilton County, and lived there until 1820 or 1821, when he came to Marion County and settled in Pike township, west of Eagle Creek, on the farm now owned and occupied by James White. Mr. McCurdy owned at one time two thousand five hundred and eighty acres of land along Eagle Creek in this township. In a few years he moved to the southwest part of the township, on the farm which he made his home until his death. He built the first grist-mill in the township, on Eagle Creek, at what is known as the McCurdy

Ford, where the citizens got their corn and wheat ground for a number of years, the flour being bolted by hand. He also owned and ran a small distillery just south of the residence of his son Samuel. Mr. McCurdy was married twice. He had ten children by his first wife and ten by the second, equally divided between the sexes. All lived to maturity, and settled in this section and shared in their father's large estate. Mr. McCurdy was honest in all his dealings, kind and liberal to the poor, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jones' Chapel, and very liberal in its support. He died at the age of eighty-four years, and was buried at Jones' Chapel Cemetery, where a fine monument marks his grave.

Samuel McCurdy, a son of David McCurdy, Sr., was born in Pike township, Jan. 11, 1840, and lives on the old farm and homestead, where his father died. His residence (built by his father) is the first brick house built in the township. Samuel McCurdy is one of the wealthiest men in Pike township; is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns six hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, and has built two miles of gravel road at his own expense. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John B. Harman, born in Virginia, emigrated thence to Kentucky, thence to Bartholomew County, Ind., and in 1821 came with a wife and two children to Pike township, and settled in the north part of the township, west of Eagle Creek, on the farm now owned by Samuel Hornaday. In 1829 he was assessed on the northeast quarter of section 15, township 17, range 2. In 1837 he sold out, and removed to Boone County. His wife was Mary Findley, to whom he was married in 1817, and they became the parents of six sons and two daughters. After his arrival here he traded with the Indians, and was on friendly terms with them while they remained in this region, but afterwards he saw something of their hostility. He had served in the war of 1812, and volunteered for service in the Black Hawk war of 1832, in which he became a captain. At one time, at the close of a very fatiguing march, he, with about thirty-five men who were with him,

was attacked by the savages, and all were killed except himself and one other man, who escaped by leaving their horses and swimming a swollen stream. Capt. Harman died in Boone County in June, 1860.

James Delong was one of the earliest settlers in Pike. He came here in 1822, first settling in the northern part of the township, and in 1823 he bought out Elijah Standridge, on the east side of Eagle Creek, two miles south of Trader's Point. The farm (two hundred and fourteen acres of excellent land) is now owned by Jacob Delong, his second son, who was born on the farm, and has lived on it sixty years, this being the longest continuous residence of any man in the township.

Chesley Ray, Sr., a native of North Carolina, came to Pike township in the winter of 1822-23, and settled with his family (wife and two children) on land now owned by Amos Smith, east of Eagle Creek. Some years afterwards he bought an eighty-acre tract, now land of William Jennings. He was also owner of several other farms at different times. He moved to Illinois, and died there in 1869, in his seventy-first year. He had five children,—three sons and two daughters. His first wife was the second adult person who died in this township, in May, 1826.

Joseph Staton was a Virginian by birth (born in 1796), was married in 1818 to Cidna Tarns, and in 1823 came with his family (wife and three children) to settle in Pike, on Staton's Creek,—their nearest neighbor then being three miles distant. Mr. Staton died at the age of sixty-six years, two months, and fifteen days. He raised four sons and four daughters. His eldest two sons, Reuben and Washington Staton, own the lands on which their father and mother settled sixty years ago.

George Haines, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, moved in his youth to Kentucky, and came to Pike township in October, 1824, settling on the farm afterwards owned by Ira Hollingsworth. After a few years he moved to Missouri. He had seven sons and four daughters, and raised them all. His son George was famed as the largest man in this township, being six feet seven inches high. Another son, Absalom, now approaching his threescore and ten years, has

lived in Marion County almost continuously for nearly sixty years.

Abraham McCorkle was a native of Fleming County, Ky. He came to this township in 1824, and entered one hundred and twenty acres of land on the west side of Eagle Creek, in the western part of the township. On this tract he built a cabin, and in 1825 (October 26th), with his wife and child, commenced housekeeping in the woods of this part of the township. He was one of the original members of Jones' Chapel (Methodist Episcopal Church), and donated the ground for the meeting-house and cemetery.

Hon. Robert B. Duncan came to this township in 1824 (when but a lad), and lived with his brother-in-law, William C. Robinson, and also with his uncle, John Duncan. In 1827 he left, and went to the then village of Indianapolis to educate himself. He lived with James M. Ray, and worked for his board while at school. His subsequent career is too well known to the people of the county to need extended mention here.

David Wilson, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. In 1825 he came to Indiana and settled in this township, on the west side of Eagle Creek, on the land now owned and occupied by Thomas Parker. He owned several other tracts of land in the township. His wife was Annie Railsback, and they raised thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. David Wilson at one time owned a saw-mill and grist-mill, and carried on the milling business quite extensively for a number of years. He died Nov. 30, 1853, and was buried on his farm. His widow is still living, and is eighty years old. She was one of the original members of Ebenezer Christian Church, and is now a faithful Christian, holding her membership in one of the Christian Churches at Indianapolis, where she lives with her children. Her house was the preachers' home while she lived in Pike township.

John C. Hume was born in 1790 in Harrisburg, Pa., whence he removed with his father to the State of New York in 1804. After a time he engaged in the occupation of civil engineer, and as such laid out the plat of the city of Rochester, N. Y. He was

married in 1813 to Martha Rodman, in New York, and in 1815 he removed to Washington County, Ind., where he resided until 1821 or 1822, when he took up his residence in Marion County. He located where the city of Indianapolis now stands, which place at that time contained but a half-dozen log cabins. He was among the first settlers of the county. He served fourteen years as justice of the peace, seven years as probate judge of Marion County, and four years as circuit judge of McLean County, Ill., to which State he removed in 1837. After the expiration of his term of office in Illinois he returned to this township, where he lived uninterruptedly until his death.

Stephen Gullefer, a Virginian by birth, came to Pike township in 1827. In 1829 he was assessed on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 16, range 3. His son, Aaron Gullefer, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1796; emigrated with his father to Ohio; thence to Wayne County, Ind., in 1821; thence moved to Pike township in 1827. He owned lands on Little Eagle Creek, near Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, and elsewhere in the township. The farm he lived on is now owned by Henry Gullefer and Jacob Heine. Aaron Gullefer was married in 1821 to Lydia Hollingsworth. They had three sons and three daughters. Mr. Gullefer died in 1852.

Joseph Loftin, Sr., was a North Carolinian by birth. He emigrated thence to Wayne township, Marion Co., about 1826. In 1830 he moved from Wayne to the northeast part of Pike township, and settled on lands which are now owned by the Loftin family, and the homestead farm occupied by Joseph Loftin's youngest son. He had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Three of the sons became physicians. The eldest, Hon. Sample Loftin, has been treasurer of Marion County. Joseph Loftin, Jr., a native of Wayne township, and now fifty-six years of age, is one of the most prominent men of Pike township. He was township assessor for about fourteen years, trustee for two years, and in 1882 was elected county commissioner. He was engaged in school-teaching for a number of years, and taught the first school at the school-house called Poplar Cot-

tage, a name given to it by him because it was a very low building of poplar logs. Mr. Loftin is active in politics, and bears the reputation of being one of the best-informed men in the county on political matters.

Nicholas Hightshue was born in Germany in 1794, and settled in Maryland in 1805. From there he moved to Perry County, Ohio, and in 1829, with his wife and five children, settled in the northwest corner of Pike township. They raised seven children, two sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living. Nicholas Hightshue served through the war of 1812. He was one of the original members of Ebenezer Christian Church, and served as an elder for many years. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1859.

The Hollingsworth and Klingensmith families were the most numerous of any in Pike township. There were twenty-four Hollingsworths and twenty-two Klingensmiths, voters, on the registry roll at one time in 1865-66. The Hollingsworths were Republicans and the Klingensmiths Democrats. The Hollingsworths were members of the Christian and Methodist Churches, while the Klingensmiths were mostly members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Zephaniah Hollingsworth was born in South Carolina, near Charleston, on the 6th of September, 1787, and was married to Polly Dayley on the 12th of October, 1806. In May, 1807, he, with his wife and son, George D. (who was then only six weeks old), emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio. Polly rode a pack-horse, carrying her babe, and their bedding and wearing apparel, the distance being nearly six hundred miles. They remained in Ohio until May, 1828. They settled in this township, on Little Eagle Creek, near Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, on the land now owned by W. H. Broughard. They reared five children,—three sons and two daughters,—who all lived to maturity. Only two are now alive,—the oldest son, George D. Hollingsworth, and the daughter Jane.

George Hollingsworth, born near Charleston, S. C., in 1801, emigrated at the age of six years, with his father to Ohio, and in 1819 moved thence to Randolph County, Ind., from which place he came to

Pike township. His name appears, with that of Zephaniah Hollingsworth, on the assessment-roll of the township for 1829, but neither of them were then assessed on any real estate. Both paid poll-taxes in the township in that year, and Zephaniah Hollingsworth was assessed on two horses. The lands on which George Hollingsworth settled were located on Little Eagle Creek, and he built a saw-mill on that stream, which was one of the early mills of the township. He died in 1860, having reared a family of ten children, of which the youngest is Sylvanus Hollingsworth, who was born in this township, and now lives on the farm on which he was raised. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the township.

Joseph Klingensmith, Samuel Rodebaugh, and Peter Anthony came to Pike township with their families (each having a wife and four children) in 1829. They were from Western Pennsylvania, and passed down the Ohio River with their families and household goods on a flat-boat to Cincinnati, where they disembarked, sold their boat, and finished their journey to this township by wagons, arriving in the early part of August in the year named. Joseph Klingensmith settled near where New Augusta Station now is, on the land now owned by Simon Klingensmith, his second son. Samuel Rodebaugh settled east and south of the centre of the township, on the land now owned by Joseph Rodebaugh. Peter Anthony settled near the centre of the township, on the farm known as the Daniel Meyers farm. Of this party of early settlers, but two who were then adults are now living,—Esther Klingensmith, who is eighty years old, and lives on the old farm, with her son Simon; Sally, wife of Samuel Rodebaugh, is also one of the survivors, is eighty-one years old, and lives on the old farm with her youngest son, Joseph Rodebaugh.

Simon Rodebaugh, son of Samuel and Sally Rodebaugh, was born in Pennsylvania, and was nine years old when his parents came to this country. He lives in the eastern part of the township, on some of the land his father entered. He owns three hundred and fifteen acres of good land, is a good farmer, and

is somewhat extensively engaged in the business of stock-raising.

Joseph Klingensmith, Jr., was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to this township in 1835, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in the eastern part of the township, and just south of the centre east and west. His oldest son, Oliver, now owns and occupies the land. He is a good farmer, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of drain-tile. He ran the first tile-mill in the township; is treasurer of the Marion County tile-maker organization. He has also been engaged quite extensively in the saw-mill business.

Emanuel Meichal came to Marion County in 1828, and first located in Wayne township. In 1833 he came to Pike, and settled between one and two miles northeast of Old Augusta, on the Michigan road. He is a North Carolinian by birth, is now seventy-four years old, and has lived in this township for half a century, except about two years when he resided in Hamilton County.

Wesley Marklin came to this county from North Carolina in November, 1832, and settled on the north line of Pike township, east of Eagle Creek. His wife was Margaret Green, to whom he was married in 1832. They have raised one son and three daughters, and have lived together as man and wife more than fifty-one years. He is now seventy-four, and his wife sixty-seven years old. He has been a great hunter, and some have called him the Daniel Boone of Pike township.

Thomas Burns was an early settler in Pike. He owned a large farm in the southwestern part of the township, and in connection with Jedediah Read, one of his neighbors, carried on the first tan-yard in this township. He was an enterprising man and a good farmer. The farm on which he lived is now owned and occupied by his grandsons, Thomas and Oliver Reveal. They are energetic and enterprising citizens, and are extensively engaged in farming.

A. B. Smock was a son of Peter Smock, who came to this township in 1826, and bought eighty acres of land near the centre of the township, on what is now the Zionsville and Pike township gravel road. The land is now owned by Newton Pollard. A. B. Smock

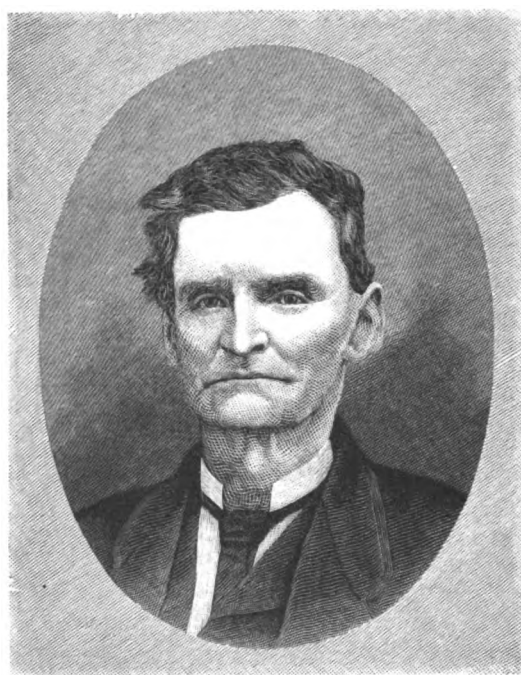
served during the Mexican war in the Fourth Indiana Regiment. He also volunteered in the late war of the Rebellion in Capt. Black's company, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He has at different times been extensively engaged in the saw-mill business, is now a retired farmer, is sixty-three years old, and the only Mexican soldier living in the township.

Thomas B. Jones came from Franklin County, Ind., to Marion County in 1824. He was married to Jane Speer, daughter of Robert Speer, Sr., Jan. 18, 1826, by Jeremiah Corbaley, Esq., of Wayne township, where they then resided. In the spring of 1826 they moved to this township and built a cabin on the west side of Eagle Creek, one-quarter of a mile southwest of where Jones Chapel (Methodist Episcopal Church) now stands. They raised eight children (six daughters and two sons), of which four daughters and the two sons are still living. Aunt Jane Jones, as she is called, is still living, and makes her home with her son, J. T. Jones, west of Clermont. She is in her seventy-ninth year, is a regular attendant at church, and has been for sixty-five years. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Craig Jones was a native of Kentucky. He came to Marion County in 1821 and lived with his brother, John B. Jones, in Wayne township, near old Union Christian Church. He was married to Sally Speer Sept. 30, 1830, and in October following they settled in Pike township, on the east side of Eagle Creek, on the farm now owned by the Davenport heirs. They lived there thirty-two years; then went to Iowa, lived there seven years, came back to Indiana, and settled in Hendricks County. Mr. Jones died July 7, 1880. They had no children of their own, but raised several orphans. Aunt Sally, as she is called, is now living in Clermont, Wayne township. She is now in her seventy-second year, and has been a member of the Christian Church for fifty-six years.

Jonathan Ingo came to this township in 1829 with George Coble, and settled near the site of Old Augusta. The farm was afterwards owned by David Boardman and Thomas Council, and is now owned by Mr. Collins.

Seth Rodebaugh, son of Christopher Rodebaugh,



George W. Aston

was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and was raised by his uncle, Adam Rodebaugh, who came to Ohio in an early day. He was married to Mary Hollingsworth July 9, 1817, and in March, 1818, moved to Randolph County, Ind. In 1825 he, with his wife and four children, came to Marion County, and settled in Pike township, on Little Eagle Creek, on the farm now owned and occupied by Jacob Meyers. Rodebaugh sold to Meyers in 1844 or 1845, and went West. He died during the "Border Ruffian War" in Kansas. His wife and children remained in this township, Mrs. Rodebaugh living with her children, of whom she had eight, six daughters and two sons. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Laycock. She is eighty-five years of age, the oldest person in the township.

Daniel Cooper was born in Virginia in 1793, and moved to Ohio with his father in 1809. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1830 came to Indiana and settled in the northwestern part of Pike township, on Fishback Creek. He served as justice of the peace for several years, and was a school teacher of some prominence in the early day of the township. The farm of Daniel Cooper is now owned by Elijah Cooper.

Samuel Cooper, of Perry County, Ohio, a carpenter by trade, came to this township in 1830, and entered eighty acres of land in the northwest corner of the township on the Lafayette road. Fishback Creek runs through the land he entered. In 1831 he, with his wife (Elizabeth Moore, to whom he was married in December, 1827) and two children, moved to his land, where a cabin was soon erected, and they were at home in the woods. They raised eleven children who lived to maturity, seven sons and four daughters. Aunt Betsey, as she is called, still lives, at seventy-five years of age, on the farm they entered. Mr. Cooper died April 1, 1864.

John Moore, a son of John Moore, Sr., was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 9, 1816, and came to Indiana in 1832. He settled in Pike township, on the farm now owned and occupied by Pluman Reck. Mr. Moore now resides in the southwestern part of the township, on the west side of Eagle Creek. He owns a farm of over three hundred acres, which he has acquired by his own industry and economy. He

is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has served as inspector of elections for thirty-five or forty years, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Clermont.

Enoch Reade was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1814, and in 1828, with his father's family, came to Hendricks County, near Plainfield, where he lived until 1831. In August of that year they came to Marion County, and settled in Pike township, where Marion Wiley now lives. He was married to Ruth Hume, daughter of J. C. Hume, Oct. 16, 1834, and in 1837 moved to Illinois with a number of other early settlers of this township. He remained in Illinois five years, then returned to this township, and settled on the farm where A. P. Wiley now resides. He raised five children, who are still living. Mr. Reade is now and has been for a number of years living on the Lafayette road.

Alexander Felton came to Pike township Sept. 2, 1832, and settled on the farm now owned by Leander Felton. He taught school the following winter in a house owned by Zephaniah Hollingsworth, in his own yard, used for loom-house, etc. For many years afterwards, during the winter, he taught in different places, working on the farm in summer. He was an advocate of temperance and freedom for all races and color, standing up for the anti-slavery cause when it cost something to do so. He did not, however, live to see the liberation of the slaves. He died Sept. 2, 1854. His widow died Feb. 17, 1883, at eighty years of age, having lived fifty-one years on the old homestead.

John Bowers was a son of David Bowers, Sr., born in Dearborn County, Ind., Aug. 28, 1818. He came to this township in 1833, and settled on land, now the G. W. Aston farm, on the Michigan road. John Bowers was married to Elizabeth Gullefer Oct. 27, 1844. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters,—who are all living in this vicinity on good farms, to which they were assisted by the liberality of their parents.

Mr. Bowers was one of the early school-teachers of this township when the qualifications required of a teacher were a knowledge of spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering to the single rule of three,

but his qualifications exceeded those of the ordinary teacher, for he was master of the arithmetic that was then used in the schools. Mr. Bowers owns and occupies the land entered by Allen Harbert and William Groves in the southeast centre of the township,—one hundred and eighty acres of good land. He is a model farmer and stock-raiser; is an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, in which he has held several positions, having acted as class-leader the most of the time for the last forty years.

John Miller, son of William Miller, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1801, and was married to Cynthia Wilson, Feb. 23, 1828. He came to Indiana in September, 1833, and settled in this township, half a mile northwest of where the village of Trader's Point now stands. He is the only man in this township living on the land which he entered from government. He and his wife have lived together fifty-five years and raised six children. Mr. Miller is eighty-three years of age, and the oldest man in the township. His wife is seventy-two years old. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Christian Church nearly sixty-eight years, and his wife fifty-eight years in the same church with her husband.

Isaac N. Cotton (a son of John Cotton, who came to this township in May, 1838) was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1830. He now owns and lives on the farm of his father. He is an excellent farmer, raises fine-wool sheep, is quite extensively engaged in raising bees, and is the president of the Indiana State Bee-Keepers' Association. He is also a member of the Swine-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association of the State of Indiana. He attended the Marion County Seminary from 1849 to 1851, crossed the plains with an ox-team in 1852, and remained in California two years. After his return to this county he engaged in school-teaching in the winter season and farming in the summer. He was at one time township clerk; was revenue assessor for the three north townships of Marion County; represented the county in the State Legislature in 1859, and was elected again in 1880.

William P. Long was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, whence he came with his father, Daniel

Long, to Indiana in February, 1832, and settled in Rush County. In February, 1848, he was married to Sarah D. Rees, and on April 1, in the same year, came to Pike, and settled in the southwest corner of the township, on the farm entered by James Sandusky. He is one of the elders of the Christian Church at Clermont, is a good farmer and citizen, and takes a great interest in the educational interests of the township. He has been inspector of elections at different times, and was captain of a company of the Indiana Legion during the war of the Rebellion.

John W. Riley was born in Maryland in 1830, and in 1835 came to Marion County, Ind., with his father, Samuel J. Riley, and settled on Fall Creek. From there he moved with his parents to Perry township in 1836, and settled in the western part of the township, on the east side of White River. In the war of the Rebellion he served two years as first lieutenant in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and in the battle of Sulphur Trestle, Ala., he (with a detachment of one hundred and eighty-five men) was taken prisoner. He was commissioned captain by Governor Morton in the Indiana Legion. After the war Captain Riley returned to his farm in Perry township and remained there until 1869, when he moved to Pike township and bought a farm on the Michigan road, one and a half miles north of Old Augusta. He now owns over four hundred acres of good land, is a prosperous farmer, and somewhat engaged in raising graded short-horn cattle. He was a charter member of Hosbrook Lodge, F. and A. M., and served as Worshipful Master eight years.

The first road that was surveyed and cut out through this township was the Lafayette road. It was surveyed and cut out in 1831 and 1832 from Indianapolis to Lafayette. The next was the Michigan road from Indianapolis to Michigan City; this was surveyed by George L. Conard in 1832. Some of the citizens are still living who helped cut out these roads. The Lafayette road runs in a northwesterly direction through the township, and in some places passed through the swampiest land in the township. In such places it was "corduroyed," and in open, wet winters or in the spring this road was

impassable for teams and wagons, and in those days it was a great undertaking to go to Indianapolis, a distance of ten or twelve miles, and often required two days to make the round trip to mill or market with a small load. In 1859 to 1862 the Lafayette road was graded and graveled by Aaron McCray, Isaac Meyers, John Bowers, and Manning Voorhes, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars per mile; in these four years twelve miles of this road was graveled, and it was made one of the best thoroughfares of the county. Since that time the Michigan road, the Zionsville, and other roads in this township have been graveled, and there are now about thirty-five miles of gravel roads in the township, fully half of which are free roads. Quite an improvement has been made in the other roads of the township, all the wet and low places being graded and graveled. In the summer of 1877 the first iron bridge was built in this township across Big Eagle Creek, on the Lafayette road at Trader's Point, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars.

The first grist-mill of the township was built by David McCurdy on Big Eagle Creek, at the McCurdy ford. The next mill of the kind in Pike township was built by John Trester on Crooked Creek, nearly one-half mile southeast of Old Augusta, on the farm now owned by Byron K. Elliott. Lewis Mitchell built the third grist-mill in 1832, about one mile south of the site of the village of Trader's Point. The first saw-mill was built by Henry Groves on Little Eagle Creek, on the farm known as the Cropper farm.

Harrison Button built the next saw-mill on Fish-back Creek, on the farm he now owns and occupies. Other saw-mills were built in this township by Stephen Gullefer, George Hollingsworth, James McCurdy, and others. These were all propelled by water-power. The first steam saw-mill was built by Marchant Rodebaugh on the Zionsville road, on the northeast corner of the farm now owned by Ezra Meyers. Rodebaugh sold out to Jacob Souerwine. The first distillery in the township was built by David McCurdy, Sr., just south of the house that Samuel McCurdy now lives in. This was built about 1827. The second distillery was built by Joseph Klingensmith, near the house now

owned and occupied by Simon Klingensmith. The third distillery in the township was built by Richard Miller and — Gay, and was sometimes called "Sodom." This was on the bank of Eagle Creek, just below the McCurdy ford. All of these mills and distilleries are matters of the past in the history of Pike township.

The first post-office in this township was named Piketon, and located at Adam Wright's house, on the farm now owned and occupied by Zachariah Bush, on the Lafayette road. The mail was carried on horse-back from Indianapolis to Lafayette. The mail contractor was a man named Bentley, and his son Joseph carried the mail for a number of years on this route. The second postmaster in this part of the township was Christopher Hines, under whom the office was removed to the farm now occupied by F. M. Hollingsworth. Piketon post-office was continued and kept at Mr. Hines' until 1853, when an office was established on the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad at Augusta Station (now New Augusta), and the Pike-ton office and also the office at Old Augusta were discontinued. Mr. Rudicil was the first postmaster at Augusta Station. The present postmaster there is Dr. E. Purdy.

Villages.—The oldest village in Pike township is Old Augusta, situated in the eastern part, near the Washington township line. The first settlements in its vicinity were made by George Coble, Sr., and Jonathan Ingo. George Coble was a native of North Carolina, who came to this township in 1829. He entered and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land one-quarter of a mile east of where New Augusta now is, and lived there until his death, which occurred a few years ago. He was a zealous member of the Lutheran Church for many years, and was respected by all his neighbors. He raised a family of five children, of whom Jeremiah Coble, the youngest, was born in this township, and now owns the farm on which his father settled. He has served eight years and six months as trustee of the township, and in that position gave satisfaction not only to his own party, but to his political opponents. He was a charter member of Hosbrook Lodge, F. and

A. M.; has served as its secretary for ten years, and was re-elected at its last stated communication. He also holds the same position in the Knights of Honor at New Augusta. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Old Augusta was laid out in 1832 by David G. Boardman and James Fee; and Riley B. Hogshire built and owned the first dry-goods and grocery-store that was opened in the place after the town was surveyed. The store was on Washington and Walnut Streets, and is now owned and occupied by John Darling as a residence. The next who engaged in the merchandising business in the place was a Mr. McCalley, who, in connection with his store, was licensed to sell whiskey, this being the first licensed place in the town. It was on the west side of the street, where Joseph Martin's blacksmith-shop now stands. The next store was opened by James Evans, one square south of where Joseph Johnson's store now stands. Mr. Evans continued in the business for a number of years, then went to Noblesville, and was engaged in merchandising there until a few years ago, when he was elected to Congress. Riley Hogshire, Sr., again purchased a large stock of goods, and carried on the business very successfully for a number of years, then sold out to his son, Samuel H. Hogshire, who was also successful in business. There have been quite a number since that time engaged in selling goods at Old Augusta. At the present time there are four stores in the place, the proprietors being Joseph Johnson, Arthur Wakelin, Leander Cox, and B. F. Berry.

The first blacksmith-shop in Old Augusta was opened by Elias Fee, on the east side of the street, near the centre of the village. He sold out to Thomas Council, who carried on the business, in connection with that of wagon-making, for a number of years.

The first physician in the village was Dr. James M. Blades; the next, Dr. Woodyard. Sample Loftin (ex-county treasurer) practiced medicine here for sixteen or seventeen years. George Dusan was a resident physician here for a number of years, and lived where Mr. Stucker now resides. Dr. Almond Loftin practiced medicine here for ten or fifteen years.

Dr. E. Purdy was located here in practice at one time, and is now at New Augusta. The last physician of this village was Dr. Sanford Hornaday, who was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. Dr. Hornaday moved West in the early part of 1883, and settled in Winfield, Kansas.

The first church built here was by the Methodists. The second was built in 1845 or 1846 by the Christian congregation. The first school here was taught in 1832 by a Kentuckian named Lynch, in a cabin just north of the town, on the north side of Crooked Creek, owned by a man named Lakin. The next school taught in this vicinity was by David G. Boardman, in a cabin on the land belonging to Elias Fee.

At that time the cabin stood about one-quarter of a mile southwest of the village, where the orchard is on the Adam Rodebaugh farm. Old Augusta is now a place of little importance, having been eclipsed by the newer town of Hosbrook, which enjoys the advantage of railway communication.

The village of Hosbrook (otherwise known as New Augusta) is on the old Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, ten miles northwest of Indianapolis. It was laid out in 1852 by William Hornaday, who was administrator of the estate of Christopher Hornaday, deceased, on which estate the town was laid out. The railway-station and post-office established at that place bore the name of Augusta Station. The first postmaster was Ephraim Rudacil, who was succeeded by Joseph Klingensmith. The office remained in the Klingensmith family the most of the time until 1882, when Dr. Ephraim Purdy was appointed and is still the postmaster. The name of the office was changed in 1878 to New Augusta. The first store at this place was owned by Thomas Council & Son. Soon after Council's store was opened, Ephraim Rudacil and Jacob and Simon Klingensmith built a large store and warehouse, and did a large business in selling goods and buying and shipping grain. Rudacil sold out to Joseph Klingensmith, Sr., after which the firm continued in the grain and merchandising business for a number of years and then sold out. The business afterwards

passed into the hands of Reuben Klingensmith, who dropped the grain business but continued the store trade until 1879, when he closed out his stock of goods at private sale and retired to his farm. The two stores of the village are now carried on by George Avery, Robert Avery, and Marshall Hollingsworth. There is also a drug-store, owned by Nelson Klingensmith.

Dr. Ephraim Purdy was the first resident physician and surgeon of the town, and he is still here in practice. Dr. W. B. McDonald, who is also in practice here, is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College. He served three and a half years at the City Hospital in Indianapolis, the last two years as superintendent. He located at New Augusta in 1877. Dr. George Coble, who graduated at the Indiana Medical College in 1882, is located at New Augusta and associated with Dr. McDonald.

In 1872, Henry and William Pollard built a large flouring-mill at this place, and afterwards added a saw-mill to the establishment. The flour-mill and two saw-mills are now owned by William H. Neidlinger. Besides what has already been mentioned, the village contains three churches (Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran, and Christian), several mechanic shops and trades, three lodges of secret benevolent societies, and about two hundred inhabitants.

Hosbrook Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M., was organized June 7, 1873, with the following-named officers: John W. Riley, W. M.; Joseph F. Trowbridge, S. W.; F. M. Hollingsworth, J. W.; Stephen Gullefer, Treas.; Jeremiah Coble, Sec.; Jesse Dun, S. D.; Joseph Loftin, J. D.; John S. McClain, Tiler. The lodge owns property valued at one thousand dollars.

Augusta Lodge, No. 511, I. O. O. F., at New Augusta, was organized Nov. 18, 1875, by Grand Sec. B. F. Foster, with T. J. Dawson, D. R. Walker, Henry M. Hessong, G. W. Bass, Peter Smith, W. H. Neidlinger, Jasper N. Guion, Allen Avery, Jonathan A. Guion, Henry Lowman, R. S. Hollingsworth, Perry Hanes, and C. H. Felton as charter members. The first officers were T. J. Dawson, N. G.; William H. Neidlinger, V. G.; D. R. Walker, Per. Sec.; J.

A. Guion, Rec. Sec.; G. W. Bass, Treas. The present officers are Wyatt Farrington, N. G.; A. V. Lewis, V. G.; G. N. Gullefer, Rec. Sec.; W. H. Neidlinger, Per. Sec.; Perry Haines, Treas.

Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 176, at New Augusta, was chartered Oct. 20, 1875, with Ephraim Miller, Jacob Miller, William Meyers, I. S. McClain, B. F. Abrams, John Coble, Volney Kenney, Samuel Coble, J. M. Neidlinger, D. C. Kindrey, W. H. Neidlinger, and J. N. Harden as charter members. Its first officers were J. N. Harden, D.; William Meyers, V. D.; J. McClain, P. D.; B. F. Abrams, A. D.; W. H. Neidlinger, R.; E. Miller, F. R.; John Coble, Treas.; Volney Kenney, G.; D. C. Kindrey, G.; Samuel Coble, Chap. Its present officers are Jeremiah Coble, D.; S. Klingensmith, V. D.; B. F. Abrams, A. D.; W. D. McDonald, R.; W. H. Neidlinger, F. R.; Henry Dobson, Treas.; F. M. Mathes, P. D.; James Nelson, I. G.; Samuel Coble, O. G.; John Hessong, Chap. The present total membership is twenty-six. The lodge owns property worth six hundred dollars.

The village of Trader's Point was laid out by John Jennings and Josiah Coughran in 1864. They erected a flour-mill, with four run of burrs,—three for wheat and one for corn. It was at first a water-mill, with a raceway nearly three-quarters of a mile long, and cost, with water privilege, machinery, and construction, about thirty thousand dollars. The mill was run to its full capacity for several years as a grist- and merchant-mill. In 1868 or 1869, Mr. Jennings sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. Coughran, who continued to run the mill until the panic of 1873, when Mr. John Irick bought the mill at assignees' sale, and afterwards sold it to James Skillen, of Indianapolis, who ran the mill for a few years, after which it fell back to the Irick estate, and in 1881 John Jennings again became the owner. He remodeled it, put it in good repair, and sold it to Mr. Coffin, of Indianapolis, who sold it in the fall of 1883 to a Mr. Jennings, of Kokomo, who is preparing to put it again operation.

The first store in Trader's Point was opened by Clark Jennings, who did a good business. He was

followed by John Ray, who sold out to Lewis Wiley, Wiley to Harry Morris, he to James Kirlin (one of the oldest merchants in this county), and Kirlin to J. B. Gossett, who did a good business for a number of years, and finally sold out and went to Kansas.

The second store building was erected by John Jennings, Chesley Ray, and the Rural Lodge, I. O. O. F., in 1873. This store did a prosperous business, and in 1874, Ray bought Jennings' interest in the store, and now carries on the business. He is also the postmaster of Trader's Point.

The first blacksmith at Trader's Point was Presley Jennings. Lewis Gass is now running the shop started by Jennings. Another shop is carried on by James Wells. A cooper-shop was started here by Alfred Parker, who followed the business for a number of years.

The first physician to locate here was a young man from Ohio named Howard. The present physician is Dr. Lewis O. Carson, who came in May, 1877. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, is also a graduate of the Medical College of Indiana, and of the medical department of Butler University. He has a lucrative practice, and is a successful physician and surgeon.

Rural Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F., of Trader's Point, was instituted on the 22d of May, 1873, with Christian Lang, James Troutman, W. R. Clinton, Nelson Starkey, A. B. Smock, A. D. Huls, John R. Wilson, Lewis Parker, John Caldwell, Enoch Reade, John H. Reade, James A. Davenport, G. W. Howard, J. F. Hickey, Isaiah Voris, and A. B. Conarroe as charter members. The first regular meeting was held at their hall on the 10th of June, 1873, at which time officers were installed as follows: Christopher Long, N. G.; W. R. Clinton, V. G.; J. F. Hickey, Sec.; G. W. Howard, Per. Sec.; A. B. Conarroe, Treas. The hall is twenty-one by fifty feet in size, valued at one thousand dollars. The lodge has now eleven members and the following-named officers: John Caldwell, N. G.; A. S. Huls, V. G.; A. D. Huls, Sec.; Harrison Hollingsworth, Treas.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meetings of the citizens in the northwestern

part of the township for worship were at the residences of J. C. Hume and Orlos Babcock. Mr. Hume then lived on the south end of the farm now owned by Samuel Hornaday. The meetings were conducted generally by a Rev. Bramble, who was a local Methodist preacher. In 1828, Abraham Busenbarick donated one acre of land at the southeast corner of his farm (opposite the residence of David Delong) on which to build a school- and meeting-house. It was built and named Pleasant Hill, and the charge was then added to the Danville Circuit, and Joseph Tarkington was the first circuit preacher who preached in this township. The original members of this pioneer church were John C. Hume, Patty Hume, Mrs. Rodman (mother of Judge Rodman), John and Mary Rodman, James Brazilton and wife, Orlos Babcock, and Jemima Babcock. The Rev. Bramble continued to preach for this church for some years, in connection with the preachers of the circuit. Joseph Tarkington remained with the church for two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. Farmer, who remained for the years 1830–31. The Rev. Charles Bonner was on this circuit for the year 1832, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Bonner for 1833. The Rev. Asa Beck was assigned to this circuit for the years 1834–35. He was succeeded by Isaac Welsh and John Edwards for the year 1836. Hezekiah Smith was assigned to this circuit in 1837, and remained in 1838. He was followed by Enoch Wood and Wesley Dorsey, 1839–40; Miles Hufacre and James L. Belot, 1841–42; Daniel F. Straight and Jacob Meyers, 1843–44; Robert Calvert, 1845–46. This is as far as the names of the preachers have been ascertained.

The congregation continued to meet at the old building until 1853, when they built a new meeting-house on the farm of Silas White, Sr., just south of his residence, on the west bank of Eagle Creek, and called it Pleasant Hill Church. The first Sunday-school was held in this part of the township in 1830, at the residence of James Duncan, on the Lafayette road (where Nelson McCurdy now lives), a quarter of a mile north of Trader's Point. The school was conducted by James M. Ray, of Indianapolis. The first Sunday-school was organized in the old Pleasant Hill

school- and meeting-house, and John Alford, Sr., was superintendent for a number of years.

The Pleasant Hill Church is still an organization, but meets at Brooks' Methodist Episcopal Chapel at Trader's Point, the old Pleasant Hill Church having been replaced by a new church at the Point, built in 1873, for the better accommodation of its members. The history of this church was given by Silas White, Sr., who came to this township in 1828, on the 26th of November. He is now seventy-nine years of age, and has been a regular attendant at church for fifty-two years.

Jones Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meeting of this organization was held at Thomas B. Jones' house in 1828, and conducted by Joseph Tarkington, who was then on this circuit. The names of the members in the first organization were Thomas B. Jones, Jane Jones, Polly Jones, John Jones, Mary Jones, James M. Jones, Jemima Jones, Sarah Jones, A. B. McCorkle, Nancy McCorkle, David McCurdy, Mary A. McCurdy, Stacy Starkey, Margaret Starkey, Margaret Wilson, Susan Plummer, William Davis, Jane Davis, Richard Douty, Alexis Jackson, Mary Jackson, Benjamin Morning, Margaret Morning, Charles Tomlinson, Edna Tomlinson, Mary Tomlinson, Nancy Davis, Sarah Parish, Margaret McCall, Elizabeth Coughran.

The preachers to the Jones Chapel congregation were those of the circuit and some local preachers, and are named, as nearly as they can be ascertained, in the history of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, to which reference may be had. The church was built on a tract of two acres, donated by Abraham McCorkle for that purpose and for a burial-ground. The first person interred in that ground was Jemima Jones.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized by holding meetings at Robert Ramsey's (where James C. Meyers now lives), and at Abram Wells' residence (where Leander Felton now lives). The original members were Robert Ramsey, Jane Ramsey, Abram Wells, Nancy Wells, Samuel Ewing, Sarah Ewing, Fanny Felton, Nancy Felton, Stephen Gullefer, and Betsey Gullefer. The first preacher who preached for this class was the Rev. Bramble. All

the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this township were in the Danville Circuit, and all had the same circuit riders. The list of preachers is given in the history of Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1832, Aaron Gullefer donated land for a meeting-house, and Zephaniah Hollingsworth gave land for cemetery purposes. Matilda Starkey was the first person buried in this ground, in June, 1832. Stephen Gullefer, Sr., was the second person buried here, in July, 1832. The first sermon preached in the meeting-house was at the funeral of Stephen Gullefer, Sr., by the Rev. John Klinger. Soon after the completion of the church a Sunday-school was organized, and is still one of the best organizations in the township. Stephen Gullefer is the present superintendent. In 1832 the Washingtonian Temperance Society was organized here, with Samuel Frazier, Leonard West, Samuel Ewing, and others as leaders of the organization.

This organization was maintained for several years, when the Sons of Temperance was organized, with Samuel Frazier as leader of this organization, which was kept up for several years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Old Augusta was organized in 1833 by Rev. Thomas Brown, who was on the circuit at that time, but meetings had been held prior to that in the cabins of James Fee, Elias Fee, and Michael Mitchell. The first preachers who met with the early settlers here were Bramble and White. When the meeting-house was built the Rev. Thomas Brown preached the dedicatory sermon. The first members in the church were James Fee, Nellie Fee, Elias Fee, Mary Fee, Samuel Fee, Simon Boardman, Margaret Boardman, Thomas Bonner and wife, Esther Bowers, James Hubbard (who is still living in Washington township at the age of ninety-nine years), Nancy Hubbard. A. G. Boardman and John Bowers became members soon after the church was organized. The same preachers were employed here that preached at Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. There was a Sunday-school soon afterwards organized, with Samuel Fee as superintendent, and an attendance of twenty scholars. Mr. Fee was succeeded as superintendent by A. G. Boardman in 1837. He continued in that

capacity while the church and school remained at Old Augusta, which was till about 1871, when, for the better convenience of members, a new house was built at New Augusta, and the organization was transferred to that place.

North Liberty Christian Church was organized in May, 1841, by the Rev. Thomas Lockhart, who is now in his eighty-ninth year and is still preaching. The officers of the church were Samuel Frazier and Leonard West, elders, and James Haines and Isom Lawrence, deacons. The original members of the church were Asa Hollingsworth, Susannah Hollingsworth, Ira Hollingsworth, Deborah Hollingsworth, Jonathan Hollingsworth, Kuhn Hollingsworth, Daniel Hollingsworth, Emily Hollingsworth, Samuel Frazier, Martha Frazier, James Haines, Mary Haines, Allison Pollard, Mary Pollard, Thomas Turley, Mary A. Turley, John Fox and wife, William Draper and wife, Mary Draper, Mrs. Avery, wife of Andrew Avery, Constantine Evans and wife, Leonard West, Anna West, Harrison Denny, George L. Sanders and wife, Martha Finney, Amanda Jones, William Starkey, Nancy Starkey, Rebecca Kemple, Elizabeth Hawkins. These are the names as far as can be had from memory of the first organization. Daniel Hollingsworth and wife, Thomas Turley and wife, Samuel Frazier, Rebecca Cropper, and Deborah Hollingsworth, who were original members of this church, are still living.

The formation of this church (which was one of the strongest Christian Churches in Central Indiana) was the result of a protracted meeting which was held in May, 1841, at Bell's school-house at night, and in the woods by day for eighteen days. The meeting was held by Thomas Lockhart, assisted by Jefferson Matlock, both of Hendricks County. Lockhart continued to preach for this church for thirty or thirty-five years. Other preachers were L. H. Jamison, B. K. Smith, Asa Hollingsworth, Samuel Frazier, Elijah Goodwin, George Snoddy, John O. Kane, James M. Mathis, the Rev. Chalen, W. B. Hopkins, Thomas Conley, Joseph Sadler, John Brown, Matthew Council, John Hadley, W. R. Jewell, J. B. New, Nathan Hornaday, George Smith, Robert Edmanson, W. R. Couch, Irwin Brewer, Rev. Becknal, S. K. Houshour,

John Barnhill, Aaron Walker, and others whose names do not appear on the church record.

For a number of years a good Sunday-school was taught at this place, with Leonard West as superintendent; but many of the members of the church have died, others have moved away, and there has been no church organization here for seven years. The house has been abandoned except for funeral occasions. Leonard West donated one acre of land for church purposes, and James Haines donated an acre for a burial-ground.

Ebenezer Christian Church (so named by the Rev. Alexander Miller) was organized in 1834 by the Rev. Jesse Frazier, with Sally Jones, Annie Wilson, Daniel Barnhill, Elizabeth Barnhill, Lewis Mitchell, Chesley Ray, Jane Ray, Nicholas Hightshue, Alexander Miller, and Mary Miller as original members. Its first elders were Alexander Miller and Chesley Ray. The Rev. Jesse Frazier continued to preach to this church for a number of years. The first meetings were held alternately at the residences of Lewis Mitchell and Alexander Miller, and in the spring of 1834 they built the first Christian Church of this township, Annie Wilson donating the ground. Her husband furnished the lumber and helped to build the church. It is still an organization, with a membership of one hundred and fifty. The same preachers who preached in North Liberty Christian Church preached also for the Ebenezer Church except "blind Billy Wilson," who preached for this church many years ago. The present officers of the church are Thomas T. Glidenell and James G. Dickerson, elders; James A. Snyder and John Black, deacons; F. M. Hollingsworth, clerk; and James A. Snyder, treasurer. A Sunday-school was organized many years ago in connection with this church, with John Miller as its first superintendent. Its last superintendent was Marshall S. Glidenell, who held the office at the suspension of the school about three years ago.

Old Augusta Christian Church was organized in 1846, with Joseph Loftin, Sr., Mary Loftin, T. W. Council, Hester J. Council, B. F. Berry and wife, Simeon Head, Malinda Head, John Sheets, Mary Sheets, John Moss, Peter Daubenspeck, Alexander

West, Temperance West, Thomas Reveal and wife as members. Council, Moss, and Reveal were chosen elders. This church was prosperous for a number of years, and was ministered to by most of the same preachers who served North Liberty and Ebenezer Churches. By reason of the emigration of some of the leading members of this church and the death of others, it ceased to be an organization for a number of years; but in the last few years, through the earnest efforts of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stucker and some others, it has been revived, with Mr. Stucker as elder, and it now has regular service every Sunday and also a good Sunday-school.

The Christian Chapel at New Augusta was built in 1872 by subscription at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the church was organized by the Rev. W. R. Jewell, with William Pollard and Henry Dobson as elders, Hardress Avery and B. F. Abrams as deacons, and Milo Johnson clerk. The members were Allison Pollard, Mary Pollard, Eliza Guthrie, Alice Souerwine, Henry Pollard, Ann Pollard, Henry Dobson, Sarah Dobson, Rachel Pollard, Hardress Avery, Nancy Avery, B. F. Abrams, Caroline Abrams, Allen Avery, E. A. Avery, Henry Pollard, Candace Pollard, Mary A. Broughard, Sarah A. Pollard, James Holley, Harriet Holley, Rachel Cropper, Sarah Cropper, and Anna Crull. The Rev. Mr. Jewell continued to preach for the church for one year, and was followed by J. M. Canfield, who preached one year, Robert Edmonson one year, then Jewell one year again, L. H. Jamison one year, R. T. Brown one year, W. R. Couch one year, H. R. Pritchard one year, Walter S. Tingley one year, then a vacancy for two or three years. The Rev. Mr. Gilchrist is now preaching for the congregation. The church numbers about one hundred. It has had a good Sunday-school since the organization of the church, with some one of its most prominent members as superintendent. The present superintendent is William Pollard.

Prospect Presbyterian Church was organized about 1835, at Burns' school-house, by the families of Thomas Burns, Thomas McMannis, James Moore, James Duncan, John Duncan, Joseph Patten, and some others. In a few years after the organization

they built a house for worship on the northwest corner of James Duncan's land (where the Rural Academy now stands), and the first preacher who occupied the pulpit there was the Rev. Stewart, who continued to preach for this church for a number of years. After him the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (the noted Brooklyn divine) preached here, and he was followed by the Rev. Reed, who preached for the church for a number of years, and the Rev. Long, who was the last minister of this church. As some of its leading members had moved to the West, and others had died, the house was sold for a school-house, and is now known as Rural Academy.

Hopewell Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized at the residence of John Klingensmith, in 1836, by the Rev. Abraham Reck. The members of the organization were John Klingensmith, Susan Klingensmith, Peter Anthony, Hannah Anthony, George Coble, Sarah Coble, Jacob Klingensmith, Joseph Klingensmith, Esther Klingensmith, George Klingensmith, Cecilia Klingensmith, Michael Kepple, Polly Kepple, Jacob Souerwine, Elizabeth Souerwine, Isaac Meyers, and Catharine Meyers. They continued to meet at Klingensmith's residence until 1840, when a house of worship was built on Klingensmith's land, of which he donated one acre for that and cemetery purposes. This house was never entirely finished, but was used to hold meetings in until 1855, when the old house was sold and the congregation then met at centre school-house (where Newton Pollard's residence now stands). They met here until 1859, when a new house of worship was built at Augusta Station, Joseph Klingensmith donating the land for church purposes. This house was used until the congregation was too large for it, and a new brick meeting-house was built at a cost of five thousand dollars. It is one of the finest church edifices in the county outside the city of Indianapolis. In the spring of 1880 the new house was opened for worship, and the Rev. A. V. Hurse, of Rochester, Ind., preached the dedicatory sermon. This church has always been prosperous, and now has a membership of about one hundred communicants. It has had preaching regularly since its organization. Its first preacher was Abraham Reck, who was followed by Ephraim Rudacil,

Samuel Good, John Livingood, Eusatius Hinkle, Philo Ground, Ephraim Wisner, M. J. Sterewalt, Jacob Wisner, W. C. L. Lower, John Hursh, and J. C. Barb; these preachers preached from two to six years each. Since the organization of this church it has maintained a good Sunday-school, for a number of years some one of its leading members acting as superintendent. Its present superintendent is Elias Klingensmith.

Schools.—The first schools of this township were taught in the cabins of the early settlers, and some of the scholars had to walk several miles to attend school. The first school of the township was taught by George L. Conard, in a cabin on David McCurdy's land, on the west bank of Eagle Creek, near where James McCurdy's saw-mill was built, on the farm now owned by James White. The second school was taught in a cabin on the land of Capt. John B. Harman. The next school in this part of the township was in Pleasant Hill school and meeting-house, on the southeast corner of the Busenbarick land. The next school was in the southeast part of the township, in the Staton neighborhood, in a cabin on the land now owned by Thomas Ramsey, where James C. Meyers lives, on the Lafayette road. This school was taught by Hugh Wells. The next school was taught by Oliver Shirliff, in a cabin where Jones Chapel now stands, on the land then owned by Abraham McCorkle. Then the Burns school-house was built, on the east side of the creek, in 1830 or 1831.

When the township was sufficiently settled several school-houses were built, with better accommodations for the scholars than the cabins had afforded. They were about sixteen by twenty feet in size, and high enough for the large scholars to stand upright. The doors were hung outside; holes were cut in the walls and greased paper pasted over them, and they were called windows. The furniture consisted of split poles with legs in them for the scholars to occupy, and they were called seats. The requirements of a Hoosier schoolmaster was to be able to teach spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering to the single rule of three. They were paid very small wages for their work, usually receiving six to ten dollars per

month and board themselves, but the teacher was always a welcome visitor at the homes of the patrons of the schools, and generally boarded among the scholars.

The teachers in the days of the log school-houses were George L. Conard, Oliver Shirliff, Claiborne Lewis, Daniel Cooper, William Martin, Hugh Wells, William Harbert, Alexander Felton, Richard Miller, David Boardman, James T. Morgan, David Moss (now Gen. Moss, of Noblesville), Daniel Griffin, and others whose names are yet familiar to some of the older inhabitants of this township. In 1843 a new set of teachers, with new rules and regulations for the government of schools, came upon the stage of action. Among these reformed and more humane teachers were Nancy Felton (who was the first female teacher of the township), William Paten, John Bowers, Alfred Hawkins, Harriet Huffman, Oliver Felton, Joseph Loftin, John Laycock, Mary A. Hightshue, Samuel Martin, Patsey Bell, James Dobson, and others.

In 1853-54 the township was divided into twelve school districts, frame houses were built, and the teachers required to furnish a certificate of competency from the county board of education to teach all the common school branches, and maintain a good moral character. This was the inauguration of the free-school system. The teachers were paid by the month out of the township school fund, and corporal punishment was almost entirely abandoned.

The township now has twelve school-houses, as good as any township in the county. The value of the school property in 1883 was ten thousand dollars. The school enumeration for 1883, between six and twenty-one years of age, was: males, four hundred and eighteen; females, four hundred and two; total, eight hundred and twenty. There are fifteen teachers employed at the twelve school-houses, at an average of forty-six dollars per month, and the school terms are six or seven months. The teachers are Jesse C. Smith, — Whitaker, M. S. Glidenell, Ella Jennings, Henry Green, John Vantine, M. J. Wagle, John McKinsey, F. M. Klingensmith, Edward Hungate, Jesse Dunn, — Plackard, John Barnhill, and Kate Davidson.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Warren is the central one of the eastern range of townships of Marion County, Lawrence township joining it on the north, and Franklin on the south. It is bounded on the west by Centre township, and on the east by Hancock County. The population of Warren township, by the United States census of 1880, was three thousand one hundred and seven.

In the western, southwestern, and northwestern parts of the township the surface is but slightly undulating. The east part is more broken and rolling. The soil is either a black loam or clayey. This township is not excelled by any in the county for the production of grass, and the soil is also well adapted to the production of corn and wheat.

Originally, Warren township was thickly covered with timber, and had many low marshes and swamps. The kinds of timber were principally beech, maple, white-, red-, and burr-oak, hickory, poplar, elm, ash, sycamore, walnut, buckeye, bass, mulberry, and iron-wood. The timber was of large growth, with very thick underbrush.

Warren township is afforded good drainage by Buck Creek on the east, Lick Creek through the centre and south, and Pleasant Run in the northwest. The marshes have all disappeared, and now but little waste land is to be found in the township.

At an early date the principal road through the township was the Centreville road, about a quarter of a mile south of where the National gravel road is now. After the location of the National road the Centreville road was vacated. Now the principal roads are the National, Brookville, and German pikes. But few dirt roads are left in the township.

Warren township was laid off and erected by the county commissioners on the 16th of April, 1822, but, being then not sufficiently populous for separate organization, it was at the same time joined to Centre township, the two to be regarded as one township, under the name of Centre-Warren. This union

continued until May 1, 1826, when, by order of the county board of justices, Warren was taken from Centre, to be separately organized as a township, and an election of justice of the peace was ordered to be held, on the 3d of June following, at the house of Rufus Jennison, Harris Tyner to be judge of the election. At this election Rufus Jennison was elected justice of the peace. Following is a list of township officers of Warren, from its erection as a township to the present time, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wilks Reagan, June 14, 1822, to April 15, 1826; resigned.

Sismund Basye, June 14, 1822, to June 3, 1826.

Obed Foote, June 14, 1822, to June 3, 1826.

(The three preceding served as justices for Centre and Warren townships while they were united as one.)

Rufus Jennison, Aug. 7, 1826, to Nov. 3, 1828; resigned.

Henry Brady, Aug. 25, 1828, to Aug. 14, 1833.

Solomon Wells, March 17, 1829, to Sept. 3, 1832; resigned.

Joshua Black, Aug. 27, 1831, to Aug. 27, 1836.

Elias N. Shimer, Oct. 27, 1832, to Oct. 27, 1837.

Joseph S. Mix, Oct. 15, 1834, to April 18, 1836; resigned.

James P. Hanna, June 8, 1836, to June 8, 1841.

Lyman Carpenter, Nov. 30, 1836, to July 4, 1838; resigned.

Elias N. Shimer, Dec. 5, 1837, to Dec. 5, 1842.

Ambrose Shirley, July 31, 1838, to Aug. 23, 1840; resigned.

Edward Heizer, Dec. 14, 1839, to Dec. 7, 1844.

John A. Buell, Sept. 29, 1840, to December, 1844; resigned.

Joseph Clinton, Oct. 7, 1842, to Oct. 7, 1852.

Joseph W. Buchanan, Jan. 18, 1845, to July 14, 1849; resigned.

John Pleasants, Aug. 30, 1849, to April, 1852; resigned.

Stephen Tyner, Jan. 15, 1850, to March 16, 1850; resigned.

Joseph McConnell, April 26, 1851, to Aug. 21, 1865; resigned.

Charles Bonge, June 9, 1852, to Nov. 12, 1857; resigned.

Jesse D. Tomlinson, Oct. 8, 1852, to March 7, 1853; resigned.

Elias N. Shimer, April 23, 1853, to April 19, 1857.

Aquilla Parker, April 21, 1857, to April 19, 1861.

Peleg Hathaway, April 20, 1858, to April 19, 1862.

Austin B. Harlan, April 20, 1861, to April 16, 1881.

George Newland, April 26, 1862, to April 19, 1866.

William T. Whitesides, April 21, 1866, to April 13, 1870.

Aquilla Parker, April 13, 1867, to May 29, 1871; resigned.

Alexander D. Reading, Oct. 23, 1872, to Oct. 22, 1876.

William T. Whitesides, Oct. 31, 1872, to Oct. 30, 1876.

Lewis S. Wiley, June 22, 1875, to March 18, 1876; resigned.

Daniel Foley, Oct. 30, 1876, to April 5, 1877; resigned.

Levi White, Nov. 18, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.

Sampson M. Houston, Jan. 15, 1877, to April 15, 1878.

John S. McConnell, May 18, 1877, to April 9, 1882.

Samuel A. Vandeman, April 24, 1878, to April 9, 1882.

Cyrus Laughlin, Feb. 15, 1881, to April 13, 1882.

¹ By Wharton B. Clinton, Esq.

Austin B. Harlan, April 15, 1882, to April 15, 1886.

John D. Godfrey, July 24, 1882, to April 14, 1884.

Levi White, Sept. 21, 1883, to April 14, 1884.

TRUSTEES.

William Hunter, April 7, 1859, to Oct. 24, 1874.

George M. Smith, Oct. 24, 1874, to Oct. 21, 1876.

William Hunter, Oct. 21, 1876, to April 15, 1880.

Robert Carr, April 15, 1880, to April 14, 1884.

ASSESSORS.

Samuel Jennison, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 7, 1828.

Edward Heizer, Jan. 7, 1828, to Jan. 4, 1830.

Rufus Jennison, Jan. 4, 1830, to Jan. 3, 1831.

Edward Heizer, Jan. 3, 1831, to Jan. 2, 1832.

Ahira Wells, Jan. 2, 1832, to Jan. 7, 1833.

Joel Blackledge, Jan. 7, 1833, to Jan. 6, 1834.

Elias N. Shimer, Jan. 6, 1834, to Jan. 5, 1835.

Ahira Wells, Jan. 5, 1835, to Jan. 2, 1837.

Benedict Higdon, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 7, 1839.

Harris Tyner, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.

Elias N. Shimer, Jan. 6, 1840, to Dec. 6, 1841.

John Allen, Jan. 24, 1853, to Dec. 9, 1854.

Obadiah Davis, Dec. 9, 1854, to Oct. 19, 1858.

Alfred B. Shaw, Oct. 19, 1858, to Nov. 26, 1860.

Andrew J. Vansickle, Nov. 26, 1860, to Aug. 1, 1873.

Elijah N. McVey, March 22, 1875, to Dec. 14, 1876.

Andrew J. Vansickle, Dec. 14, 1876, to April 6, 1878.

Robert Davis, April 6, 1878, to April 14, 1884.

Early Settlements and Settlers.—Among the earliest settlers in Warren township was Henry Brady, who was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 16, 1794. He had a great desire to gain an education, and with that intention he went to Athens, Ohio, where he for some time attended school, working mornings and evenings for his board, and his lessons were chiefly learned while on his way to and from school. He was, however, compelled to abandon his idea of completing the course.

His first residence in Indiana was in Jackson County; from there he moved in 1824 to Marion County and settled in Warren township, on land about six miles east of Indianapolis, where he has lived ever since, and is yet quite hale and hearty, though in his ninetieth year. His name is a familiar one to all the older inhabitants of Marion County. He has served his township in various ways, as surveyor, teacher, and magistrate. Although a staunch Democrat, he has represented Marion County at different times in both branches

of the Legislature. He has now quite a large farm, and it is also one of the finest and best improved in the township. Mr. Brady was always popular wherever known, and now in his old age he is happy in the respect and esteem of his many friends.

Harris Tyner was born in South Carolina. He emigrated to Kentucky, and from there to Indiana in 1805, and settled in what is now Franklin County. In February, 1821, he moved to Marion County and settled in the northern part of Warren township, where he resided at the time of his death, in 1881. Harris Tyner served as county commissioner for twelve years. He was in the war of 1812, also in the Black Hawk war.

The earliest assessment-roll of Warren township that can now be found is that of the year 1829, which, being complete, shows, of course, very nearly who were the male adult inhabitants of the township at that time. The following names taken from it are those of men then resident in the township who were assessed on no real estate, viz.:

Thomas Askren.	Thomas Hudson.
Stephen Brown. ¹	Billips Harper.
Christopher Black.	Henry Harper.
Henry Boling.	Jacob D. Hudson.
Joshua Black.	Reason Hawkins.
Augustus E. Black.	Parks Hannah.
James Black.	John Hamilton.
William Birdwhistell.	Robert Hamilton.
David Bump.	Rufus Jennison.
Isaac Bates.	Rufus Jennison, Jr.
John Clow.	John Jones.
Caleb Clark.	Mark Jones.
Joseph Clark.	Daniel Julick.
Daniel Cool.	Francis Kitley.
William Callan.	Jeremiah Kinman.
Daniel Devorse.	John Kitley.
Benjamin Fowler.	John Latham.
James Ferguson.	Jacob Louks.
William Ferguson.	John Lamb.
Samuel Fullen.	John Mann.
David Groves.	John S. Moulton.

¹ The only person in the township then assessed on a carriage, presumably a pleasure-carriage.

Aaron Montfort.	George Vanlandingham.
John Marigore.	Aaron Wells.
Joel Roberts.	Reason Wells.
George Sharrar.	Solomon Wells.
Joseph Shields.	Royal Wells.
Philemon Shirley.	Eli Wells.
Andrew Sharrar.	Ahira Wells.
Jacob Sharrar.	Nathan Wells.
Peter Voris.	Nelson Wells.
John Vandaman.	David Wallace.
Andrew Van Sickel.	John Wallace.
Richard Vanlandingham.	

The same assessment-roll gives the following names of persons resident in Warren township in 1829, and who were the owners and holders of the lands respectively described, viz.:

Willis G. Atherton, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 15, range 4.

Samuel Beeler, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 15, range 5.

Henry Brady, Esq., the east half of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 15, range 4.

Joel Blackledge, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 15, range 4.

Harvey Blackledge, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 4.

John P. Chinn (?), the east half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 15, range 4.

Elizabeth Cox, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 16, range 4.

Jane Dalzell, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 4.

James Davis, the southeast quarter of section 21, township 15, range 5.

Jacob Durringer, the northeast quarter of section 22, township 15, range 4.

James Doyle, the southwest quarter of section 15, township 15, range 4, and the west half of the southeast quarter of the same section.

Elisha Greer, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 15, range 4.

Edward Heizer, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 15, range 4.

John S. Hall, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 15, range 4.

Nathan Harlan, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 15, range 5.

William Hamilton, one hundred acres in the southwest quarter of section 12, township 15, range 4.

Samuel Jennison, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 15, range 4.

Andrew Morehouse, the southeast quarter of section 11, township 15, range 4, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 14, in the same survey township.

John W. Reding, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 15, range 4.

David Shields, the northwest quarter of section 27, township 16, range 4.

Harris Tyner, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 16, range 4.

John Wilson, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 15, range 4.

Daniel Woods, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 15, range 5.

Willis Wright, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 15, range 4.

Edward White, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 15, range 4.

Thomas Askren settled in the northwestern part of the township in 1828, and a year or two later bought the land on which he lived till his death, in 1868. He accumulated a large amount of property, and was, moreover, a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Nathan Harlan moved to Marion County in 1823. He first settled in Franklin township, but in 1827 moved from there to the southeastern part of Warren, and lived there until his death, in 1846. In 1828 he took the contract for cutting the timber from off the line of the Brookville road. He kept tavern from 1833 to 1844.

James Davis settled in Warren township in 1827. The lands he entered were on Buck Creek, in the southeastern part of the township. He lived here until 1864, when he moved to Fremont County, Iowa, where he lived until his death, in 1872.

Andrew Morehouse was born in Schuyler County,

N. Y., Nov. 8, 1796. His father was an old Revolutionary soldier, and was at the capture of Burgoyne when only sixteen years old. Not long before his father's and mother's deaths they lost their farm through a defective title. Eight children were left to shift for themselves, the youngest being but two years old. Andrew determined to go West, and walked to Olean, on the Alleghany River, and getting employment on a lumber-raft, floated down the river to Cincinnati. Liking the country, he determined to go back to New York and make preparations for emigrating West. He had to walk the most of the way home, and in the spring he again floated down to Cincinnati. There he bought a part interest in a flat-boat, floated down to New Orleans, and sold his boat-load of produce. Not liking the institution of slavery, he determined to go back to Cincinnati. He worked his way back on a keel-boat, it taking sixty days to make the trip. This trip disgusted him with river-life, and having saved some money, he, in March, 1823, walked to Indianapolis, where he stopped with a man by the name of Benjamin Atherton. Mr. Morehouse entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on Lick Creek, about five miles east of Indianapolis, on the Brookville road. Having had the misfortune to lose one hundred dollars while looking for land, and wanting eighty acres of land adjoining his, he built a cabin of round logs, split puncheon floor, clapboard door hung up with wooden hinges, cut down four acres of heavy timber, piled the brush, and then left for Hamilton County, Ohio, where he worked through the summer of 1824. Making his one hundred dollars, he came back to his farm and bought the eighty acres. March 3, 1825, he married Theresa White, who was born in Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1796.

Then commenced in earnest the work of clearing. Their honeymoon was spent in burning brush and logs, with every day, three times, corn bread and meat as the bill of fare. By April they had succeeded in clearing about three acres, one corner of which was sown in flax for clothing, and the rest planted with corn, while the places between logs were dug up for potatoes and pumpkins. From early morn until evening Mr. Morehouse kept the axe going, felling

the heavy timber, and on moonlight nights he would work until late in the night. In the fall, the fight commenced with squirrels, deer, and raccoons for possession of the corn; fires were built around the field to keep them away, and as soon as the corn was dry enough it was stored away in the cabin loft. The pumpkins were peeled, cut in thin rings, and hung overhead on poles. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Morehouse took his yoke of oxen and an old cart, also an axe to cut the saplings out of his road, and set out for Hamilton County, Ohio, to get apple-trees. He brought back fifty apple- and some cherry-trees, and planted the first orchard in Warren township; he also brought a quart of apple-seed, which he planted. One of the seedling trees and a sprout from one of the fifty trees are still living, and both bore apples in the past season.

The first year of his new life was a success, and the promise it gave for the future was fully realized. Mr. Morehouse served in the Black Hawk war in 1832. In 1835, while digging a well, a tub fell on him, crushing his skull. The skull was never lifted, and he suffered from the effects until his death, Feb. 3, 1864. Mrs. Morehouse is still living, and although in her eighty-eighth year, is as ambitious to be useful as when she first came to the wilderness of Marion County with her willing hands to help her husband clear the land for their home. Her mind is as bright as ever, and to see her sitting in her own particular corner, knitting and chatting, it is hard to realize that one little woman could ever have done so much.

Robert Brown, another of the early settlers in Warren township, was born at Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 5, 1787. His father, who came to America from Ireland, was the most prominent physician of Staunton. The early education of Robert Brown was sadly neglected. When a mere boy he took to hunting, and many a deer and bear fell at the crack of his rifle. At the age of fifteen he left home to make a living for himself. His first work was at the saltpetre-works in Virginia, where he worked, off and on, for three or four years. He then went to the western part of Pennsylvania, where, in 1807, he married Elizabeth Messinger, who was of

German parentage, and was born near the Monongahela River, in Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1786. After staying a year in Pennsylvania, they emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, within a few miles of Hamilton, where he followed farming, and in the winter months worked at coopering. In the summer of 1812 he volunteered, and served in the war. His company went out in the early part of the summer, and, after a few months of active service, returned home in September, and remained long enough to put in their wheat. They returned to headquarters in October, where Mr. Brown served till the close of the war. His children still have the sword which he carried. In the fall of 1822 he and his family, in company with two of his brothers and a brother-in-law, moved to Indianapolis, then but a small settlement of a few log huts. The evening before he reached Indianapolis he camped with a party of Indians on Lick Creek, just south of Irvington, the place where he lived so many years. Mr. Brown returned the next fall to Hamilton, Ohio, to enter his farm, south of Irvington, and on returning, in company with others, they were obliged to swim Blue River, which was very high at the time and the weather very cold. There were Indians camped near the river, and they wrung the water from their clothes and dried them by the Indian camp-fire. The only man they met between Blue River and Indianapolis was Henry Brady, who was hewing the logs for his cabin.

Mr. Brown lived for eight years on the present site of the Blind Asylum, and he tended his corn several years on the square on which the present court-house stands. He would kill game enough to feed his family two or three weeks and then go out and work on his farm, clearing off the land and building his house, which he finished in the fall of 1824. The same house is now standing and occupied. When he was building it, the deer would come two and three at a time and lie down within fifty steps of the house in the daytime. Wild turkeys were also very plenty. He moved to Warren township in the fall of 1830. He served as school trustee three or four terms, before the free school system was established. The school-houses of that day were few and

wide apart. He helped to survey all of Warren and the greater part of Centre township, and in later years if there was a dispute about any corner-stone in his vicinity, he was called on to settle the matter and locate the corner.

Mr. Brown followed farming and hunting. Bread-stuff was an item at that time, and they had to go to a horse-mill in Shelby County, a distance of some twenty or thirty miles, the trip generally occupying three days. For meat they relied exclusively on deer and other game, which was in abundance.

The day was never too cold or too hot, rain or sunshine, for him to go out hunting. He was acknowledged the best shot in the country. He would never hunt with a hound, or go out with a party if they took a hound. His favorite way was a still hunt, and it appeared that he knew just where to look for deer, and when he shot he was sure to bring down his game. He was present at all shooting-matches for miles around, and if he was not ruled out (which was often done to give others a chance), he always won the first choice, which was the hide and tallow.

Mr. Brown was respected by all who knew him. His word was as good as his bond, and few indeed were the promises that he broke. His wife died April 20, 1867, at the advanced age of eighty years, four months, and six days. She had been married for sixty years. Mr. Brown survived her nine years, and died Oct. 20, 1876, at the age of eighty-nine years, eight months, and fifteen days. Only four children survived him, three sons and one daughter. He left several great-grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

"Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years,
Yet ran he freshly on ten winters more,
Until, like a clock, worn out by eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

Reason Hawkins came from Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1826, and located on Pleasant Run, northeast of the present town of Irvington. In 1829 he was not assessed on any lands in the township. He sold out his first location and afterwards bought land of Calvin Fletcher, situated a little west of

Cumberland. This was his homestead farm. He built a saw-mill, propelled by the water-power of Buck Creek, and known as the Hawkins mill.

Joseph S. Mix and wife came from Hamilton County, Ohio, in the year 1833, and settled in the east part of Warren township, in a perfect wilderness, where the only clearing was where the logs were cut for erecting his cabin, which was (as was usual in those days) of only one room, with puncheon floor, and quilts or blankets hung up at the door and windows. For three years he kept a store in Cumberland for Nicholas McCarty, and when he closed at night would take the money in a basket on his arm and go to his home, a mile distant through the woods. There he hung his basket (with the money in it) on a peg for the night, without the least doubt that it was perfectly safe, as it was. He was afterwards in the hemp business with Mr. McCarty. The farm on which he settled in 1833, and where he still lives, is situated one mile southeast of the village of Cumberland.

Henry Bowser was born in Pennsylvania in March, 1810. When five years old he went with his parents to Ohio, and when twenty-one years of age he migrated to Indiana, and settled in the southwest corner of Warren township, where he resided until his death, Oct. 18, 1883. He married, May 6, 1833, Mary Moore, who still survives him.

James C. Ferguson was born March 4, 1808. His father and mother were natives of Virginia, but when quite young moved with their parents to Kentucky. About four years after his father's marriage he volunteered to go into the Maumee country, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, to fight Indians, and remained out until peace was made. In a few years thereafter he moved to Butler County, Ohio, where James C. Ferguson was born. Six years after his birth his father died with a contagious fever, called the cold plague. In 1820 the family moved to Indiana. In 1825, James C. Ferguson settled where he now resides, in Warren township, on the National road, six miles east of Indianapolis. In 1829 he married Nancy Goble, who lived in Henry County, Ind. Her native State was Ohio. Mr. Ferguson says, "I frequently fed the Indians, chased bear, and

killed a great many deer. I had a horse with a long tail that I rode when hunting. If I succeeded in killing a deer I would tie the horse's tail to its jaw, and in that way drag the deer home. Turkey and wolves were plenty, but the wolves soon disappeared. My first cabin was built in 1825. The floor was of split puncheons, and the door of clapboards. My table was also made of split puncheons."

Elias H. and Mahala Shimer, pioneers of Warren township, arrived here from Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1829, and settled on the farm on which Mr. Shimer died July 29, 1864, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and on which his widow still lives. She is now in her eighty-second year, a woman of remarkable health and unimpaired mind. Mr. Shimer was not a stout man, and being sufficiently qualified to teach, he taught school for a number of years. In 1858 he was awarded the first premium for the finest farm in Marion County.

In 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Shimer joined the Old-School Baptist Church, of which they remained consistent members till the breaking up of the church, about 1856. It can be truthfully said that their house was the home of the homeless; scarcely a time can be mentioned when his house was not the abode of one or more orphans. At one time five homeless ones, all of different families, were taken into his house to share whatever blessings the Great Master had given them.

Joseph Clinton, with his family, emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in 1830, and entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 13, and bought of Benjamin Atherton the west half of the northwest quarter of the same section in township 15, range 4. When Mr. Clinton arrived there was no house on the land, but as material was plenty it was but a few days until he had erected a rude cabin of one room, with split puncheon floor, clapboard door, and a greased-paper window. The cabin was heated by a large fireplace, which also served for cooking purposes. The chimney to the house was of mud and sticks, and built at first about four feet high, but it was afterwards made higher. It was late in the fall, and as it had taken about everything that Mr. Clinton possessed to buy his farm and move, the

family had to practice the most rigid economy. Land on which to plant the next year's crop had to be cleared before spring; so, working from early in the morning till late at night, and in all kinds of weather, he succeeded in partially clearing enough ground to raise the next winter's food and clothes. At night, when any other light than that from the fireplace was needed, an iron vessel, with a handle for sticking in the cracks of the logs, was filled with lard, and a wick of twisted cotton rags put in for burning. The first improvement in lights was a candle made by dipping a rag up and down in melted tallow until enough tallow adhered to the rag to form the candle. All clothing was home-made, either made from flax or wool. The principal article of food was corn. Corn bread in all its various forms was eaten through the week, and on Sunday a great treat was had in the form of wheat bread.

Joseph Clinton was for several years justice of the peace, and of the many ridiculous incidents that came under his notice he often related the following: One day while working in the corn-field a German and his wife came running excitedly towards him, and as soon as the man was within hearing he called out, "Here, Meester Squire, here is your thaler; take him, take him." "Why?" said Mr. Clinton, "I don't want your dollar." "Oh, yes, Meester Squire, take him; me hit Ostermeyer on der kopf, and he fall down dead. Take him, Meester Squire." The man seemed in such evident earnest that Mr. Clinton stopped his work and went to see what was the matter. He found that the two men had quarreled; one had hit the other on the head, the blow having stunned but not killed Ostermeyer. The German had been in this country but a short time, and knowing that the fine for a fight was one dollar, he thought that one dollar would settle the matter, even if he had killed the man.

Joseph Clinton lived upon the farm where he first settled until his death, in December, 1874. He was always a man of remarkably even temper, honored and respected by all who knew him. All little children seemed to recognize in him a true friend, and he was most happy when surrounded by a crowd of little ones, telling them stories and soothing them in

their childish griefs. In spite of his white hair, he seemed to have become as one of them.

Mills, Taverns, and Distilleries.—In 1832 there was a saw-mill built about half a mile south of Cumberland, run by water-power. In 1834 a saw-mill (water-power) was built on Buck Creek, about three miles south of Cumberland. It was known as Baker's saw-mill. About 1835 a saw-mill (water-power), known as Davis' mill, was built one and a half miles south of Brookville road.

The first steam-mill was built on the National road, about two miles west of Cumberland. The exact date of the building of this mill is not known, but it sawed the lumber for planking the Cumberland plank road, now the National gravel road. At present there are three steam saw-mills in the township and one steam grist-mill. There are no water-power mills.

An early tavern was kept by Samuel Fullen, on the Centreville road. When that road was vacated he moved to Cumberland, and kept the first tavern there. Henry Brady kept tavern six miles east of Indianapolis as early as 1824. John Wilson kept on the Centreville road, near the present site of Butler University, three and a half miles east of Indianapolis. When the National road was located he moved to it and kept tavern there. Rufus Jennison kept tavern five and a half miles east of Indianapolis, on the National road. James Ferguson kept six miles east of Indianapolis, on the National road. He kept tavern as early as 1825. David Woods kept ten miles east of Indianapolis, on the Brookville road, at a very early date. Nathan Harlan kept on Brookville road from 1833 to 1844, for accommodation of stage travelers. This was about nine miles east of Indianapolis. At present there is but one hotel in the township, kept by Ingram Little at Cumberland.

A small distillery was built as early as 1830 by a man named Richardson, on Buck Creek, near the east end of Cumberland. It was principally used for the manufacture of peach brandy, and was run but a short time. There is no distillery in the township.

Villages.—There are three villages within the territory of the township of Warren, viz.: Irvington (the largest but youngest of the three), lying on the

west line of the township, adjoining Centre, and about four miles east of the city of Indianapolis; Julietta, in the southeast corner of the township; and Cumberland, near the east line of Warren, and occupying a central position on that line, between the north-eastern and southeastern corners of the township, eleven miles east of Indianapolis, on the old National or Cumberland road.

The village of Cumberland was laid out in 1831 (plat recorded July 7th in that year) on land owned by Samuel Fullen; the survey being made by Henry Brady, who received one or two town lots in payment. Originally there were but six streets in the town, viz.: North, South, East, West, Main, and the Cumberland road, which latter passes through it from west to east, ninety feet wide, with sidewalks nine and a half feet wide. Main Street was laid out forty-nine and a half feet wide, and each of the other four streets thirty-three feet wide. Ground for a public cemetery was donated by the owner of the plat.

The first tavern in the village was opened by Samuel Fullen, who moved there from the Centreville road, where he had previously kept a public-house. His wife was Ann Pogue, daughter of George Pogue, the pioneer settler at Indianapolis. He afterwards sold out in Cumberland to David Richardson, who came from Miamitown, Ohio. Other early tavern-keepers at Cumberland were James Parker, — Donahue, and Dr. William Moore, whose house was the stopping-place for the stages on the Cumberland road. The hotel of the place is now kept by Ingram Little.

The first stock of goods was brought to Cumberland by John Stephens, a native of Kentucky, who came to this place from Indianapolis, where he owned the Bayou farm. He was an honest and respected man, but became poor, and it is said he died in Hancock County poor-house. Other early and later merchants of Cumberland were Joseph Mix, Brown & Buell, John Hawkins, Jacob Loucks, Hugh Wooster, Jeremiah and Joseph Oakes, James Woods, and Charles Bouge. The present stores of the village are kept by Jesse Ebrough, Charles Hendricks, Joseph McConnell, and Edward Bouge,—the last named also having the post-office.

Among the early settlers in Cumberland, besides

those named, were Dr. Lyman Carpenter, Daniel Knight (wheelwright), George Patterson (married a daughter of Samuel Fullen), Noble Perrin (blacksmith), — Travis, and his sons James and Joseph, Dr. William Moore (elected and served as a member of the State Legislature), James Parker (the tavern-keeper already mentioned) and his son Squire, now living in Shelby County, Dr. John Pleasants, Robert Wooster (son of Hugh, the storekeeper), — Emerson, Joseph Church, Ambrose Shirley, John Dorsey (wagon-maker), Nicholas Stuttzman, George Plummer, Aaron Nixon, and James Ingersoll (blacksmiths), Mr. Panzy, George McVeigh, and Daniel Reagan, who made the first bricks, which were used for building two brick houses,—one for Mrs. Smith and the other for Samuel Fullen.

Cumberland has now about four hundred inhabitants, three physicians, four stores, a post-office, a railway station, one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, a school-house, and one church (Baptist). There were at one time two other church organizations in the place, viz., Methodists and Universalists, and all worshipped in harmony.

Julietta village, in the southeast part of Warren township, was laid out in 1868 (plat recorded Feb. 5, 1870). It contains at present two stores, one blacksmith-shop, a post-office, one physician, and about fifty inhabitants.

The suburban town of Irvington (so called in honor of Washington Irving) is situated on an elevated piece of ground, one hundred and seventy-five feet higher than the ground on which the Union depot in Indianapolis is built, and is four miles east of Indianapolis, on the National road. The original town was laid out into one hundred and eight lots by Jacob B. Julian and Sylvester Johnson, on the 7th day of November, 1870, and embraces the southeast quarter of section 10, township 5, range 4 east, lying north of the Junction Railroad, except the school-house lot in the northeast corner, the entire area covered being 304.47 acres. Irving Circle was dedicated to use and purposes of a public park, on which, at no distant day, it was designed to erect the statue

of Washington Irving. College Circle was designed for the use of a female college. The object was to make it a suburban residence town for the professional and business men of Indianapolis. Additions have from time to time been made, the most notable of which are the following: Woodland Park addition to Irvington, laid out Jan. 4, 1872, by James E. Downey and Nicholas Ohmer; and Ritter's addition, laid out Sept. 6, 1871. Every purchaser of a lot was obliged to accede to the following requirements, embodied in the deeds of conveyance:

"The grantee accepts this deed from the grantor with the express agreement that he, his heirs, and assigns will not erect or maintain, or suffer to be erected or maintained, on the real estate herein conveyed any distillery, brewery, soap-factory, pork- or slaughter-house, or any other establishment offensive to the people, and that he will not erect or maintain, or suffer to be erected or maintained, on said premises any stable, hog-pen, privy, or other offensive building, stall, or shed within fifty feet of any avenue in said town, and that he will not sell or suffer to be sold on said premises any intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, sacramental, or mechanical purposes strictly, and he accepts this deed on the further agreement that the right to enforce and compel a compliance of the above conditions rests not only in the grantor, his heirs, and assigns, but in all the property-holders and inhabitants of said town."

The land on which the town was built was owned by Jacob Sanduska and Isaac Sanduska prior to the time it was purchased by Messrs. Julian and others. The town now embraces four hundred and fifty acres. There was an agreement entered into by the gentlemen who were the leading spirits in the undertaking to build in the town and reside there, accordingly Jacob B. Julian, Sylvester Johnson, and Levi Ritter each built a fine residence and moved into it, where they have since resided. The next house was built by Charles Brouse, and then the following persons built fine houses in the order named, viz., Nicholas Ohmer, Dr. John H. Tilford, Oliver M. Wilson, James M. Crawford.

On petition of Jacob B. Julian and eighty-two

other citizens and tax-payers, the town was incorporated June 2, 1873.

In the year 1874 the trustees of the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University) decided to locate said college at this place, and in 1875 those persons who had been so persevering in their efforts to secure the prize had the satisfaction of seeing their anticipation realized, and the college moved to and located within the town. A more extended account of this institution is given in the history of the city of Indianapolis.

The first merchant in Irvington was William Furrey. After him were the following: William H. H. Shank, William W. Wilson, Cones & Huston, and Omer Burger, the present merchant of the village. Jacob A. Krumrine, the proprietor of the first drug store, is still conducting the business.

Dr. — Cotton was the first physician who located in the place for the practice of medicine. The next was Dr. Jacob A. Krumrine, who at present is retired. Dr. J. A. Tilford was the next. Dr. Robert W. Long and John Daugherty are the present physicians. Edgar Williams was the first postmaster, and George Russell is the present one.

The Robinson Methodist Episcopal Chapel was built for Sabbath-school purposes in the year 1880, and will seat three hundred persons. It was named after its founder, Mrs. L. O. Robinson. In the year 1881 this lady minister held a protracted meeting in the house and organized a Methodist Episcopal Church class of about eighty persons, and she served them as minister for a period of eighteen months. The next minister was the Rev. John W. Turner, who has been for two years and is still in pastoral charge. The number of members is now about eighty. Sabbath-school is held every Sabbath in the year, with an average attendance of about one hundred. James E. Downey is the superintendent.

The Christian Church has an organization in the town, and its members hold their services in the college chapel. The church was organized at the time Butler University was opened for the reception of students. President Everets and Allen R. Benton hold services alternately. The present membership is nearly one hundred. Sabbath-school is also held

in the college chapel every Sabbath. Average attendance is about one hundred and ten. Professor Scott Butler is the superintendent.

The average daily attendance of all children in the public school in 1883 was one hundred and eighty-five, and the school was taught one hundred and sixty days during the year.

Irvington contains, besides the University, a Methodist Episcopal Church building, a handsome depot built by the Panhandle Railroad in 1872, and fronting on Washington Irving Circle stands a magnificent three-story brick public school building, which was erected in 1874, and is valued at twenty thousand dollars. The town has a telegraph-office (Western Union), and a telephone-station connecting it with all parts of the State. The street cars pass to and fro between the place and Indianapolis every hour, and arrangements have been perfected whereby special passenger trains will be run by the Panhandle Railroad line between the points named. The town has a post-office, an Odd-Fellows' lodge, one general dry-goods store, one drug-store, a wagon-shop, a meat-store, and a blacksmith-shop, and six hundred and fifty-two inhabitants by the United States census of 1880.

Irvington Lodge, No. 508, I. O. O. F., was instituted Sept. 10, 1875, with the following-named members: J. H. Tilford, John B. W. Parker, L. C. Kuhn, B. F. Askren, John B. Wilson, C. C. Heizer, E. T. Wells.

The present active membership is twenty, with the following officers: Jonathau B. Roll, N. G.; Devit C. Devall, V. G.; Thomas W. Wunnell, Sec.; J. A. Krumrine, Treas.; Thomas W. Wunnell, Per. Sec. The number of Past Grands is sixteen.

Churches.—The Cumberland Baptist Church dates back to the fall of 1832, though its organization was not fully effected until the following year. On the 20th of October, in the year first named, James Parker, John Kitley, Lyman Carpenter, Dosha Carpenter, and Sarah Pogue met at Cumberland, "in order to converse upon the propriety of becoming a constituted church, and it was agreed to be constituted on the faith of the Apostles," after which the meeting adjourned to meet on the second Saturday

in November following, when they took steps preliminary to formal organization, which was effected on the fourth Saturday in July, 1833, at which time there were present at the meeting in Cumberland Ezra Fisher and Samuel McCormick from the Indianapolis Baptist Church, Joseph Clark and Joel Blackledge from the Bethel Baptist Church. Ezra Fisher was chosen moderator, and Joseph Clark clerk, and by the usual proceedings the Cumberland Baptist Church was fully organized with the following-named members: John Kitley, Lyman Carpenter, Ambrose Shirley, Anna Kitley, Elizabeth Shirley, Hannah Hathway, and Sarah Pogue.

The first pastors were Thomas Townsend, Ebenezer Smith, and Madison Hume. Thomas Houston was pastor for twenty years previous to the last year. A new church building is now being erected, though the membership is but small.

Pleasant Run Baptist Church was organized in 1832, with the following members: John Pogue and wife, Caleb Clark and wife, William Herrin and wife, Joseph Clark and wife, James Ferguson and wife, Jennison Hawkins, moderator. This church disbanded in 1856.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1830. It is in the southeastern part of the township, and is in a very weak condition at present.

Old Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1840. It was disbanded for several years, but was reorganized about 1878, and a new church house built in 1882. This church is in the northern part of the township.

Robinson Chapel Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church, located in Irvington, just north of National road, in 1877. The first pastor was Mrs. L. O. Robinson, the present pastor Rev. J. W. Turner. The church has been in a flourishing condition from the beginning.

The Christian Church in Irvington was organized in 1874. Meetings are held in Butler University chapel.

The German Lutheran Church was built in 1874, in the southwestern part of the township, on the Michigan road.

The German Presbyterian Church edifice, in the southeastern part of the township, was built about 1877.

Schools.—The first school-house in the township was on the farm owned by Andrew Morehouse. It was built by a man who had taken a lease of the farm and then left it. It was of round logs, about twenty feet square, with a fireplace in one end eight feet wide. The outside was a bank of dirt, surrounded by logs. On an appointed day the neighbors all assembled to transform it into a school-house. One log was cut out of the side for light, little sticks were fastened across at intervals, and then greased paper fastened on instead of glass. A door was cut in one end, then the splinters were shaved from a puncheon, large wooden pins fastened in the wall, and the puncheon laid on them and fastened down for a writing-desk. The seats were made of saplings about eight inches in diameter, split, and wooden legs fastened in. This completed the model school-house of that period. On the morning that school opened the parents came with their children from all directions, cutting paths and blazing trees as guides for the children, some of them having as high as three miles to come to school. At Christmas it was decided to turn the "master" out, and not let him in until he promised to "treat." This was done, and the required promise made. Then came the question of what to treat with. There were no apples, and no money to buy with if there had been. One of the patrons generously proffered a bucket of whiskey (they had no jugs), and another, home-made sugar to sweeten it. On the day of the treat the children turned out in full force. The "master" mixed his toddy, seated the children in rows, and then with his bucket and tin cup passed up and down the rows, giving each one as much as he thought they could stand. Then the children were permitted to go out to play, and in a short time they were again called in, and they did not tarry on the grounds. The same process was repeated until all the toddy was used. This was the first "treat" of school-children in Warren township, and patrons, "master," and children were all delighted with it.

In 1827 a school-house was built on land of James

C. Ferguson, and school was first taught in it by James O'Brien. In the east part of the township a school-house was built in 1831 on land owned by David Woods. In this house the first teacher was Elias H. Shimer. These and most of the other early school-houses of the township were of about the same kind as the one first described, but it is not to be understood that the custom of treating the scholars to whiskey at Christmas was generally observed, as in the case before mentioned.

Warren township has now eleven school-houses, as follows: No. 1 (brick), in the northeast corner of the township; No. 2 (frame), in the north part; No. 3 (frame), in the northwest part; No. 4 (frame), just north of Irvington; No. 5 (two-story frame), in centre of township; No. 6 (frame), two miles west of Cumberland; No. 7 (frame), in southeast part of township; No. 8 (frame), south side of township; No. 9 (frame), southwest part; No. 10 (two-story frame), at Cumberland; No. 11 (frame), north side of township. At Irvington there is one public-school building, a large two-story brick, and three teachers are employed.

The number of schools taught in the township in 1883 was twelve (one graded). The average daily attendance was 277. Total number of children admitted to the schools, 436; number of teachers employed, 12 (seven male and five female). Average number of days taught in the year, 158. Number of teachers' institutes held in the township during the year, 8. Valuation of school-houses and sites, \$20,000.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Washington is the central one in the northern tier of townships of Marion County, being bounded on the west by Pike, on the south by Centre, on the east by Lawrence townships, and on the north by Hamilton County. The principal

¹ By George W. Lancaster, Esq.

streams (and the only ones of any importance) are White River and Fall Creek. The former enters the township near its northeast corner, and flows thence diagonally across the township in a very meandering, but generally southwest, course to a point a little east of the southwestern corner, where it passes into Centre township. Fall Creek, coming in from Lawrence, flows southwestwardly across the southeast part of Washington township into Centre. Several inconsiderable streams, tributaries of White River, enter it within the territory of Washington, chiefly from the west. The surface of this township is much like that of the others of the county, ranging from flat bottom-lands to undulating uplands, which, in some parts, may be termed hilly. The soil is, in general, good, and in some parts exceedingly fertile, yielding abundant returns to the farmer for the labor expended on it. The population of the township in 1880 was two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine, as shown by the returns of the United States census of that year.

Washington township was laid off and erected by order of the county commissioners, April 16, 1822, with boundaries as described in the general history of the county. In November, 1826, the western boundary was changed by order of the county board, by including in Washington three sections of land taken from Pike, in survey township 16 north, of range 3 east, leaving that boundary line as it is at the present time.

When Washington township was erected, in April, 1822, the commissioners ordered that it be joined with Lawrence as one township, neither being then sufficiently populous for separate organization. This union continued until Sept. 4, 1826, when the county board of justices ordered Lawrence to be taken from Washington, leaving the latter as a separate and independent township. Following is a list of officers of Washington township during the sixty-two years of its existence, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Joel Wright, June 15, 1822, to Sept. 5, 1825; resigned.

William D. Rooker, June 22, 1822, to June 6, 1827.

Hiram Bacon, Oct. 15, 1825, to Jan. 4, 1830; resigned.

(The three above named served as justices for Washington and Lawrence while they were united as one township.)

Joel Wright, July 22, 1827, to April, 1828; died.

Edward Roberts, June 28, 1828, to June 20, 1833.

Abraham Bowen, Feb. 20, 1830, to Feb. 12, 1835.

Daniel R. Smith, Oct. 30, 1833, to Oct. 23, 1838.

Abraham Bowen, April 18, 1835, to April 6, 1840.

John R. Anderson, Nov. 30, 1836, to Sept. 23, 1837; resigned.

William R. Deford, Oct. 17, 1837, to March 1, 1841; resigned.

Lorenzo Vanseyoc, June 20, 1838, to June 2, 1843.

Daniel R. Smith, Dec. 3, 1838, to July 25, 1842; resigned.

Walter A. Bridgford, Dec. 12, 1839, to Dec. 7, 1844.

Charles Hallam, April 20, 1840, to April 15, 1845.

Henry B. Evans, April 6, 1841, to Oct. 2, 1841; resigned.

Daniel R. Brown, Nov. 24, 1841, to Jan. 13, 1846; resigned.

Anthony Williams, Sept. 20, 1842, to April 18, 1846; resigned.

Lorenzo Vanseyoc, July 22, 1843, to July 3, 1848.

Eli Heaton, April 29, 1845, to Aug. 29, 1853; resigned.

John Essary, Feb. 27, 1846, to Feb. 27, 1851.

Cary H. Boatright, June 9, 1846, to March 1, 1847; resigned.

James S. Hensley, April 22, 1847, to Feb. 28, 1851; resigned.

William B. Bridgford, July 6, 1848, to July 4, 1852.

David Huff, April 21, 1851, to April 21, 1856.

William Stipp, April 29, 1854, to April 29, 1858.

James G. Featherston, Nov. 1, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1859.

John Essary, April 19, 1858, to Dec. 1, 1864; resigned.

William Stipp, May 24, 1858, to April 19, 1862.

Emsley Wright, Nov. 1, 1859, to April 9, 1863; resigned.

Benjamin Tyner, April 19, 1862, to April 19, 1866.

James W. Schooley, Nov. 4, 1863, to Dec. 10, 1864; resigned.

George W. Deford, April 21, 1865, to April 21, 1869.

Benjamin Tyner, April 21, 1866, to Jan. 2, 1869; resigned.

Calvin Fortner, April 25, 1866, to April 12, 1870.

George W. Deford, April 24, 1869, to April 24, 1873.

John W. Vanseyoc, May 1, 1869, to April 16, 1873.

James Logan Groves, Nov. 25, 1870, to Oct. 25, 1874.

John W. Vanseyoc, April 24, 1873, to present time.

John P. Moore, Oct. 30, 1874, to Aug. 15, 1875; died.

John Stipp, Oct. 25, 1876, to May 15, 1880; died.

Alexander Culbertson, April 21, 1877, to April 21, 1881.

Gilbert Justice, May 15, 1880, to Oct. 25, 1880.

Henry C. Green, Dec. 16, 1881, to April 15, 1882.

Daniel W. Heaton, April 15, 1882, to Aug. 13, 1883; resigned.

Alexander Culbertson, Sept. 4, 1883, to April 15, 1886.

TRUSTEES.

David Huff, April 11, 1859, to April 19, 1860.

Jacob C. Coil, April 19, 1860, to April 13, 1861.

Lorenzo Vanseyoc, April 13, 1861, to April 22, 1862.

William Vance, April 22, 1862, to April 12, 1865.

Hiram A. Haverstick, April 12, 1865, to Oct. 19, 1872.

John H. Smith, Oct. 19, 1872, to Oct. 23, 1874.

William H. Sharpe, Oct. 23, 1874, to May 11, 1876.

Hiram A. Haverstick, May 11, 1876, to April 14, 1880.

James Mustard, April 14, 1880, to April 14, 1882.

George W. Lancaster, April 14, 1882, for two years.

ASSESSORS.

Joel Wright, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 5, 1829.
 Daniel R. Smith, Jan. 5, 1829, to March 7, 1836.
 David Bowen, March 7, 1836.
 Young Em. R. Wilson, Jan. 2, 1837.
 Carlton R. Smith, Jan. 2, 1837, to Jan. 7, 1839.
 Daniel R. Brown, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.
 Jacob Roberts, Jan. 6, 1840, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 Jacob Roberts, Dec. 6, 1852, to Nov. 18, 1854.
 Ira Keeler, Nov. 18, 1854, to Jan. 6, 1857.
 William Shartz, Jan. 6, 1857, to Dec. 13, 1858.
 Jacob Roberts, Dec. 13, 1858, to Dec. 10, 1864.
 John Essary, Dec. 10, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 Benjamin Tyner, March 27, 1875, to Nov. 6, 1876.
 Daniel W. Heaton, Nov. 6, 1876, to April 15, 1880.
 Samuel Sheets, April 15, 1880, to April 14, 1882.
 William H. Wheeler, April 14, 1882, to April 14, 1884.

One of the earliest, if not the very first, of the pioneer settlers who came to make their homes within the territory now embraced in the township of Washington was John Allison. He was born in Virginia about 1759, and went from there to Lexington, Ky., at the age of fourteen years, with his parents. Subsequently he moved to Nicholas County, Ky., and from there came to this township in October, 1819. He came through with his family, consisting of wife (formerly Anna Gray) and eight children, *via* Brookville, Ind., in wagons, cutting his road for quite a distance between here and Brookville. He left two married daughters in Kentucky, who subsequently came here. He entered eighty acres near where Allisonville now stands (at present owned by the Widow Devanberger), upon which he resided till his death, September, 1837. He was a hard-working, industrious citizen, and followed farming all his life. He at one time owned two hundred and seventy acres in one body, two hundred acres of which he cleared. His wife died Jan. 2, 1838. When Mr. Allison settled here in the woods, his nearest neighbors were William Coats and Joseph Coats, who lived two miles distant in a northwest direction. He lived there about nine years before his family enjoyed the privileges of even a subscription school. The Indians were in the neighborhood for three years after he settled. Mr. Allison laid out the town of Allisonville. He was a Freemason for years before he came to this State, and was regarded as a moral, industrious,

sociable citizen. He took a great interest in the schools, and everything tending to the advancement of civilization. The following were the names of his children: Mary, Martha, Jane, Malinda, Julia Ann, Nancy, John, David, Charles, and William. Only two, Nancy and William, are now living. The former is the widow of William Orpurd. Both live in this county, and are the oldest residents now living in this part of the county. Few, if any, persons now living in this county have resided here for so long a time as they.

Charles Allison was born in Kentucky, and came from that State to this township with his parents in October, 1819, and settled near where the town of Allisonville now is, and where he remained with his parents until thirty-five years of age. He owned eighty acres east of Allisonville, now owned by the Widow Sterrett. He removed to Howard County, Ind., and established a trading-post eight miles east of Kokomo, on Wild Cat, where he traded with the Indians for some time. He followed farming and teaming while he lived here, and was a merchant while in Howard County. He kept the first store ever kept in Kokomo. He died about 1864, and his widow and one child are now living in Kokomo.

David Allison was born in Kentucky, and came from that State to this township with his father, John Allison, in the year 1819. He resided with his parents until about 1840, when he married Matilda Ellery and went to West Liberty, Hamilton Co., this State, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1878. He belonged to the Methodist Church twenty years prior to his death. His widow and one child are now living near West Liberty.

Hiram Bacon, Sr., was born in Williamstown, Mass., on March 14, 1801. He was of English descent. He came to Indiana about 1819, and for about one year was a member of a government surveying party that surveyed land in this part of the State. He then returned to his home and married Mary A. Blair, and on the day of his marriage emigrated to Indiana with his wife, and settled in this township in 1821. He purchased two hundred and forty acres from William Bacon, who had entered it from the government. A portion of Malott Park is upon the

farm. Subsequently he bought one hundred and forty-five acres from Arthur Williams. He built his first cabin in the dense woods, and made the sash for its window with his pocket-knife. That was the first glass window in that part of the county. An Indian brush-fence surrounded his cabin, and within the inclosure was an Indian well. He operated not only the first, but the most extensive cheese dairy ever in Marion County. Beginning the business on his farm in 1830, he continued it for twenty years. He was a member of the first Presbyterian Church ever built in Indianapolis, and he hauled with his oxen the logs used in its construction. He joined the Presbyterian Church in early life, and was a consistent member of that denomination until his death. He took great interest in all church matters, and held various official positions in it. His vocation was that of a farmer. He was justice of the peace in this township for a period of twelve years. In politics he was a Whig, and then a Republican. He was one of the leading citizens of the township, and was noted for his strict integrity. His first wife died in November, 1863; he remarried, and in August, 1882, he died. Seven children survive him, viz.: Electa (widow of William P. Thornton), Helen (wife of Charles A. Howland), George, Hiram, Mary A. (wife of B. F. Tuttle), William, and Caroline (wife of George W. Sloan).

William Bacon was born in Williamstown, Mass., about 1798. He came to Indiana a single man soon after his brother Hiram, and settled on land about one mile north of where Malott Park now is. There he lived till his death, in about 1863. He married Deborah, daughter of Hezekiah Smith, Sr., soon after his arrival here. He was a farmer, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Democrat. He lived a proper life for years, and left behind him a large and valuable estate.

Hezekiah Smith, Sr., was born in Delaware, April 18, 1763. At the age of sixteen he entered the Revolutionary army, and was in nine battles. His eldest brother, Daniel, was killed in the Revolutionary war. His brother Simeon was also in the same war, and also in the war of 1812, and lived to enjoy the blessings for which he fought. The subject of this

sketch married Mary Ann Rector, who was born in Virginia, Feb. 12, 1776. Her mother died when she was an infant, and she was raised by her uncle, Presley Neville, in Pittsburgh, Pa. The Rector family was large, and many of them emigrated to Ohio, where a number of their descendants now reside on Mad River, in Champaign and Clark Counties. Hezekiah Smith was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church; by trade he was a wagon-maker, and worked at that business in the Bluelicks, Nicholas County, Ky.; but subsequently he bought a farm on Indian Creek, and partially quitting his trade, followed farming. The following are the names of his children, viz.: Betty, Susan, Deborah, Daniel R., Peter, Hezekiah, Nancy, Simeon, Miles C., Carlton R., and Marcus L. The seven sons all reached manhood and became sober, industrious, and useful citizens. But two of the children are living, viz., Susan Chiun, in Colorado, and Marcus L. Smith, in Argos, Ind. In 1820, Mr. Smith sold his farm in Kentucky and moved his family to this township, and settled in the woods Oct. 27, 1820, about one half-mile east of where Broad Ripple now is, and on the west half of north-east quarter of section 6, township 16, range 4 east. At that time there were but two or three cabins between where he settled and the donation, as Indianapolis was then called. Mr. Smith and his son Peter had come out to where the family settled and made an improvement, and raised a crop of corn the spring before. The family lived in camp for six weeks after arrival here, when a cabin was built, into which they moved before winter.

Mr. Smith was a man of extraordinary memory, of strong and vigorous mind, and a great reader. After an illness of four weeks he died, on the 26th day of August, 1824, in the sixty-second year of his age, and his remains were buried in the burial-ground on the Hiram Bacon land. He was the first person buried in that graveyard. His widow remained on the old homestead, and kept the family together until her death, Oct. 3, 1837.

Daniel R. Smith, son of Hezekiah Smith, Sr., and Mary Ann, his wife, was born in Mason County, Ky., near May's Lick, in a log cabin, on the 4th of October, 1801. He emigrated to this township with

his parents Oct. 27, 1820. He remained with the family until shortly after his marriage to Margaret N., eldest daughter of John Nesbit, on Nov. 11, 1834. He then began life for himself and wife, settling on the farm now owned by his son, John H. There he lived the remainder of his life. When comparatively a young man he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served five years, and was re-elected to the same office, and commissioned for five years on the 3d day of December, 1838. He served a part of the term, but resigned to accept the office of associate judge of the Circuit Court, to which he was elected in August, 1842, and served for a period of seven years from the 8th of April, 1843. In 1849 he was re-elected to the same office for seven years from April 8, 1850, and served in that capacity until the office was abolished. On Sept. 20, 1851, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor-at-law, with authority to practice in the circuit and inferior courts of Indiana, and he followed that profession the rest of his life. Soon after the establishment of the new Constitution he was elected one of the township trustees, and served as such for three years, during which time he assisted in the organization of the public-school system in the township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of his death, and for ten years prior to that time. He always took an active part in promoting the cause of religion. He was one of the leading citizens of the township; of steady habits, moral, industrious, and sociable. He was a good and kind neighbor, and was a great encourager of every laudable public enterprise. His wife died Aug. 11, 1854, and he died April 4, 1875. He left two children, John H. and Mary Ann. The son is now living on the old homestead where he was born, near Malott Park, and is by occupation a farmer. The daughter is the wife of Dr. Greenly B. Woollen, and resides in Indianapolis.

Peter Smith, the second son of Hezekiah Smith, Sr., was born in Kentucky, Sept. 27, 1803. He emigrated to this township with his father's family in 1820, and remained with his parents till after his father's death. He learned the gunsmith trade, and afterwards became a physician and practiced medicine

a few years in the neighborhood of Millersville. He married in 1825, and a few years afterwards went to Nashville, Tenn., thence to New Orleans, where he took the gold fever about 1849 and went to San Francisco, Cal., where he established a hospital. He was in South America a while, but returned and went to Europe, settling in England, where he died Oct. 9, 1866. He was a very successful practitioner of medicine, and for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hezekiah Smith, Jr., was born Nov. 29, 1805, in Kentucky, and in 1820 emigrated to this township with his parents, with whom he lived till after his father's death. He married in June, 1829, and lived for several years about half a mile southeast of Millersville, on the east part of the farm now owned by William A. Schofield. He joined the Methodist Church at an early date, and was ordained a minister of the gospel, and preached with good effect for many years. He died in Indianapolis Dec. 4, 1879.

James Ellis was born in Tennessee about 1798. He came to the township a single man in March, 1820, and settled one half-mile southwest of where Millersville now is. He lived for a while on the farm now owned by David Huff's heirs. He was an industrious, moral citizen. He married Leah Cruise, who is now living on the old homestead. She has in her possession a large dish which her husband bought of Mrs. Garner sixty-five years ago. Mr. Ellis died in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis raised four children, three of whom are living. Alfred lives on the old homestead. Henry is in Colorado, and Palina, the wife of William J. Millard, Jr., lives in Iowa. When Mr. Ellis came into this township there were no schools, no preaching, nothing but woods, wild animals, and Indians. He assisted in the burial of the first white person that ever died in Lawrence township, this county.

Martin McCoy, wife, and children came from Kentucky to this township with Henry Cruise in 1820. His wife died in 1821. He was a great hunter and trapper. He was with the Indians most of the time; was missing, and it was supposed that the Indians killed him.

Henry Cruise was born in North Carolina in 1760.

He came to Daviess County, Ind., from Ohio in October, 1816, and thence to this township in June, 1820. He came up White River in a boat with his family, and Martin McCoy and family to within eight miles of Indianapolis, and the rest of the way in wagons. His wife's maiden name was Susannah Cress. He settled in the woods on Fall Creek, near where the Wabash Railroad crosses. In 1824 he went to Illinois, and died there. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and by occupation a farmer. He was the father of ten children, six of whom are now living.

William Hardin was born in Virginia in 1780. He came from Lawrenceburg to this township in 1820, and entered one hundred and sixty acres, now owned by Joseph Schofield. He lived there eighteen years, then went to Iowa, where he died about 1858. He was of Baptist belief, but not a member of the church. He was a very industrious, moral citizen, and by occupation a farmer.

Joel Wright, one of the first settlers of Washington township, was born in Stokes County, N. C., on the 5th of February, 1793, and was married to Sarah Byerby on the 10th of September, 1812, in North Carolina. They moved from there to Indiana in May 12, 1813, settling temporarily in what is now Wayne County, on the west fork of White Water. From there they moved to Washington township, Marion Co., on the 22d day of December, 1821.

Joel Wright was appointed one of the first justices of the peace for Washington township. When his term expired he was run again, and received the largest vote, being elected over Hiram Bacon, Esq., in 1826.

On the 1st of April, 1828, Mr. Wright cut the artery in his left leg below the knee. On the 6th, Drs. Dunlap and Kitchen amputated the limb about four inches above the knee, and three days afterwards Mr. Wright died, leaving Sarah Wright, his wife, with seven children,—Alfred, Mary, Jincy, Emeley, Phebe, Elizabeth, and Lucinda. On the 25th of August, 1828, another child, Joel Wright, was born. Mrs. Wright lived a widow all the rest of her life, and raised the eight children. She died at the age of seventy-six years.

Conrad Colip was born in Pendleton County, Va., about 1795. In 1821 he came to this township with his family and settled on one hundred and sixty acres now owned by James Bridges. He followed farming all his life, and was a moral man and a good citizen. He left the township about 1852 and went to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he died several years ago.

Jacob Hushaw, who was of German descent, was born in Virginia. He came to this township from Ohio in 1821, and settled near where Broad Ripple now is. He was a carpenter by trade, and a good mechanic. He died on his old homestead about 1843.

Zachariah Collins, with his wife and family, came from Mason County, Ky., to this township about 1821, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, now owned by David Allen. He was a farmer, industrious, and a good neighbor. He lived there till about 1840, then sold to Mr. Allen, and went to near Bloomington, Iowa, where he bought a farm, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the first settlers in the township.

The earliest assessment-roll of Washington township that can now be found is that of the year 1829, which, being complete, shows, of course, very nearly who were the male adult inhabitants of the township at that time. The following names, taken from it, are those of men then resident in the township who were assessed on no real estate, viz.:

Alexander Ayers.	Ellis Bunnell.
Charles Allison.	Robert Barnhill.
Willis Atkins.	Robert Brown.
David Allison.	Daniel Bowes.
Jacob Applegate.	James Cook.
Thomas Blackerby.	Daniel Clark.
John Burrough.	James Cochran.
Robert Branson.	George Clark.
William Brunson.	Richard Clark.
Jonathan Brunson.	Absalom Cruise.
Thomas Brunson.	William Deford.
Evan Ballenger.	Squire Dawson.
John Burns.	James Ellis.
John Brady.	Ephraim Elkins.
John Brady, Jr.	Charles Ecret.

Ralph Fulta.	William McIlvain.
Jacob Hushaw.	William McClung.
William Hart.	Daniel Miller.
Caleb Harrison.	Edmund Newby.
John Harrison.	William Orpurd.
Benjamin Inman.	Barrett Parrish.
Thomas Jackson.	Adam Pense.
John Jackson.	Nicholas Porter.
Noah Jackson.	James Porter.
Nathan Johnson.	Jonathan Ray.
Milton Johnson.	John Ray.
James Kimberlain.	John Smith.
Jacob L. Kimberlain.	Isaac Stephens.
Jefferson Keeler.	Isaac Simpkins.
John Kimberlan.	David Sharp.
Samuel Leeper.	John Shields.
Robert Leeper.	Hezekiah Smith.
Samuel Lakin.	Samuel P. Sellers.
Andrew Leeper.	Harvey Steers.
John Mansfield.	Thomas Todd.
Zebedee Miller.	Jacob Triggs.
John Miller.	Richard Vanlandingham.
Michael Miller.	William Viney.
Alexander Mills.	Joseph Watts.
John McCoy, Jr.	Edward Watts.
William Mansfield.	Richard Watts.
John Medsker.	Edward Wells.
John G. McIlvain.	Robert Williamson.
William McCoy.	

The same assessment-roll gives the following names of persons resident in Washington township in 1829, and who were owners or holders of the lands respectively described, viz.:

John Allison, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, township 17, range 4, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 29 in the same township.

William Appleton, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 16, range 3.

Abraham Bowen, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 17, range 3. Mr. Bowen lived in the north part of the township, and died only a very few years ago. Several of his family are now living in the township.

James Brown, the east half of the southwest

quarter of section 30, township 17, range 4. Mr. Brown came to this township from Kentucky in 1824.

Hiram Bacon, Esq., the west half of the southwest quarter of section 5; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 7, all in township 16, range 4.

William Bacon, the southwest quarter of section 31, and the southwest quarter of section 32, in township 17, range 4.

James Bonnell, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 35; the southwest quarter of section 25; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 26, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 35, all in township 17, range 3.

Jesse Ballinger, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 16, range 4.

Zachariah Collins, the northwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 4.

Joseph Coats, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 17, range 4, and the north half of the northeast quarter of same section.

Conrad Colip, the north half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 1, same township, and one hundred and forty acres in the northeast and southeast quarters of section 19, township 17, range 4.

Jacob Coil, the south half of the southwest quarter of section 36, township 17, range 3; eighty-eight acres in the northwest quarter of same section; the south half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3; and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 1, same township.

William Crist, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 16, range 4.

Isaac Coppuck, fifty acres in the southeast quarter of section 17 and northeast quarter of section 20, township 17, range 4.

William Coats, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 17, range 4.

Solomon Cruise, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 31, township 17, range 4.

Fielding Clark, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 17, range 4.

Robert Dickerson's heirs, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 16, range 4.

William Duffield, all the land east of the river in section 2, township 16, range 3, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 16, range 3.

Elijah Dawson, the southwest quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 6, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 5, all in township 16, range 4; also the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the same section, in township 17, range 4; forty acres in the southeast quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3; and the north half of section 36, township 17, range 3.

John Fox, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 16, range 3, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 9, same township.

Noah Flood, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 4.

John Gwin, the north half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 3.

Garret Garrison, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 16, range 3.

Jonas Hoover, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 3.

William Hobson, the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 17, range 3.

Lewis Hoffman, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 17, range 4.

Philip Hardin, forty acres in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3.

Jonas Hoffman, the northwest quarter of section 6, township 16, range 4, and the part east of the river (sixty acres) of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 17, range 3; five acres east of river in the southwest quarter of the same section, and forty acres west of the river in the southwest and southeast sections, same township.

William Hardin, the northeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 4, and forty acres in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3.

Henry Hardin, Sr., the north half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 16, range 4.

John Johnson, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 4.

Thomas Keeler, fifty acres in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 17, range 3.

Elias Leming, ninety-eight acres in the southeast quarter of section 2, township 16, range 3.

Noah Leverton, the south half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 3.

Thomas A. Long, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 16, range 4.

Samuel McCormick, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 16, range 3.

James McCoy, the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 16, range 4.

John McCoy, the south half of the southeast quarter and forty acres in the west half of the same quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3.

George Medsker, the southwest quarter of section 17, township 17, range 4; also the west half of northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section.

James McIlvain, Sr., the east half of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3.

Nathan McMillen, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3.

Daniel McDonald, the northeast quarter of section 13, township 16, range 3.

Lyle McClung, the southeast quarter of section 8, township 16, range 4.

Peter Negley, the southeast quarter of section 4, township 16, range 4.

Edward Roberts, Esq., forty acres in the west half of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 16, range 3, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the same section.

Jacob Roberts, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 17, range 3.

Sargent Ransom, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 16, range 3.

John Richardson, one hundred and three acres

west of river in the southeast quarter of section 17, and northeast quarter of section 20, township 17, range 4.

William Ramsey, the south half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 17, range 4.

David Ray, the northwest quarter of section 18, township 17, range 4.

William D. Rooker, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 16, range 4.

John Reagan, Jr., the whole of section 20, township 17, range 4.

Samuel Ray, the south half of the northwest quarter of section 28, township 17, range 3.

Isaac Stipp, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 16, range 3.

Peter Smith, one hundred and fifteen acres in the northwest quarter of section 6, township 16, range 4.

Mary Ann Smith, sixty-eight acres in the west half of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 16, range 4.

John St. Clair, the north end (forty acres) of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 16, range 4, and the southwest quarter of section 8 in same township.

Daniel R. Smith, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 16, range 4.

Cornelius Van Scoyock, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 17, range 3.

John Van Blaricum, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 16, range 3.

William Vincent, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 13, township 17, range 3.

Isaac Whiting, twenty-seven acres in the northwest quarter of section 20, township 17, range 4, and one hundred and forty-seven acres in the northeast and southeast quarters of section 19, same township.

Henry Whiting, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 17, range 3, and the northwest quarter of section 19, township 17, range 4.

John West, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 28, township 17, range 4.

Abraham Whiting, one hundred and nineteen acres in the northwest and northeast quarters of section 30, township 17, range 3, and eighty-one acres

west of river, in the west half of the northeast quarter of section 25, same township.

Francis Whiting, one hundred and thirty-nine acres in the northeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 4.

Polly Wright, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 3.

Jacob Whiting, the southwest quarter of section 19, township 17, range 4; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 17, range 3; the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23, same township, and sixty-seven acres in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 16, range 3.

Francis Williamson, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 16, range 3.

James McIlvain, Sr., was born in 1767 in Virginia, and moved from there to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, settling in each of those States. In the spring of 1821 he emigrated to Marion County, with his wife and several children, settling at Indianapolis, where he remained a short time, then moved into this township, settling on the land now owned by his son, S. H. McIlvain, and the heirs of Uriah Hildebrand. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the first associate judge of the Circuit Court in the county. For years prior to his death he was a Christian, and was one of the leading men in the township. His death occurred Aug. 13, 1833.

James McIlvain, Jr., was born near Lexington, Ky., in the year 1798, and from there went to Ohio, and thence to this county with his parents, and settled where the city of Indianapolis now is in the spring of 1821. Subsequently he settled where North Indianapolis now is, and lived there till his death, April 5, 1848. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was one of the most extensive stock traders ever in this county. He was a man of great intelligence, shrewd and energetic. He was a member of the Christian Church for twenty-five years before his death. He was county commissioner many years ago, serving as such two terms. S. H. McIlvain is his only child now living.

Henry Kimberlain was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1766, and, on reaching manhood, went to Ken-

tucky, where he was married to Olivira Patterson. Subsequently he came to Harrison County, Ind., where he resided a few years, and in 1821 came with his wife and ten children to this township, and entered land now owned by William Whitesell's heirs, half a mile north of where Allisonville now is. He lived there until 1826, when he died. He was a farmer all his life, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years prior to his death. He was a good, industrious citizen. Of the ten children, but one is living, Sarah Ann, who lives in Hamilton County, this State. The first preacher who preached in the neighborhood of Mr. Kimberlain's was Joel Cravens, about 1824, when the circuit extended from Pendleton to Morgan County.

John C. Kimberlain, a son of Henry Kimberlain, was born in Kentucky in 1797, and came to this township with his parents in the year 1821. He never married, and was a farmer all his life, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from boyhood. He died about 1844.

Jacob L. Kimberlain, son of Henry Kimberlain, was born in Kentucky about 1803. He came here with his parents in 1821 and located with them, where he lived till he was married to Nancy Butler. He lived in this county several years, then moved to Hamilton County, Ind., where he lived twelve years, and thence went in 1861 to Iowa, where he died in 1864. His wife died the same year. He was a minister of the Methodist Church for many years.

John Kimberlain was born in Kentucky in March, 1800. He came to this township in 1821, and entered eighty acres one half-mile northeast of where Allisonville now is. He owned it but a short time,—worked on the Wabash Canal, and was a contractor in the work. He lived in this county seven years, and died at Anderson, Ind., in 1840.

Fielding Clark came to this township a single man from Bracken County, Ky., about 1822, and settled on eighty acres now owned by Joshua Spahr, which he paid for by clearing land. About 1830 he sold the eighty acres to John Nesbit, and entered two hundred acres just north of the old home place. He lived there sixteen years and went to Missouri, where he died about 1879. He was a farmer.

Thomas Brunson was born July 8, 1760, in Pennsylvania. He came to this township in 1826 from Kentucky, and entered eighty acres, now owned by Rev. R. D. Robinson. He followed farming all his life, and lived there till his death, in 1839. He was the father of William, Robert, and Jonathan Brunson, and of four other children.

William Brunson was born April 8, 1795. He married Martha Allison, and with her and four children—Madison, Hulda, Jane, and Jefferson—came to this township in the year 1825, and entered one hundred and twenty acres, now owned by Erastus Brunson and John Bear. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years prior to his death, which occurred in the year 1876. In all he had eight children, five of whom grew up to manhood and womanhood, and three of whom are now living, namely, Madison, Erastus, and Armelda. They all have families and live in this township.

Robert Brunson was born Feb. 22, 1797, in Kentucky, and came to this township in the year 1825. He entered one hundred and sixty acres, now owned by his son Leonidas. He married Jennie Allison, whom, together with their daughter, Malinda, he brought with him. Mr. Brunson was the father of five children, three of whom are living, viz., Malinda, who married Anthony Williams, from Kentucky. She is now a widow, and lives in Cicero. Leonidas and Caroline live on the old place. Mr. Brunson was a farmer; a moral and industrious man.

Jonathan Brunson, son of Thomas Brunson, was born in Harrison County, Ky., April 8, 1801. He was married there to Mary Ann Henry, and in October, 1826, came from that State to this township with his wife and son, Asher. He entered one hundred and sixty acres, now owned by that son. He lived there until 1849, then went to Allisonville, where he lived until his death, Sept. 12, 1859. He followed farming all his life, and was industrious, moral, and frugal. He was a member of the Christian Church for twenty-five years prior to his death. He was the father of eight children. His widow, now seventy-seven years of age, is still living in the township on the old homestead with her son Asher.

Jacob Ringer, Sr., was born in the year 1757.

He came from Maryland, bringing his wife and one child with him to this township, in 1824, with a Lutheran colony, and settled on land now owned by Perry Rhodes. His wife died there in 1842, and Mr. Ringer then lived with his children till his death. He was a Lutheran for many years. The daughter who came here with him was named Lydia. She subsequently married Hezekiah Smith, Jr., and lived in the township many years. She died at Cicero, Ind.

Peter Negley was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1777. He moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, and thence, in March, 1823, emigrated to this township, and settled on Fall Creek, where Millersville now is. He brought from Ohio with him his wife and nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—as follows: John, George H., David, Jacob, Elizabeth, Katie, Eva, Sarah, and Margaret. Of these children all are dead except Sarah (now Mrs. McIntosh), who lives in Greene County, Ind. He purchased four eighty-acre tracts of land, and, in partnership with Seth Bacon, built the first mill at Millersville. He also founded the village of Millersville. He followed milling a short time, and then farming the remainder of his life. He was a Universalist in belief, and a moral, industrious, and respected citizen. He died, at Millersville, Aug. 6, 1847. His wife survived him four years.

Elijah Dawson was born in Virginia in 1781. His wife's maiden name was Mary Ann Hardin. He emigrated to Kentucky, lived there two years, and went to Dearborn County, Ind., from whence he came to this township in 1823, and settled on the land now owned by his son Ambrose, and where he resided till his death, in 1858. He was of Baptist persuasion, but not a member of the church. He was strictly moral and temperate in all his habits; was an industrious and valuable citizen, and good neighbor, and he was never at law. He raised seven sons to be sober, moral, good citizens. In all there were ten children, named Squire, Matthias, Uriah, Isabel, Ambrose, Mary Ann, Charles, Amanda, Andrew, and Jackson. The first three named and Mary Ann are dead; Amanda lives in Knoxville, Tenn., the wife of Joseph Schofield; Andrew lives in Cowles Co., Kansas. The remainder are highly-respected citi-

zens of this township. There are several families of Dawsons, all descendants of this one family, now living in the township.

Squire Dawson, the eldest son of Elijah and Mary Ann Dawson, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1807. He came to this township with his parents in 1823. He was an exhorter and member of the Christian Church. He raised a large family of children, of whom two are now living. He died in 1871.

Jacob Coil, Sr., was born in Hamilton County, Va., about 1790. He was of German descent. He emigrated to Fayette County, Ohio, where he lived several years, and from there came to this township with his family, consisting of wife and several children, in the year 1823, and settled on eighty acres now owned by James Bridges. In 1835 he moved to near Broad Ripple, and died there in the fall of 1837. By occupation he was a farmer. He was moral and industrious, and in business a persevering man. He took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good. He followed the burning of lime for several years during his residence in this township, obtaining the rock for the purpose out of the bed of White River. He burned many thousands of bushels of lime every year. Most of the lime used in the building of the old State-house was burned by him. He married Barbara Colip, and was the father of eight children, four of whom he raised to maturity. Two are living, viz., Casandra, the wife of Swartz Mustard, who lives in Broad Ripple, and Sabina, the wife of Lewis H. Rickard, who resides in Norton County, Kansas.

William Crist came to the township from White-water in 1824, and settled on land now owned by William Schofield, just north of Malott Park. He served through the war of 1812, and was severely wounded in the service. He with his family went to Iowa about 1842.

Jonas Huffman was born in Virginia, and from there went to Kentucky, where he settled for some time. He then went to Ohio, and from there emigrated to this township with his family about 1824, and entered one hundred acres on White River. The land is now owned by James Huffman, his son. He was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming for a

livelihood. He was a moral, upright citizen, and took especial interest in all laudable public enterprises. He lived on the old homestead till his death, in 1861. His wife died in 1856. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom,—four sons and three daughters,—became men and women.

Thomas A. Long was born in Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky., about 1796. He emigrated to this township about 1824 with his wife (formerly Peggy McClanahan) and two children, and entered eighty acres, now owned by Mrs. Mary A. Woollen. He is a blacksmith by trade, and is now living in Howard County, Ind., where he went about 1844. For sixty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the first and leading members of the old Washington Presbyterian Church. In Howard County he served as associate judge of the Circuit Court, and afterwards as a justice of the peace for many years. He is an influential business man; raised a large family, and they are all good citizens and wealthy.

John Johnson was born and raised in Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana, and first settled on White-water, near Brookville, where he remained till 1824, when he came to this township with his wife (Louisa Dawson) and two children (Louisa and Oliver), and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land now known as the G. H. Voss farm, where he continued to reside till his death. He followed farming all his life, and was a moral, upright man, and a valuable citizen. He was always kind to the poor, and helped those around him as much as his circumstances would allow. He died about 1858, at the age of fifty-six years.

Joseph Culbertson was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1766, and emigrated to Kentucky, where he lived till 1829, when he came to this township with wife and family, and settled on land now owned by William Culbertson, his son, where he died in 1850. He was a member and the founder of the Washington Presbyterian Church, which was built on his farm. He was an elder in that church. He took special interest in the schools and the public highways, and was a promoter of all worthy enterprises. In all he had eleven children, two of whom are

living, William Culbertson and Esther Jane Hahn, the latter of whom resides in Maryland.

John Nesbit was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1782, and with wife and eight children emigrated to this township in 1829. He bought eighty acres of land (now owned by Joshua Spahr), and entered eighty acres adjoining. He was a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian Church about thirty years, and an elder and trustee of the Washington Presbyterian Church. His wife's maiden name was Mary McClure. She died in October, 1835. Mr. Nesbit died in August of the same year. There were three sons and five daughters. Joanna and William A. died single, Nancy T. is the widow of A. G. Ruddle, M.D., M. J. is the widow of Henry B. Evans, Margaret married Daniel R. Smith, and Eliz. E. married John P. Moore.

Joseph A. Nesbit, son of John and Mary Nesbit, was born in 1821 in Kentucky. He emigrated to this township with his parents, with whom he lived until their death, in 1835. He then went to Kentucky and remained one year, when he returned to Allisonville, where he lived on a farm until 1841. He then attended school at Centreville, Ind., for two years, after which he taught school during the winter months and farmed during the summer till the winter of 1846. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Ray, and during the winter of 1848-49 he attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He located at Allisonville, and practiced medicine till 1856, when he took the second course of lectures in the above-named college, and in March, 1857, graduated. Since that time he has been a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine at Allisonville. On the 22d of July, 1858, he married Margaret Sterrett. Dr. Nesbit has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nine years, and he is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 251, of F. and A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas McClintock, who was an early settler in Marion County, and lived for several years nearly on the line of Washington and Centre townships, was a son of Joseph McClintock, who emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, and settled at Hinkston Station,

in a block-house built for defense against Indians. In that house Thomas was born in 1788. The family afterwards moved to Harrison County, Ky., near Cynthiana, whence, in November, 1829, he emigrated to Indianapolis, coming at the solicitation of the Rev. William R. Morehead, a Presbyterian clergyman, who had previously come to Indianapolis from Kentucky. Thomas McClintock lived in the town during the winter following his arrival, and in the spring of 1830 moved out about one mile to the Johnson farm, where he remained one year, and then removed to lands which he had purchased at Sugar Flat, where he died in September, 1837.

Thomas McClintock was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. He had three sons and two daughters. Of the latter, Rebecca died about 1853, and Martha is now living in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind. The mother died at her daughter Martha's house about 1873. Of the sons, Joseph is living in California, Thomas J. died about 1853, in Marion County. The other son, William H. McClintock, was born in the old block-house at Hinkston Station, Ky., March 13, 1813, and moved with his father's family to Harrison County, Ky., and thence to Indianapolis. He lived with the family till his father's death, and after that event owned eighty of the one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm at Sugar Flat. In 1873 he sold out and moved to Indianapolis, where he remained eight years. In 1881 he bought a house and land at Mapleton (about a half-mile from his father's homestead), and is now living there. At the age of fourteen years he joined the Presbyterian Church at Stonermouth meeting-house, Bourbon County, Ky. In January, 1843, he married Sarah Ann Mattox, near Booneville, Union Co., Ind. His wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, induced him to leave the Presbyterians and join the Methodists, and he is now one of the most prominent members of the church of that denomination at Mapleton. He reared three sons, viz.: Thomas A. (now a class-leader in the Mapleton Church), Edmund A., also a member of the same church, and living at San José, Cal., and William D., who joined his mother's church at the age of nine years, afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Harvey, of Indian-

apolis, and located in practice in Kansas, where he died in December, 1880.

An examination of the list of tax-payers of 1829 shows that of the Allison family, for whom Allisonville is named, there only remains in this township William, son of John Allison. There remain in this township of the children of Abraham Bowen, Peter, James, and Abraham, Jr., all honorable citizens and farmers. James is, in addition to farming, engaged in merchandising at the town of Nora. Of the Brunson families there remain Erastus and Madison, sons of William, and Asher and Noble, the sons of Jonathan Brunson. Leonidas, the son of Robert Brunson, is yet living in this township. Of Hiram Bacon's family there are still living here Mrs. C. A. Howland and William Bacon. George and Hiram, Jr., live in Shelby County, Ind. Mrs. B. F. Tuttle, daughter of Hiram Bacon, lives in Indianapolis. Of William Bacon's family there remains a grandson (John Strange), a very prosperous and wealthy young farmer. Of James Bunnell's family, Reuben is still living here, a prosperous and honored citizen, having served several terms as township trustee. Robert Barnhill is still living. D. Bowers has two daughters and one son living in this township. Of Jacob Coil's family there are still living in this township two daughters, Mrs. Volney Dawson and Mrs. Hamilton Thompson. William Crist, so often elected constable in the early history of this township, has no descendants left. He, in addition to serving as constable, was or had been quite an Indian-fighter. It is said by his niece, Mrs. Gerard Blue, who is still living here, that Mr. Crist, in the early settling of this county, went with two of his neighbors to the mills on White Water, in the eastern part of the State, and on their way back they were attacked by the Indians in ambush. The two neighbors were both killed and Crist severely wounded, but holding on to his horse he was enabled to make his escape. He had during his life on the frontier received eighteen bullet-wounds from Indian guns.

Of the De Ford family there remains only George W., son of William De Ford. He is an honorable farmer and good citizen. Of Elijah Dawson's family, Ambrose, Charles Jackson, and Mrs. Isabella Cul-

bertson, the mother of Alexander Culbertson, or, as he is familiarly called, Squire Culbertson. Ambrose Dawson is one of this township's best and most honored citizens, and has been a very successful farmer. A few years since he divided his property to his children, giving all of them a good farm, and in his old age and declining years has the pleasure of seeing his children all well started in life. Charles Dawson is, in addition to being the wealthiest citizen of this township, an honorable gentleman. He has a large family of children, all of whom are at home except the eldest daughter, who is married to Dr. Collins. Matthias Dawson, one of Elijah's sons, has been dead about six years. His son, W. M., is now living in this township, and also two young sons by a second wife. Jackson Dawson, son of Elijah, is still living in this township, and is one of its best citizens, a successful farmer and honorable citizen.

Of the heirs of James Ellis there remains in this township Alfred Ellis. Of John Fox there remains his son, Raney Fox, a wealthy farmer. Of the Noah Flood family there remains here Mrs. Gerard Blue, with a family of four children,—one son, William J. Blue, and three daughters. The oldest daughter was the wife of G. W. Lancaster. She died in 1875, leaving one son, Edwin G., and one daughter, Dovie. The second daughter is the wife of L. G. Akin; the third daughter is the wife of C. G. King. Of the heirs of John Johnson there remain Luther, Oliver, and John V. Johnson, all very successful farmers, honorable citizens, and intelligent men. Luther has a family of two sons and three daughters, all at home except the eldest daughter, Mrs. Amos Butterfield. Oliver Johnson has three sons—James, Silas H., and Frank P.—and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Lowe, wife of W. A. Lowe, an attorney-at-law. Silas H. and Frank P. are living in this township, and are intelligent, honest young farmers. John V. Johnson is a bachelor, a very successful farmer, and good citizen. Mrs. Ambrose Dawson (deceased), Mrs. Jackson Dawson, Mrs. W. M. Dawson, and Mrs. Hiram Haverstick are daughters of John Johnson.

Of James McCoy's heirs there remains Mrs. Richard Hope. Of James McIlvain's family only S. H. McIlvain, a successful farmer, remains. Of Ed-

mond Newby's family there remains Mrs. George Stipp. Of Jacob Roberts' heirs there remains only Mrs. William Scott. Of the heirs of David Ray there are in this township Mrs. Jacob Whitesel, Mrs. Jane McCoy, and another married daughter. Of the heirs of David Sharpe there remains William H. Sharpe, a wealthy farmer and successful business man. Of the heirs of John Shields there are John Shields, Jr., a successful farmer and thorough business man, and Mrs. Jane Dodd, wife of Peter Dodd. Of the heirs of Daniel R. Smith, generally known as Judge Smith, there remains John H. Smith, an intelligent farmer and one of our honored citizens, having served two terms as township trustee and one term as county commissioner, which term expired Nov. 1, 1883. He is known as a careful, painstaking man in all of his business transactions, both public and private. To him the writer of this brief history of Washington township feels under lasting obligations for counsel and assistance in the administration of a public office. Mrs. Dr. Woollen and Mrs. W. W. Woollen are both daughters of Daniel R. Smith. Of the heirs of Cornelius Van Seyoc there only remains his granddaughter, Mrs. James Mustard, and daughter of Lorenzo Van Seyoc, who was a son of Cornelius. Isaac Whiting's widow is still living in this township, being now the Widow Kinsley. Henry Whiting, son, and Mrs. Mary Newby, daughter, of Isaac Whiting, are living in this township. Of Joel Wright's family there remains his son, Emsley, an attorney-at-law and extensive farmer, and the oldest settler in the township now living. Mrs. Jincy Osborn is also a daughter of Joel Wright. James T. Wright, an old citizen of this township, is a grandchild, as are also Mrs. Mary Johnson and John Wright.

Of other old settlers who have come to this township since 1829 may be mentioned Dr. J. A. Nesbit, who lives at Allisonville, a successful practicing physician, and also a large farmer. Jacob S. and James Mustard, who are among the old settlers, are both honored and intelligent citizens. James, the younger of the two brothers, has a national reputation as a breeder of the best strains of Poland China swine, has also served as township trustee, and is in every

particular an excellent citizen. R. R. and Thomas C. Hammond are also among the esteemed citizens and wealthy farmers of the township. Benjamin Tyner is another intelligent, successful old settler. James Parsley is an old settler here, a successful business man, and a good citizen.

Among the oldest and best citizens of the township are the Hessong family,—John J., M. L., H. M., George, and Charles. Thomas and Jacob Sutton are old settlers here. Jacob Whitesel came to this township in 1835, and is one of its best citizens. He has a large family of sons and daughters, most of them yet at home.

The Blue family is among the oldest of the township. There are now in this township Uriah and George, sons of the late Benjamin Blue, both intelligent, upright farmers; Mrs. S. H. McIlvain is also daughter of Benjamin Blue. Mrs. Elizabeth F., widow of Peter Blue, has a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom are at home. C. A. Howland, a wealthy and honored citizen, who has represented this county in the Legislature, served as county commissioner, and filled numerous places of trust in this township and county, is living here. Isaac Bomgardner is among the prosperous and thorough-going citizens. William Bradley is another of the substantial citizens.

The sons of Daniel Pursel are among the best citizens. Samuel, O. J., and J. O. are all living here, prosperous and thorough farmers. James Hubbard, aged ninety-nine years, who is probably the oldest person living in Marion County, lives here. He is hale and healthy, works regularly, and converses with intelligence on any subject with which he has ever been familiar.

There are no manufactories in Washington township, nor any very important towns or villages. Broad Ripple and Wellington villages, on White River, in the central part of the township, are the most important. Malott Park, Millersville, and Alisonville are villages in the eastern and southeastern part of the township. Mapleton is on the south line, adjoining Centre township, part of the village being in Centre.

Nora is a village in the northern part of the township, having a railroad station on the Chicago Air-Line, a post-office, two general country stores, two blacksmith-shops, and a population of about one hundred and fifty.

Sutton's Corners, also located in the north part of the township, has a school-house (No. 11), one general store, a blacksmith-shop, a drain-tile factory, and a sub-post-office, which receives and distributes mail-matter for and from Nora.

Broad Ripple village is situated seven miles north of Indianapolis, on White River, and the Chicago and Indianapolis Air-Line Railroad. It was laid out into forty-eight lots by Jacob Coil, on April 20, 1837. It was so called from the fact that the ripple in the river at that point was the largest and widest in the country, and the place was known by that name from the time of the first settlement. The town is just south of the feeder-dam of the old Wabash and Erie Canal, which was begun in 1837, and finished in 1839, by John Burke, contractor. About two-thirds of the original town, as laid out, has been thrown back into farming land. At present the town contains only one water-mill, one railroad depot, and a few dwelling-houses, with a population of thirty-five.

The first merchant of the village was Robert Earl; the second was Zachariah Collins; the third was William Earl; and the last one was Joseph Ray, who left the business in 1860.

Dr. Harvey Kerr, the first physician, was there from 1851 to 1880. The present physician is Dr. R. C. Light. The first postmaster was William Earl, who took charge of it about 1850 for a time, and it went to Wellington, and afterwards returned to Broad Ripple, when William Earl again kept it for a short time. The office is now called Broad Ripple, but is kept in Wellington.

About 1843, John Burk built a saw-mill on White River, just below the feeder-dam, and operated it till 1845, when Peter W. Koontz became a partner, and together they operated it till 1851, when it was abandoned and torn down. In 1845, near the same place, John Burk and Peter W. Koontz built a grist-mill, and operated it till 1847, when the former sold

to the latter, and Abraham Koontz became a partner. About 1851, Peter W. Koontz died. The mill then passed into the possession of Abraham H. Turner, who operated it until about 1853. Mr. Fairbanks then rented it, and operated it one year. In the fall of 1855 the ownership again became vested in Abraham Koontz. He ran it a while, and Samuel W. Hetsellgesser became partner, and together they operated it till the spring of 1862. William Craig and George A. Kirkpatrick then bought it, and operated it three or four years, when the former retired, and Mr. Kirkpatrick operated it till it was washed away by the great freshet in 1875. Shortly afterwards Mr. Kirkpatrick built a new mill where it now stands (being several rods down the river from the place where the old mill stood), and operated it until 1880, when Harrison Sharp and Samuel Sheets became the owners by purchase at sheriff's sale, and they still own it. The water supply is furnished by the feeder-dam, as it has been from the beginning.

Wellington village is situated on White River, seven miles north of Indianapolis, on the opposite bank of the old Wabash and Erie Canal from Broad Ripple. It was laid out into thirty-two lots by James A. Nelson and Adam R. Nelson on May 17, 1837, and so named in honor of the Duke of Wellington. A part of the original town has gone back into farming lands, yet it is something of a village. It contains one store, a blacksmith-shop, a post-office, called Broad Ripple, an Odd-Fellows' lodge, and a Union Church; also the township graded school. The present population is one hundred and eight.

The first merchant was William Switzer, and after him came the following in the order named, viz.: Reed Hardin, Gurdon C. Johnson, Swartz Mustard, Jackson Dawson, Oliver P. Johnson, Samuel Sheets (who kept there longer than all the rest, from 1866 till 1882), and Reuben and Hillary Morris. The last two named are in partnership, and are the present merchants.

The first physician was Dr. Adler, and the following named came after him in the order named, viz.: Horatio Johnson, Edward Collins, W. B. Culbertson, and Joseph B. Bates. The last named is the present physician. The present postmaster is Hillary Morris.

Broad Ripple Lodge, No. 548, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 2, 1877, the following named being the original members, viz.: Austin Bradley, George Parsley, James Garrity, Platt Whitehead, John McCormick, James Mustard, John W. Stipp, N. M. Hessong, Frank McCormick, Levi Johnson. In June, 1881, the Castleton Lodge was consolidated with this. The Broad Ripple Lodge is the most prosperous one of the order in Marion County outside of Indianapolis. It has a good two-story building for lodge purposes, built in the village of Wellington, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Its membership now numbers eighty-three. The present officers of the lodge are Platt Whitehead, N. G.; Isaac N. Jackson, V. G.; Henry Whittinger, Treas.; Lewis Aiken, Sec.; Trustees, Hillary Morris, James McCoy, Daniel Stanley.

This lodge meets every Saturday evening in their hall at Wellington.

The village of Millersville, situated north and west of Fall Creek, seven miles north-northeast of Indianapolis, was never formally laid out. The ground was never platted, but was sold in lots of from about one-fourth of an acre to one acre. The ground upon which the town is located was owned as follows: That portion north of the road running east and west, by Peter Negley; that portion situated east of the old Pendleton State road and south of Cross-roads, by G. G. F. Boswell; and that portion embraced in the triangle, by Brubaker and Speaker. The existence of the town dates back to the year 1838. There are eighteen lots of land embraced in the town, and the present population is eighty-six.

The first merchant was Ira Thayer, who owned the merchandise, and James K. Knight kept the store for him. The following merchants came after him, viz.: James G. Featherston, William Sheets, George Webb, Ad. Ehrisman, George Ewbanks, and Lewis Kern. The last named is the present merchant.

William J. Millard, Sr., was the first postmaster, appointed about forty years ago. During the last twenty years there has been a post-office there only one year, and then (about four years ago) it was kept by Lewis Kern. James G. Featherston had the office for several years prior to 1859. Mrs. Mary F. Ringer

had it for a short time about 1864. The first physician was Dr. Ducat, who remained only one year. G. M. Shaw, John W. Bolus, and others have located there since. John V. Bower is the present physician.

A great deal of business was transacted in the place prior to 1860, but since that time the trade has decreased, and the village has retrograded continually. The village now contains fourteen dwelling-houses, one blacksmith-shop, a Masonic Hall building, two business houses, and one (water) flouring- and grist-mill. The post-office, when kept in the village, was called Millersville, but when kept by Elijah James, two miles west, was called Hammond's, and afterwards James' Switch. The residents of the village receive their mail at present from the Malott Park post-office. The place where the village of Millersville now is was called Brubaker's Mill before it gained its present name, which was nearly a half-century ago.

In the year 1824, Seth Bacon and Peter Negley formed a partnership for the purpose of building and operating a saw-mill on Fall Creek, near where Millersville now is. The mill was built, and the dam they erected was nearly one-fourth of a mile east of the present mill building, and it backed the water up against Daniel Ballenger's mill, which stood just below where the present mill-dam stands. Ballenger's mill was a frame structure, but so badly erected that it was insecure. In consequence of the injuries sustained because of the back water, Ballenger sued Bacon & Negley for damages. Bacon was worth nothing, and Negley compromised the case at a sacrifice of two eighty-acre tracts of land and his mill, which stood upon one of the eighty acres, two horses, and a wagon. John Essary was Ballenger's lawyer and ran the mill from 1826 for six years, when Noah Leverton bought Ballenger out and erected a grist-mill where the present one stands, which is a few rods west of where the old saw-mill stood. Leverton cut the present race and built a dam a few feet below the present one. The charter for the present dam was granted in the year 1836 by the Circuit Court, William W. Wick presiding, the dam to be not more than four and a half feet above low-water mark in the place where it then stood, desig-

nated by certain marks named. A jury was empaneled and damages assessed for injury to the property. Ballenger, after selling out, went with his family to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and subsequently to Stillwell, Ohio, his place of birth. Mr. Leverton operated the mill about three years, and sold to Chauncey True and Samuel True. These men put two run of burrs in the mill and did a good business. The Trues owned the mill until Sept. 23, 1839, and sold to Jacob Brubaker, and went to Michigan and engaged in farming. Brubaker built a still-house adjoining the mill, and owned the property three years. On Aug. 8, 1842, he deeded the property to Christ. Haushey and went to parts unknown.

Mr. Haushey was a resident of Pennsylvania, and never lived here. He owned the property one year and then died. After his death, Jacob Spahr bought the mill and operated it until 1848. About that time William Winpenny and Jacob Spahr formed a partnership, rebuilt the mill and distillery, and operated them until May 10, 1855. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Winpenny continued the business until his death, in 1861. He did a large custom business, operating two wheat-burrs and two corn-burrs, one of which was used to grind the corn for mash to be used in the distillery. At no time during its history was it more successfully managed than when owned by Mr. Winpenny. After his death it was owned by his heirs and operated by various parties until Oct. 21, 1872, when it was sold to Tobias Messersmith, since which time Jacob J. Ringer, William Sala, and John Carlisle have in turn purchased it, but each time the ownership reverted to Tobias Messersmith. In April, 1883, it was sold at sheriff's sale, and purchased by N. S. Russell, of Massillon, Ohio, and is now being operated by William H. Spahr. The mill has been destroyed by fire three times, the first time when owned by Brubaker; again about the year 1848, when owned by Jacob Spahr; and again in August, 1878, when owned by John Carlisle. The mill was rebuilt at once by Mr. Carlisle, supplied with all the latest improved machinery, and contains the only genuine buckwheat-bolt in the county. The mill-seat comprises seventy-one acres. The building is a substan-

tial structure, and the water-power ample for four run of burrs at all seasons of the year. The property has been a source of annoyance and a continual expense to every person that has had anything to do with it. A still-house, with a capacity of eight barrels per day, was built adjoining the grist-mill on the south by Messrs. Spahr & Winpenny, about the year 1849, and the business carried on four or five years, when it was suspended, and the still removed by Mr. Winpenny.

Millersville Lodge, No. 126, F. and A. M. This lodge was instituted at Millersville by dispensation granted by A. C. Downey, Grand Master, on March 3, 1852. The first meeting of the lodge was held, March 6, 1852, at the residence of William J. Millard, Jr. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge May 25, 1852, the following named being the charter members: William J. Millard, Jr., Jonah F. Lemon, Jacob Spahr, William J. Millard, Sr., Hiram Haverstick, William Bacon, Joseph A. Nesbit, John R. Anderson. The first meeting under the charter was held May 29, 1852.

The lodge held its meetings for some time in the upper story of the grist-mill, in a room fitted up for it. Subsequently they moved to the new hall, which was dedicated Oct. 26, 1853, by A. M. Hunt, proxy of the M. W. Grand Master. The oration was by Thomas H. Lynch. The following persons have served as Worshipful Master the number of years noted, viz.: William J. Millard, Jr., 9 years; Samuel Cory, 13½ years; W. H. Hornaday, 1 year; Robert Johnson, 4 years; W. W. Henderson, 2 years; John W. Negley, 1 year; B. W. Millard, 1 year.

The following have served as secretary the number of years noted, viz.: William Winpenny, 1 year; Samuel Cory, 8 years; William J. Millard, Jr., 2 years; James G. Featherston, 2 years; Lewis Y. Newhouse, 6½ years; Peter L. Negley, 1 year; W. W. Henderson, 6 years; Joseph E. Boswell, 1 year; W. H. Hornaday, 2 years; A. Culbertson, 2 years.

The following is an exhibit of the lodge since its organization: number deceased, 11; number expelled, 2; number suspended, 7; number demitted, 61; number of present members, 32. Robert Johnson

is the present Worshipful Master, and W. W. Henderson is the secretary. Four of the charter members are now living, namely, William J. Millard, Jr., Jonah F. Lemon, Hiram Haverstick, and Joseph A. Nesbit. This lodge meets in its hall in Millersville on the Saturday evening of or before the full moon in each month.

Valentine Lodge, No. 1390, Knights of Honor, was instituted at Millersville by dispensation on Feb. 18, 1879, by David M. Osborn, Deputy Grand Dictator. The following were the charter members, viz.: William H. Wheeler, William W. Foster, William H. Hornaday, William H. Spahr, Frederick Karer, Henry G. Gerstley, John P. Goode, George W. White, Frederick Steinmier, Henry C. Greene, John H. Wineow, Thomas Doyle, William H. Negley, A. A. Vangeson, George W. Winpenny, and Jacob Volmer. The lodge was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge Oct. 9, 1879. The following have served as Dictators of the lodge: W. W. Foster, John P. Goode, William H. Spahr, William H. Wheeler, William H. Heath, John V. Bower, Thomas T. Lankford.

The following named are the officers for the year 1884: John W. House, Dictator; William H. Wheeler, Treasurer; Silas Tyner, Reporter. John V. Bower is the representative to the Grand Lodge. William A. Schofield, John V. Bower, and Jacob Stiltz are the present trustees. The number of members in good standing at present is twenty-five. The lodge meets every two weeks on Saturday evenings in the Winpenny Hall in Millersville.

The Millersville Free Library was made up by subscription, and was opened to the public June 1, 1882. It contains five hundred and fifty-five volumes of the most judiciously selected books. Many of the most popular magazines and valuable papers are regularly received. In July, 1883, a library association was formed, with Hiram B. Howland as president, W. W. Henderson secretary, and Alfred Ellis treasurer. Dr. J. V. Bower is librarian. The following are the trustees: Albert E. Fletcher, Benjamin Tyner, William H. Wheeler, Mrs. Hettie M. Hunter, and Miss Lou Huff.

Free lectures are regularly held under the auspices of the above society, and prove to be a source of

both pleasure and knowledge. Additional volumes will be added to the library from time to time. The liberal patronage given the library by the citizens in the vicinity is assurance that its advantages are duly appreciated.

Allisonville is situated ten miles from Indianapolis, on the Noblesville State road, about three miles east of north from Indianapolis. It was laid out into forty lots by John Allison on the 8th day of February, 1833, and the town was named after Mr. Allison. The population at present is about fifty. The first merchants were Leven T. McCay and George Bruce, in partnership. They kept for three years. A. G. Ruddle was the first physician, and he practiced medicine there for forty years. At one time, some forty years ago, there were two hotels there, and they did a good business. Richard Brown was the first hotel-keeper, and followed the business seven years. There is no post-office there, and has not been for a great many years. Mail-matter intended for the people of the village is sent to Castleton. Lewis Droanberger was the merchant in Allisonville many years from about 1850. The present merchant is John D. Gerstley, who has been in the business there about thirteen years. The present physicians are Joseph A. Nesbit and Isaac N. Craig. James Armentrout carried on a tan-yard just south of the village for six years, about 1832.

Keystone Lodge, No. 251, F. and A. M., was instituted at Allisonville by dispensation Oct. 22, 1858, and the following officers elected: I. N. Craig, W. M.; P. A. Leaver, S. W.; Jacob W. Ray, J. W. The following were the petitioners, all of whom became charter members, viz.: I. N. Craig, Sidney Cropper, A. S. Ellis, Samuel Farley, Philip A. Leaver, Joseph A. Nesbit, William Whitesell, John R. Anderson, E. S. Cropper, J. S. McCarty, John Tate, Samuel C. Vance, James Farley, Samuel B. Beals, John Harvey, Stephen Harvey, Isaac Michener, F. Farley, T. P. Farley, Milon Harris, J. W. Ray, Jacob Whitesell, George Metaker, Hiram A. Haverstick, Daniel St. John, Lewis Farley, Jacob Eller, F. M. Beck, Isaiah Williams, Charles Whitesell, B. Todd, and John Bruce. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge May 26, 1859. The following were elected under the

charter: Isaac N. Craig, W. M.; Philip A. Leaver, S. W.; Jacob W. Ray, J. W.

For about seventeen years the lodge held its meetings in a small, inconvenient room in Allisonville. In the spring of 1875 the lodge built a new hall in that village, at a cost of fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars. The first meeting held in the new hall was July 24, 1875. The building committee were Joseph A. Nesbit, Samuel Farley, Reuben Bunnel, John H. Smith, and John Johnson. The first trustees were Joseph A. Nesbit, John H. Smith, and Isaac N. Craig.

The present membership is forty-three. The following persons have served as Worshipful Masters the number of years noted, viz.: Isaac N. Craig, 8 years; Samuel Farley, 1 year; Thomas N. Williams, 3 years; John H. Smith, 6 years; David D. Negley, 1 year; John Johnson, 2 years; Hillary Silvey, 3 years. Hillary Silvey is the present Worshipful Master, and George W. Kesseling is secretary. This lodge meets in its hall in Allisonville on the Saturday evening of or after the full moon in each month.

The village of Mapleton is on the line of Washington and Centre townships, the main street being on the township line, and the village being on both sides of it. It was laid out in 1871 (town plat recorded September 18th in that year). That part of the site which is on the Washington township side was owned by John Messersmith, who purchased from Thomas Ruark.

The first and present merchant of the place is Theodore F. Harrison. The village now contains the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice and parsonage, a brick school-house, in which is a graded school, one store, a post-office (Theodore F. Harrison, postmaster), a blacksmith-shop, and about three hundred inhabitants.

Malott Park, located in the eastern part of the township, was laid out in 1872 (plat recorded May 4th in that year) by Daniel and John H. Stewart. The first merchant was George Byers, who is also the present merchant of the town. The first postmaster of Malott Park was Warren W. Bowles; the second was Barbara Spahr, who was succeeded by George

Byers, who is the present postmaster. The town has now one store, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, the Malott Park station of the Wabash and Pacific Railway, one church (Methodist Episcopal), and about fifty inhabitants.

Churches of the Township.—The Washington Presbyterian Church edifice was built about the year 1838 by subscription, on the farm of Joseph Culbertson, now the land of William Culbertson. It was a small frame building, and was used as a church about ten or twelve years. The building soon afterwards became dilapidated and was torn down. It stood about one half-mile north of where Malott Park now is.

The number of members at organization was about twenty-five, among whom were the following: Hiram Bacon, Mary Alice Bacon, Joseph Culbertson, John Nesbit, Elizabeth Culbertson, Mary Nesbit, Paulina McClung, old Mrs. McClung, John Johnson, Cynthia McClung, Samuel McClung, Nancy Nesbit, Margaret Nesbit, James Brown and wife, James Gray, and Sallie Gray. John Nesbit, Joseph Culbertson, and Hiram Bacon were the first trustees.

The first preacher was John Moreland, who remained with them four years. The next was William Sickles; he remained with them four or five years. After which there was no regular preaching, and when services were held there it was by transient ministers. After the place was abandoned the class went to Broad Ripple and united with the Union Church.

The Ebenezer Lutheran Church. In the year 1823 a small number of persons residing in Maryland conceived the idea of forming a colony and taking their departure for Indiana, hoping thereby to better their condition. They were all Lutherans, and all related, and Abraham Reck was their pastor. They organized a colony composed of the following persons and their families: Conrad Ringer, David Ringer, Jacob Ringer, Daniel Smay, Daniel Sharts, John Brown, Peter Brown, Solomon Easterday, Daniel Bower, and Jacob Ringer, Sr.

Their pastor then said to them, "You are like lambs going among wolves; I will go with and take care of you." The colonists, determined to brave the

dangers and undergo the hardships incident to a new country, started in the year 1823 for their destination. They came in wagons as far as the Ohio River, where they built a flat-boat, and on it came to New Harmony, Ind., where they resided one year, and then came to this county and settled in the same neighborhood, most of them in Washington, and the remainder in Lawrence township. For several years after their arrival here they held religious services at "old man" Reck's barn, and afterwards at the residences of the new colonists,—Rev. A. Reck officiating.

On Aug. 6, 1836, a church organization was formed under the leadership of Abraham Reck, with the following members: George P. Brown, Jacob Ringer, Sr., Daniel S. May, Sr., Folsom Swarm, Jacob Ringer, Jr., Conrad Ringer, Daniel Sharts, Peter Brown, David Ringer, Daniel Bower, King English, John Brown; George Brown, Aaron Sour, Palser Sour, William Clow, and Solomon Easterday.

The first account we have of the election of officers is that it was held on May 20, 1839, when David S. May, Sr., was elected elder, and Peter Brown, Jr., deacon, of the church.

The congregation built a hewed-log church near the northeast corner of the present cemetery grounds, situate about one half-mile east of where the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad crosses Fall Creek, in Washington township. The congregation held services in the log church until 1853, when they built a frame church on the site of the old log house, and soon afterwards dedicated it. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. D. Altman, and a debt of one hundred and seventy-five dollars was removed. From the organization, in 1836, until 1868 the following were the pastors for the number of years noted, viz.: A. Reck, 4 years; A. A. Trimper, 3 years; Jacob Shearer, 2 years; Abraham H. Myers, 5 years; A. F. Hill, 1 year; George A. Exline, 5½ years; A. J. Cramer, 5 years; Jacob Keller, 5 years.

The church was without a pastor in 1852. During Rev. Cramer's charge sixty names were added to the church-roll. Under the charge of Rev. George A. Exline the church experienced four revivals and began an era of great prosperity.

In the year 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Keller, a disagreement or difficulty arose among the members, which finally resulted in a separation and the formation of two distinct churches. With some difficulty a committee of two from each faction was appointed to fix upon terms of settlement. The following were appointed, viz.: John Mowry and John Negley, in behalf of the upper, and Samuel Harper and David W. Brown in behalf of the lower, settlement. On the 26th day of February, 1868, the committee met and agreed upon the following terms of settlement: The party represented by Messrs. Harper and Brown to retain the Ebenezer Church building, and pay the party represented by Messrs. Mowry and Negley the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, in two equal installments, the first due in two months, and the second due on Dec. 25, 1868. Messrs. Harper and Brown were to give their notes for said amounts. The article of agreement signed and sealed by all the members of the committee on the 26th of February, 1868, and attested by John C. Hoss, their secretary, concludes as follows:

"And the party represented by Samuel Harper and David W. Brown do hereby surrender to the party represented by John Mowry and John Negley all their interest in the privilege of Ebenezer Church. The committee also agree that the ground on which the church now stands and adjoining graveyard shall be held and controlled jointly by the two parties."

This action of the committee was duly ratified by the members of the congregation, and a separation ensued. Those that remained and worshiped in the old church were offered letters, but a slight misunderstanding occurred and they refused the proffer.

The Lower Ebenezer Lutheran Church was organized with sixty members in 1868, after the division in the Ebenezer Church. The congregation continued to worship in the old frame building until 1872, when the present two-story brick edifice was completed, when they occupied it and sold the old building to George W. House, who subsequently sold it to the Northwood Methodist Episcopal Church. The Ebenezer Church recently acquired it again and made it a parsonage. It stands about forty rods west of the church building.

The following pastors have been with the congregation since 1868, the number of years noted, viz.: Obadiah Brown, 7 years; David Hamma, 1½ years; Henry Keller, 4 years. The last named is the present pastor. The present membership is seventy-five.

The new brick church was dedicated to the service of God during the pastoral charge of Rev. Obadiah Brown; the Rev. Richards preached the dedicatory sermon.

The first elders after the separation were Samuel Harper and John A. Sargent; and the first deacons were Luther Johnson and Robert C. Heizer. The present elders are Luther Johnson and Luther Easterday, and the present deacons are Samuel Harper, Silas Johnson, and Franklin Bower. Sabbath-school is held in the church every Sunday in the year. The present superintendent is John P. Goode. The average attendance the year round is about fifty-five.

This church is situated in a wealthy neighborhood. Its members are zealous in the cause of religion, and consequently take an interest in all church matters, hence the church organization is exceedingly prosperous.

The Pleasant View Lutheran Church was organized on the 26th of February, 1844, with seven members, viz.: Jacob Schearer (pastor), Peter Hessong, George Bomgardner, David Hessong, Barbara Bomgardner, Catharine Hessong, and Rebecca Hessong. Their meetings for worship were held at the house of Peter Hessong. In 1854 a meeting-house was erected at Old Augusta, which was removed to Pleasant View and there rebuilt in 1863.

The first pastor of the church was Jacob Schearer, who was succeeded (in the order named) by A. H. Myers, J. Giger, George A. Exline, A. J. Cramer, W. G. Trester, Jacob Keller, John Boon, William H. Keeler, and the Rev. O. Brown, who is the present pastor. The church has now forty members, and a Sabbath-school attended by fifty scholars, under the superintendence of J. J. Hessong.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Allisonville dates back to about the year 1827, when services were held by a preacher named Ray at the house of Mrs. Kimberlin, where and at other dwellings in the

vicinity preaching continued to be held occasionally until the building of a school-house (in 1836), which then became the preaching-place. After Mr. Ray preaching was held by a Mr. Miller, during whose time a small class was organized. After Miller came the preachers Berry and Smith, and after them a local preacher from North Carolina, named James T. Wright, who was somewhat instrumental in causing their first church building to be erected. He cut the logs for the building, and hauled them himself to a spot about half a mile east of Allisonville, where he proposed to have the church built, but the people of Allisonville, unknown to him, hauled them to the village and raised the house on the ground where the present church stands. At about the time the church was built they had a preacher named Donaldson. Afterwards came — Burt, and after him — Posey, who was the preacher in 1850, when the log church was destroyed by fire, and the present frame church was erected in its place. Among the preachers who followed Posey were Harden, Barnhart, Grenman, Carter, Harden, McCarty, Speelman, Havens, White, Langdon, Jones, Thornton, Stalard, Jameson, Harris, Grubbs, and Ruggles.

The Millersville Methodist Episcopal Church. For twelve years prior to the year 1846 religious services were held by the Methodists in the neighborhood of Millersville, at the residences of Robert Johnson, Sr., George H. Negley, David Huff, Hillary Silvey, Gideon True, Samuel True, and in Peter Negley's barn and cooper-shop, and other places. The class held services in an old log school-house that stood on the southeast corner of Daniel R. Smith's land, about a quarter of a mile west of Millersville, for two years (about the years 1846 to 1848). In the year 1848 the class fitted up an old log cabin, situate a few rods north of the cross-roads in Millersville, where they continued to worship for four years, having regular preaching every four weeks. It was there that a church organization was formed. The number of members at organization was about thirty-three. The following were among the number, viz.: David Huff and wife, Elizabeth Huff, William J. Millard, Sr., and wife, Mary Hunter, Richard Shelly, Debba Shelly, Annual Sweeny and wife, Hillary Silvey and

wife, Robert Johnson, Sr., and wife, George H. Negley and wife, Mrs. C. G. Wadsworth, Mary Meldrum, George Day and wife, Isaac Record, Hannah Record, Andrew McDaniel and father, John Essary and wife, Mrs. House, Debba Bacon, and Anna James. In 1853 the congregation bought the lower story of the Masonic lodge building, and occupied it from that time until 1877.

By order of the Quarterly Conference the church property was sold in 1877, and was purchased by the Masonic lodge, and the church class was consolidated with Malott Park Church. This caused much dissatisfaction, and many of the forty members belonging at the time refused to take their membership to Malott Park. Some of them went to Castleton, a few to Allisonville, and others to Broad Ripple, while many have not held membership in any organized class since. The following are the most prominent ministers that preached at the private houses prior to the purchase of the church, viz.: John V. R. Miller, Meliades Miller, George Havens, Henry A. Cottingham, and — McCarty. The following ministers preached in the old log cabin, viz., James Scott and Frank Hardin. The latter was the first regular minister who preached in the new church, and it was during his pastoral charge that the house was dedicated to the service of God. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Thomas H. Lyuch, on Oct. 26, 1853.

The first trustees of the church property were Hillary L. Silvey, David Huff, and Richard Shelly. The last trustees were Alexander Culbertson, Robert Roe, and William H. Hornaday. There has been no church organization at Millersville since 1877; however, through the kindness of the Masonic lodge, the building formerly used as the church is at the disposal of the citizens to be used for Sabbath-school and any kind of religious meetings free of charge. A union Sabbath-school is carried on during the summer months only. The attendance during the past summer averaged about sixty, and John Roberts was the superintendent. The Rev. Mr. Cobb, an Episcopalian missionary, preaches every Sabbath evening.

The Mapleton Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to the year 1843, at which time a class was

organized at the house of Delanson Slawson, who had come here from Switzerland County. The class then organized consisted of six or seven members, all females, among whom were Sarah A. McClintock, Delia Hildebrand, Hannah Blue, Mrs. Rachel Ruark, and some of the Slawson family. Their first meetings were held at Slawson's, subsequently at the residences of other members, and in the old log school-house of the neighborhood. Their first preachers were John L. Smith and Lucien Berry, after whom were Frank Hardin and H. J. Meck,—then a local, but afterwards a regular preacher on the circuit.

In the summer of 1855, Rev. H. J. Meck, assisted by George Havens, a local preacher, held a protracted meeting in the woods at Sugar Grove, which resulted in the formation of the Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Mr. Meck; the following being the original members, viz.: James and Mary Ruark, William H. and Sarah A. McClintock, Pamela Johnson, Hannah Blue, Martha F. Hammond, Joseph Ruark, Thomas Ruark, Rachel Ruark, Peter Ruark, Winnie Ruark, Henry and Rachel Wright, John A. and Rebecca Smay, Elias Blue, Joshua and Sarah Huston, L. D. Beeler, B. F. Slate, Pamela A. Slate, Isaac and Susan Wheatley, Mary Willis, Mary Ann McWhorter, Deliah Hildebrand, David Howver, Wilhelmina Beeler, Lavina Walters, Margaret Armentrout, Thomas Wright, and Susan Wright.

On the 23d of August in the same year the society met, and elected John Armstrong, Thomas H. Johns, James M. Ruark, John F. Hill, and S. M. Brister, trustees; and Thomas Ruark, Gerard Blue, Henry Wright, William McClintock, and William Roe were appointed a building committee to supervise the erection of a church edifice. Thomas Ruark donated half an acre of ground in Sugar Grove on which to build the church, and one acre was also given by Noah Wright for church purposes. The present parsonage stands on it. A frame building was immediately erected, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars, and is still standing and in use, having been repaired and refitted during the past year, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars.

The Rev. H. J. Meck continued to minister to the church for about three years after the organization,

after which they were served by the preachers of the circuit. The present minister is the Rev. S. F. Tincher. The name of the church has been changed from Sugar Grove to Mapleton Church, which has at the present time about fifty members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Malott Park was organized in 1876, with sixteen members, viz.: David Huff, Hannah Huff, — Huff, E. Bowles, Albert Culbertson, Margaret J. Culbertson, Charles A. Culbertson, W. H. Hornaday, Kate Hornaday, Thomas J. Wright, Susan Wright, Clara Wright, W. D. C. Wright, Robert Roe, E. Roe, and Martha E. Roe. Their church building was erected in 1875, and is the same that is now in use by the congregation.

The preachers who have served this church are, and have been, Amos Hanway, Thomas Wyell, J. D. Widman, — Early, B. F. Morgan, J. S. Alley, and S. F. Tincher, the present minister in charge. The church has now about thirty members, and connected with it is a Sabbath-school (not taught in winter), with about seventy scholars. The superintendents have been A. Culbertson, W. D. C. Wright, and J. W. Negley.

The Broad Ripple Union Church is located in Wellington, and was erected in 1851 by subscription. John Burk was the principal leader in the building of the church. It is a frame structure, built by Wilson Whitesell and Richard Miller, carpenters. Jacob C. Coil donated the land upon which the church stands. The building is in good repair, and is kept up by the Methodists.

The first preacher was Henry Coe, a Presbyterian. The Washington Presbyterian class worshiped in the house a while, and afterwards a Baptist class was organized, and Madison Hume preached for them. The present Methodist class was organized in 1852, by the Rev. Frank Hardin, who for some time was their minister. The following are the ministers who have preached in the house regularly for the Methodists since the Rev. Hardin, viz.: Henry A. Cottingham, — Barnhart, — Burch, John C. McCarty, — Blake, — White, — Spellman, George Havens, — Stallard, — Longdon, — Jones, — Thornton, — Jamison, — Harvey, C. Harris,

— Grubbs, and the present minister, the Rev. S. F. Tinch, of Mapleton. The present membership is thirty.

The first trustees were Jacob C. Coil and John Burk. The present trustees are Jacob C. Wright, Wm. M. Dawson, Hamilton Thompson, Swartz Mustard, and Isaac Morris. A Sabbath-school is held during the summer months only, with an average attendance of fifty. Wm. M. Dawson is superintendent.

The Crooked Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1837, with fourteen original members, viz.: Madison Hume, Joseph Watts, Patrick Hume, Jane Hume, Esther Hume, David and Eliza Stoops, John Kinsley, Achsah Kinsley, John and Rachel Dunn, Samuel Hutchinson, Martha Hutchinson, and Morley Stewart. Their first meetings were held in the old log school-house near the location of the present church. Their first church edifice was built in 1842, which, having become insufficient for the use of the congregation, was replaced by the present church building, which was erected on the same site in 1856.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. Madison Hume, whose successors have been Revs. — Poin, A. Hume, — Stewart, — Craig, A. J. Martin, A. J. Riley, R. N. Harvey, T. J. Conner, and Lewis. The present membership is ninety-eight. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school, with an attendance of sixty-three pupils, under the superintendency of T. F. Wakeland.

The Union Church at Nora was built in 1864. A church organization had been previously formed (in 1861), with the following-named members, viz.: Isaiah Applegate, James Gray, Margarette Gray, Theodosia Gray, Elizabeth Gray, James McShane and wife, Franklin Hall and wife, Samuel Tooley and wife, Allan Stewart and wife, Henry Whiting, Susan Whiting, Abraham Bowen, Ruth Bowen, Peter Lawson, Catharine Lawson, Sarah Somers, Nancy Ray, William McCoy, Jane McCoy, Louisa Dawson, Samuel Whiting, Ann Whiting, Rachel Smith, Mary J. Dodd, Sally Whitesell, William Shields, Charles Huffman, and Susan Wright. Meetings for worship were held in the school-house until the erection of the church edifice, three years after

the organization. The first minister to this congregation was John McCarty, who was followed by Isaac Hardin, Henry Cottingham, and a number of other preachers. At present there is no church organization, but a flourishing Sunday-school is kept up, with an attendance of fifty-five scholars, under the superintendence of Mary Barr.

Schools.—There are fifteen public schools in this township, including the graded and high school at Broad Ripple. The school-houses are all common frame, except the school-house at Millersville, No. 2, and No. 12, in the northwest corner of the township, which is a new brick house, built in 1881; also the new graded school-house at Broad Ripple is a substantial brick, with rubble limestone foundation, four rooms finished in modern style, and is the best public-school building in Marion County outside the city of Indianapolis. The cost of the building, including out-building, furniture, etc., was about seven thousand five hundred dollars. This graded, or high school, as it is commonly termed, was built to accommodate the advance pupils for the entire township, and is, therefore, a township graded school. It is located at Broad Ripple, the geographical centre of the township, and was built in 1883. The schools of Washington township are taught seven months in the year, a term which should be increased to nine months.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

The lineage of the Johnson family is distinctively Irish. Jeremiah Johnson, Sr., the grandfather of Oliver, early resided in Virginia, and subsequently removed to Kentucky, the Territory of Indiana ultimately becoming his home. His children were Samuel, Jeremiah, Thomas, John, Milton, Nancy, Jane, Mary, and Sarah. Of these sons, John was born Jan. 1, 1798, in Kentucky, and removed to Franklin County, Ind. In 1821, Marion County became his home. He married Miss Sarah Pursel, daughter of Peter Pursel, Esq., formerly of New Jersey, and one



Oliver Johnson

of the early residents of Franklin County, Ind. Their twelve children were Oliver, Luther, Volney, Newton, John V., Charles P., Louisa, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Nancy Jane, Lucinda, and Sarah. Oliver was born Nov. 22, 1821, in Franklin County, Ind., and brought with his parents while an infant to Marion County. His youth was passed at the home of his father in the various employments of the farm, interspersed with periods at the neighboring school. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Miss Pamela Howland, daughter of Powell Howland, Esq., of Marion County. Their children are Mary E. (Mrs. Wm. A. Lowe), of Terre Haute; James P., of Terre Haute, who married Miss Rebecca Shoemaker, of the same place; Silas H., of Washington township, married to Miss Laura Wright, of the same township; and Franklin P., also of Washington township, married to Miss Georgie Ann Pursel, of Tuscola, Ill. Mr. Johnson for several years after his marriage rented a farm, but desiring to be independent of landlords, purchased a tract of land in Washington township, which was soon after sold and his present home secured. He has during his active career been engaged in farming of a general character, and is regarded as one of the most practical and successful farmers of the county. He has in politics been a lifetime Democrat, but not a working partisan. He is in religion a supporter of the Lutheran Church, of which his wife is a member.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Wayne is the central one in the western range of townships of Marion County. On the north it is bounded by the township of Pike; on the east by Centre; on the south by Decatur township, and on the west by Hendricks County.

The only streams of any importance in the township are White River, and Eagle and Little Eagle Creeks. The former barely touches the township on its eastern border, where, in its meanderings, it enters from Centre, and immediately afterwards returns to the same township. Eagle Creek, flowing in a south-

erly direction from Pike township, enters Wayne in the northwest, traverses the township diagonally in a very meandering course to the southeast corner, touching the southwest corner of Centre and then entering the northeast point of Decatur township, where it joins its waters with those of the White River. Little Eagle Creek, coming from the north, crosses the boundary between Pike and Wayne, and flows southwardly across the eastern part of the latter township, to a point near its southeastern corner, where the stream enters Eagle Creek.

Several of the railway lines diverging from Indianapolis cross the territory of Wayne. The Indianapolis and Vincennes road is the most southern of these, traversing the township only a short distance across its southeastern corner. Next, north, is the Vandalia line, which crosses the southern half of the township in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad crosses Wayne in nearly an east and west direction, near the centre of the township. The Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway runs across the north part of the township to a point near its northwest corner, where it passes into Hendricks County.

Three small towns or villages lie within the territory of Wayne township. Of these, Bridgeport is located in the southwest part of the township, on the old National road, and also on the line of the Vandalia Railroad. The village of Clermont is in the northwest corner of the township, on the line of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway; and on the south line of the township, near its southeast corner, is the village of Maywood, located on the line of the Vincennes Railroad. The population of the township by the United States census of 1880 was four thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

Wayne, with the other townships of Marion County, was set off, and its boundaries defined, by order of the board of county commissioners, on the 16th of April, 1822, and on the same date the board ordered that Wayne and Pike be temporarily joined together in one township organization, and for judicial purposes, the union to continue until each township should become sufficiently populous for a separate organization. They remained joined in this

manner for more than two years, and on the 10th of May, 1824, the commissioners ordered Pike to be separated from Wayne and independently organized, "the inhabitants being sufficiently numerous" in the former township; the inference, therefore, being that they were still more numerous in Wayne than in Pike.

Following is a list of persons appointed or elected to the principal offices of Wayne township from its erection to the present time, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Abraham Hendricks, June 15, 1822, to December, 1825; removed.
 Isaac Stephens, June 22, 1822, to February, 1824; removed.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, May 10, 1824, to March 29, 1829.
 William Logan, Feb. 8, 1825, to Nov. 4, 1828; resigned.
 James Johnson, Jan. 3, 1829, to Jan. 3, 1834.
 Jeremiah J. Corbaley, May 4, 1829, to April 6, 1834.
 James Johnson, Feb. 24, 1834, to Aug. 4, 1838; resigned.
 James W. Johnson, June 7, 1834, to June 7, 1839.
 Allen Jennings, June 18, 1834, to June 18, 1839.
 Martin Martindale, Sept. 8, 1838, to Oct. 12, 1843; died.
 James W. Johnston, Oct. 8, 1839, to Oct. 8, 1844.
 John W. Mattern, March 19, 1840, to March 19, 1845.
 William Taylor, Dec. 1, 1843, to March 29, 1844; resigned.
 Thomas Morrow, May 11, 1844, to May 11, 1854.
 George Hoover, Nov. 19, 1844, to Nov. 19, 1849.
 Robert Taylor, March 10, 1846, to April 30, 1846; resigned.
 Jesse Pugh, Nov. 20, 1849, to March 5, 1851; resigned.
 Oliver P. Meeker, April 15, 1850, to Oct. 12, 1850; resigned.
 Alexander Jameson, April 19, 1851, to April 18, 1855.
 Daniel Catterson, April 19, 1851, to Nov. 8, 1851; died.
 Patrick Catterson, Feb. 11, 1853, to Sept. 18, 1855; resigned.
 John P. Martindale, May 11, 1854, to Feb. 23, 1857; resigned.
 Alexander Jameson, Nov. 8, 1855, to Nov. 7, 1859.
 Ransom Wooten, April 23, 1856, to Feb. 26, 1857; resigned.
 Isaiah Hornaday, April 17, 1857, to March 1, 1860; resigned.
 Henley H. Mercer, April 18, 1857, to April 17, 1861.
 Sylvester T. Zimmerman, Nov. 6, 1858, to May 24, 1859; resigned.
 Alfred Clark, July 23, 1859, to March 8, 1860; resigned.
 Hiram Rhoads, Nov. 7, 1859, to Nov. 7, 1867.
 John B. Johnson, April 17, 1860, to March 6, 1862; resigned.
 George McCray, April 21, 1860, to March 27, 1862; resigned.
 Richard W. Thompson, June 19, 1862, to Nov. 8, 1869; resigned.
 Robert McFarland, April 23, 1863, to Dec. 30, 1864; resigned.
 John P. Martindale, April 14, 1866, to April 14, 1870.
 William W. Webb, April 18, 1868, to April 18, 1872.
 John T. Turpin, Oct. 25, 1870, to March 6, 1877; died.
 Gazaway Sullivan, Oct. 25, 1872, to Oct. 25, 1876.
 Leonard Avery, Oct. 28, 1872, to Oct. 21, 1876.

Apollo S. Ingling, Oct. 25, 1876, to Oct. 25, 1880.
 Leon S. Avery, Feb. 24, 1877, to June 7, 1880; resigned.
 William A. Davidson, March 26, 1877, to April 9, 1878.
 James T. Morgan, April 9, 1878, to April 9, 1882.
 Jacob A. Emerich, June 7, 1880, to Oct. 25, 1884.
 William A. Davidson, April 25, 1882, to April 25, 1886.
 Ezra G. Martin, June 23, 1883, to April 14, 1884.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Ballard, April 11, 1859, to April 21, 1860.
 William N. Gladden, April 21, 1860, to April 16, 1861.
 John H. Harris, April 16, 1861, to April 18, 1863.
 Edward Dunn, April 18, 1863, to April 16, 1864.
 Alexander Jameson, April 16, 1864, to Oct. 21, 1872.
 Lazarus R. Harding, Oct. 21, 1872, to March 13, 1876.
 Jesse Wright, March 13, 1876, to April 16, 1880.
 Hiram W. Miller, April 16, 1880, to April 19, 1882.
 William H. Speer, April 19, 1882, for 2 years.

ASSESSORS.

James Johnson, Jan. 1, 1827, to Jan. 5, 1829.
 William Logan, Jan. 5, 1829, to Jan. 3, 1831.
 Asa B. Strong, Jan. 3, 1831, to Jan. 7, 1833.
 William Logan, Jan. 7, 1833, to Jan. 6, 1834.
 Abraham H. Dawson, Jan. 6, 1834, to Jan. 4, 1836.
 Alexander Felton, Jan. 4, 1836, to March 7, 1836.
 Abraham H. Dawson, March 7, 1836, to Jan. 1, 1838.
 Aquilla Hilton, Jan. 1, 1838, to Jan. 7, 1839.
 Asa B. Strong, Jan. 7, 1839, to Jan. 6, 1840.
 W. Miller, Jan. 6, 1840, to Jan. 4, 1841.
 Abraham H. Dawson, Jan. 4, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1841.
 Hiram Wright, Nov. 20, 1852, to Dec. 17, 1853.
 John Vansickle, Dec. 17, 1853, to Nov. 25, 1854.
 William N. Gladden, Nov. 25, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1857.
 John W. Larimore, Jan. 1, 1857, to Oct. 27, 1858.
 John B. Corbaley, Oct. 27, 1858, to Oct. 29, 1860.
 Martin B. Warfel, Oct. 29, 1860, to Dec. 24, 1864.
 Abraham H. Dawson, Dec. 24, 1864, to Oct. 29, 1870.
 Conrad Brian, Oct. 29, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1873.
 Ezekiel M. Thompson, March 25, 1875, to Oct. 18, 1876.
 Conrad Brian, Oct. 18, 1876, to April 14, 1884.

The first settlements within the territory of Wayne township were made in 1821, from which time they increased slowly, though steadily, and with more rapidity than those in the eastern townships of the county. Among the earliest of the settlers upon lands in Wayne township were the Corbaley and Barnhill families, who came from Ohio to this county in 1820, first making a temporary settlement within the limits of the present city of Indianapolis, where they spent the sickly summers of 1820 and 1821,

then removed westward to Wayne township, where they became permanent settlers.

Jeremiah J. Corbaley, one of the most widely known and respected inhabitants of Wayne township for nearly a quarter of a century, was a native of the State of Delaware, but grew to manhood in Cecil County, Md. At the age of twenty-seven (in the year 1816) he went West, as far as Hamilton, Ohio, having with him his portion of his father's estate, about six hundred dollars in cash, which he deposited with a merchant of Hamilton, who failed soon afterwards, thus leaving him almost entirely without means. He was not, however, discouraged by his loss, but went resolutely to work to earn a livelihood. In 1819 he married Jane, the eldest daughter of Robert Barnhill, who then resided near Hamilton, and in March, 1820, the families of Barnhill and Corbaley migrated to Marion County, Ind., where they settled just outside the donation, near the site of the City Hospital of Indianapolis, on land afterwards owned by the late Samuel J. Patterson. There, in a log house, on the 7th of August, 1820, was born Richard, the first child of Jeremiah and Jane Corbaley, and who is said to have been also the first white child born in Marion County.

On account of the prevailing sickness which afflicted nearly all the settlers at that time, and also by reason of the death of Robert Barnhill in 1821,¹ Mr. Corbaley, with his wife and young son, and the widow and family (who were numerous, and nearly all adults) of Mr. Barnhill, removed from the vicinity of Indianapolis to lands which they had purchased on Eagle Creek in Wayne township, where Mr. Corbaley settled on the northeast quarter of section 28, township 16, range 2, and became, at once, one of the most prominent citizens of Wayne. He was a magistrate for many years, and in that capacity and position caused the amicable settlement of many disputes among the people of the township, and was in general the adviser and business man of his neighbors through all his life. One of the official positions which he held was that of commissioner appointed by the Legislature to locate the seats of justice of Clinton

and Fulton Counties. During the time (nearly twenty-three years) of his residence in Wayne township he cleared about eighty acres of his lands there, and purchased about four hundred acres in Marshall County, of this State. He died Jan. 11, 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbaley reared ten children, viz.: Richard, Sarah, Emily, John B., Mary C., James J., Samuel B., Eliza J., Robert C., and William H. Corbaley, all of whom had reached maturity and were married before the death of their mother, April 7, 1870. Three of them have since died. One of the sons, Samuel B. Corbaley, born at the homestead in Wayne township, Feb. 17, 1834, is a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, in which city he has resided for more than twenty years.

The family of Robert Barnhill and his wife consisted of twelve children, viz.: Samuel, John, William, Daniel, Robert, James, Hugh, Jane, Katie, Sally, Nancy, and Mary,—who became Mrs. Speer, and mother of William H. Speer, one of the most prominent citizens of the township. The widow of Robert Barnhill moved with her family (as before stated) to Wayne township soon after the death of her husband, and in 1829 she was assessed on eighty acres of land in the township, described as the southeast quarter of section 22, township 16, range 2. She married a second husband, Jacob Whiting. Her sons, Robert and Hugh Barnhill, are now living near the north line of the county.

John Barnhill, born in 1796, came to Marion County about 1823, and located on land in Wayne township. In 1829 he was assessed on the northwest quarter of section 27, township 16, range 2. He had several daughters, of whom Sarah, Beulah, and Ann are now living. His son, J. C. Barnhill, lives in Wayne township, and is one of its well-known citizens.

The Harding family, from Washington County, Ky., were also among the earliest emigrants to Marion County, Ind. Robert and Martha Harding, both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrants to Kentucky, were married about the close of the Revolutionary war, and became the parents of twelve children, viz.: John, Eliakim, Ede, Robert, Samuel, Israel, Laban, Ruth, Avis, Sarah, Martha, and Jemima. In the

¹ Robert Barnhill's estate was the first entered for probate in Marion County.

spring of 1820, Mrs. Harding, then a widow, came to Marion County with her children, excepting two of her sons who had preceded her, and two who came afterwards. The family settled first on the "donation" tract, just outside the town of Indianapolis, and built the first dwelling (a log cabin) erected on the banks of White River, in Marion County. The log house of Robert Harding (who was a married man, and lived separate from the rest of the family) was located on the bluff bank, just north of the east end of the National road bridge, as described by Mr. Nowland,¹ who also says that Robert Harding's second son, Mordecai, was the first white child born on the donation.

Mrs. Martha Harding, widow of Robert Harding, Sr., and mother of the large family referred to, died in 1841. She owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Wayne township, near Eagle Creek, and three of her sons—Ede, Samuel, and Israel Harding—were resident tax-payers in Wayne in 1829, as shown by the assessment-roll of the township for that year. Samuel Harding's land is described on that list as the northeast quarter of section 6, in survey-township 15, range 3; that of Ede Harding, as the northwest quarter of the same section, being directly west of the farm of his brother Samuel; and Israel Harding's land as the southeast quarter of section 5, in the same survey-township.

Ede Harding was born in Washington County, Ky., March 16, 1792, and in his youth (1805) removed with the family to Butler County, Ohio, where he attended a backwoods school for a short time during each of several successive winters, having had no educational advantages whatever in his native State. In 1816 he married Mary Robinson, and removed to Fayette County, Ind., where he purchased and cleared a small tract of land. This he afterwards traded for land in Wayne township, Marion Co., and came to his new purchase in 1821, though he did not bring his family until February of the following year. After a long, useful, and honorable life, he died, in January, 1876. Mrs. Harding died in 1857. One of their sons, Oliver Harding, is

living at Danville, Ill. Another son (John) and two of their daughters (Lavinia and Sarah) reside in Hendricks County, Ind. Laban Harding, the eldest son of Ede and Mary Harding, was born in Fayette County, Oct. 17, 1817, and came in childhood with his parents to Wayne township, where he is now owner of a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, located on sections 20 and 21, of survey-township 16, range 3, about six miles from Indianapolis. He was married in December, 1837, to Jemima McCray, and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are now living.

Samuel Harding, son of Robert and brother of Ede Harding, was born in Washington County, Ky., in 1795. He removed with other members of the family to Butler County, Ohio. Some years afterwards he went with his brother Ede to Fayette County, Ind., and emigrated thence, in February, 1820, to Marion County, where the family located, first on the banks of the White River as before mentioned. Thence he removed to his lands in Wayne township, a mile west of where the Insane Asylum now is. In 1824 he was married to Jeremiah Johnson's daughter Jane, with whom he lived for forty years. She died in 1864. They had ten children, of whom four are now living. Samuel Harding was prominent in the Baptist Church, and a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1846-47. He died in 1874.

Israel Harding, brother of Ede and Samuel Harding, was also a native of Washington County, Ky., born in 1798. His farm in Wayne township was that where William H. Speer (his son-in-law) now lives. He was married about 1825 to Nancy Johnson, daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, and sister of his brother Samuel's wife. Israel Harding was, like his brother Samuel, a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He served as a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1841, and was a candidate for reelection, but died in July, 1842. His widow survived him nearly thirty-nine years, and died in June, 1881.

Obadiah Harris, who was a well-known citizen of Wayne township for more than half a century, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1789. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to Ohio, and less

¹ Sketches of Prominent Citizens, etc., by John H. B. Nowland.

than a year afterwards (in the fall of 1807) pushed on to Wayne County, Ind., where he remained nearly fifteen years, and in 1822 removed to Wayne township, Marion County, where he settled on a farm located on the National road, near the site of the Insane Asylum, described as the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 9, survey-township 15, range 3, on which he reared one of the earliest and best apple-orchards in the county, and on which he lived till his death, April 2, 1875. He was famed as a skillful hunter, was a widely-known and highly-respected man, and was once elected to the Indiana Legislature, in which body he served creditably.

Mr. Harris was married, in December, 1811, in Wayne County, Ind., to Sarah Lewis, of the same county. They became the parents of eight children, viz.: Hannah, born in November, 1812; Avis, March, 1815; Betsey, January, 1817; Lewis, February, 1819; Benjamin, September, 1822; John Harvey, January, 1824; Nancy, January, 1827; and Naomi, born May 19, 1832. The mother of these children died in November, 1842. In 1846, Mr. Harris married Ruth Huff, who is still living. One of Mr. Harris' daughters (Mrs. Carpenter) is still living on the homestead. Another (Mrs. Andrew Wilson) lives in the southeast part of the township. His son, John Harvey, died recently in Kansas.

Asa B. Strong, who was a highly-respected citizen and often filled responsible public offices during the period of more than fifty years that he lived after becoming a settler in Wayne township, was born in Addison County, Vt., Sept. 28, 1799. In 1821 he, with an older brother, emigrated to Ohio, and thence, in the fall of 1822, he moved with his family in an ox-wagon to Marion County, Ind., arriving at Indianapolis on the 14th of November. The land on which he settled in Wayne township is described in the assessment-roll of 1829 as the southwest quarter of section 27, township 16, range 2. He was four times married: first, at Oxford, Ohio, in April, 1822, to Frances Shurtleff, who died Sept. 19, 1836; second, in April, 1837, to Sarah Ballard, who died in 1845; third, in January, 1849, to Margaret Ballard,

who died in March, 1852; and fourth, in January, 1856, to Emily Sanders, who died in November, 1867. Mr. Strong had eight children by the first marriage, four by the second, and one by the third, his last marriage being childless. He died Feb. 14, 1873. His sons, Samuel P., John T., and Asa M., are still living; also several of his daughters, among the latter being Mrs. Charles Murray, of Indianapolis.

Robert, Richard, and Jacob Helvey were among the earliest of those who came to Wayne township, though it does not appear that they were among the original land-owners, as in the assessment-roll of 1829 they were not so classed, and they then paid only a poll-tax except Jacob, who was assessed on two horses and two oxen. Robert Harding was known through all the region near and far as a great fiddler. Mr. Nowland¹ mentions him as "Old Helvey," and says he "lived on the school section (No. 16) west of Eagle Creek, and near what was called the 'big raspberry patch.' His house was the headquarters for dances and sprints of all kinds. He made it a point to invite all the newcomers on first sight to visit him." It appears that Helvey had several fine, robust daughters, whose presence was not among the least of the attractions which brought visitors to their father's house. Concerning these and "Old Helvey's" estimate of them, Mr. Nowland makes the father say, "Thar's no such gals in the settlement as old Helvey's! Thar's Bash (Bathsheba), and Vine, and Tantrabogus, and the like o' that. I'll tell ye, stranger, that Bash is a hoss. I would like you to come over and take a rassel with her. She throwed old 'Liakim Harding best two in three; 'tother was a dog-fall, but Bash soon turned him and got on top on him. . . . I'll tell ye, stranger, that gal Bash killed the biggest buck that's been killed in the New Purchase. She shot off-hand seventy-five yards. He was a real three-spiker, no mistake." With regard to the peculiarities of "Old Helvey," Mr. Nowland says, "He distinguished himself in many hotly-contested battles at Jerry Collins' grocery, and never failed to vanquish his adversary, and fairly won the trophies

¹ Sketches of Prominent Citizens, 1876.

of war, which were generally an eye, a piece of an ear, a part of a finger, or a slice of flesh from some exposed part of his antagonist's person. In Mr. Helvey's house could be found a great variety of munitions of war, such as rifles, shot-guns, muskets, tomahawks, scalping- and butcher-knives. In his yard were all kinds of dogs, from the surly bull-dog to the half-wolf, or 'Injun dog.' In his pound, or stable, was a variety of Indian ponies. . . . After the treaty with the Miamis of the Wabash, at the mouth of Little River, in the year 1832, Mr. Helvey moved to the treaty-ground, and there died."

James M. McClelland came with his father's family to settle within the boundaries of Wayne before it had been set off as a separate township. He was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in December, 1807, and in the fall of 1814 emigrated with the family to Union County, Ind., whence, in February, 1822, they moved to Marion County. In April, 1833, James M. McClelland was married to Anna, the eldest daughter of Jesse Johnson. Their children were two who died in infancy, and seven others, viz.: Mary J., Samuel J., Tilghman H., George M., Margaret H., Francis M., and John W., the last-named four being still living. Their mother died Aug. 4, 1882. Mr. McClelland now resides in Indianapolis.

Andrew Hoover, who came to Marion County in 1822, was a native of Randolph County, N. C., born March 12, 1788. At the age of twelve years he went with the family to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was married (in 1808) to Sarah Sinks, who was also a native of North Carolina. In 1821 he attended the government land sale at Brookville, and purchased a quarter-section of land in that part of Marion County which afterwards became Perry township, and removed to it November, 1822, but after a short stay in Perry removed to Wayne. The lands on which he was assessed in Wayne in 1829 were described as the northeast quarter of section 20, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 17, in survey-township 15, range 3. The location of Mr. Hoover's farm was not far from the village of Maywood. He was a man of excellent character and standing among the people of the township, and held several responsible public offices. He died on

the 25th of November, 1863. He was the father of ten children, viz.: Abijah (dead), George (dead), Daniel D. (dead), Hannah, Mary Ann, Jacob E. (dead), Alexander W., Sarah J., Cary S., and Perry C., the last two being twins.

John Cossell was an early settler, and a resident in Wayne township for more than thirty years. Born in Maryland in 1770, he emigrated, after the Revolution, to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio, where he was married, in 1807, to Mary Holme. They became the parents of thirteen children. Mr. Cossell came to Wayne township in 1823, and died May 10, 1854.

William Cossell, son of John, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1811, and came to this county with his father in 1823. In October, 1835, he married Hannah, daughter of Andrew Hoover. The land of the farm on which he now lives was purchased by him with money earned in the building of the old National road bridge across White River.

Nicholas Robinson, a native of Washington County, Tenn., came to Marion County in 1832. On his arrival he was employed at work for Nicholas McCarty. He was married in 1842, and in 1847 moved to Wayne township, where he is still living. His first wife dying, he was again married in 1853. By the first marriage he had four children (all dead), and by the second marriage six children.

William Gladden, who is still living, and almost a nonagenarian,¹ has been a resident of Marion County and Wayne township for sixty years; always a highly-respected citizen, and for many years a prominent man in public affairs. He was born in York County, Pa., and moved with his father's family to Maryland when six years of age, and afterwards emigrated to Ohio, where he was married in August, 1823, and came in the same year to Wayne township, Marion Co., Ind. In 1829 he was assessed on two hundred and forty-seven acres of land, described as the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest

¹ When this was written (December, 1883) Mr. Gladden and his aged wife were living and in good health. He died Jan. 29, 1884, and she died on the day following. After a married life of more than sixty years, they rest together in Crown Hill Cemetery.

quarter of section 4, survey-township 15, range 2. Afterwards he added largely to his lands by purchase, and in 1835 was the owner of about five hundred and forty acres. The children of William and Eva Gladden were nine in number, viz., William, John, Washington, Alfred, George, David, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Mary. Five of them are now living, viz.: Alfred, in Indianapolis; George, John, and David, in the country; and William, in California.

Martin Martindale was born in South Carolina in 1788, and when a youth emigrated to Ohio, and at the age of nineteen was married to Elizabeth Pearson, who also was born in South Carolina about the year 1799. They settled on the Little Miami and remained there a few years, then moved to Indiana and settled on White Water, near New Castle, on a small stream called Martindale's Creek. There he remained, working at the wheelright trade making flax- and wool-wheels, which were in demand at that period, until the year 1823, when he came to Marion County and settled in Wayne township, five miles northwest of the city of Indianapolis, in an unbroken forest, having entered a half-section of land that winter before coming. There were six children in the family at that period, viz.: Charlotte, Miles, David, Hannah, Rebecca, and John P. There were also born in Marion County, Lucinda, Priscilla, Elizabeth, and Joseph, all of whom, except Priscilla, are deceased; also Charlotte, Miles, and Rebecca, leaving David, Priscilla, Hannah (Mrs. McCaslin), and John P. the only children of Martin Martindale now living, the last two named living in Wayne township. David lives in Cedar County, Mo.; Priscilla (Mrs. Benedict), lives in Ellsworth County, Kansas. Martin Martindale held no office in the county except justice of the peace two terms. He was a member of and elder in the Christian Church at Old Union for many years. He died Oct. 12, 1843.

Miles Martindale, Martin's brother, was born in South Carolina about the year 1790. He married Nancy Hill and came to Marion County, Ind., about the same time that Martin did, and settled on adjoining lands. They had seven children,—Elmina, William, Martin, Elizabeth, James, David, and Elijah, the last two named being born in Marion County.

All of these are dead except Elmina, Elizabeth, and David. Elizabeth (Mrs. Holliday) now lives in Wayne township, and the other two in the West. Miles Martindale died about the year 1830.

David Martindale came from South Carolina, where he was born, to Indiana, and married Priscilla Lewis in Wayne County; then moved to Marion County; located on lands adjoining Martin and Miles, his wife dying soon after, leaving one child, whose name was Allan. He married a second wife, whose name was Rachel Houston, and who had two children, Elizabeth and William. Allan and William are now dead, and Elizabeth is living at Newcastle, Ind. David died about the year 1830. Neither he nor Miles ever held office or were members of any church.

Jesse Frazier was born in Chatham County, N. C., April 7, 1790. He came to Marion County in 1827 or 1828; was a preacher in the "New Light" faith for some time; then embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and died an acceptable evangelist in the Christian Church, Dec. 30, 1839.

Jeremiah Johnson came to Marion County with his family in 1821, and settled first on lands located north of Indianapolis, near the site of the present fair grounds. He was the first jail-keeper of Marion County, and later he kept a public-house in Indianapolis. In or about 1832 he moved to Wayne township, and erected a steam-mill at Bridgeport, one of the earliest of that kind in the county. Afterwards he lived for some years on his farm, three miles east of Bridgeport. He died in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years.

Samson Houghman was born in Virginia in 1795, and moved thence to Butler County, Ohio, where he passed the years of his youth. He was married very early in life, and became the father of five daughters and one son, Peter N. Houghman, born in 1820. Mr. Houghman came to Marion County in 1829, and settled first in Decatur township, but about 1844 moved to Bridgeport, where for a short time he carried on merchandising with his son. Afterwards he moved to the farm now occupied by his son, Peter N. Houghman, on the National road, about one-fourth of a mile east of Bridgeport. He died in 1852.

The following-named persons, early settlers in Wayne, were resident tax-payers in the township in 1829. The names are given, with a description of the lands on which each was assessed, according to the assessment-roll of that year, viz.:

James Anderson, part of the northeast quarter of section 33, survey-township 16, range 3, ninety-seven acres.

George Avery, east half of northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 2.

Matthew Brown, east half of northeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 3.

Henry W. Barbour, part of southeast quarter of section 11, township 15, range 2.

George Cossell, Sr., west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section 6, township 15, range 3.

Daniel Closser, three hundred and twenty acres; the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 15, range 3, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, in the same township.

Martin Davenport, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 15, range 3, eighty acres.

John Evans, east half of southeast quarter of section 7, township 15, range 3.

John Fox, the southeast quarter of section 20, township 16, range 3.

Elijah Fox, the southeast quarter of section 29, township 16, range 3, one hundred and sixty acres.

David Fox, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 16, range 3, eighty acres.

Joseph Hanna, the southeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 3, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 33, in same township, two hundred and forty acres.

Jonas Hoover, the west half of southwest quarter of section 29, township 16, range 3, eighty acres.

George R. Hanna, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 15, range 3, eighty acres.

Ephraim Howard, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 15, range 3, and the west half of section 5, in same township. Mr.

Howard was a brother of Samuel Howard and Reason Howard. The last named was known as a great hunter and fishermen.

John Hanna, the northwest quarter of section 28, township 16, range 3, one hundred and sixty acres.

John Hawkins, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 2, eighty acres.

Samuel Howard, forty acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 15, range 2.

John Johnson, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 16, range 2.

James W. Johnston, the southwest quarter of section 17, and the southeast quarter of section 18, in township 15, range 3.

William Johnson, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 16, range 2, eighty acres.

Isaac Kelly, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 20, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 21, in township 16, range 3, one hundred and sixty acres.

James Logan, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 2.

William Logan, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 31, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 32, and a part of the southwest quarter of the same section, all in township 16, range 3; total, one hundred and eighty acres.

James Leonard, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 15, range 3.

James Miller, the northwest quarter of section 26, in township 16, range 2, one hundred and sixty acres.

Francis McClelland, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 34, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 33, in township 16, range 2.

Thomas Martin, the north half of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 16, range 2.

William Morris, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 15, range 3.

Enoch McCarty, the southwest quarter of section 32, in township 16, range 3.

Benjamin S. McCarty, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 16, range 3.

Israel Phillips, the northwest quarter of section 33, in township 16, range 2.

Benjamin Patterson, part of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 2, fifty acres.

Minor Roberts, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 16, range 2.

Jesse Roberts, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 16, range 2.

James Rains, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 17, township 15, range 3.

James Rhodes, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 15, range 2.

Hiram and Joseph R. Rhodes, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 15, range 2. Hiram Rhodes was born in Gloucester County, N. J., in 1805; arrived in Marion County, Ind., in February, 1824.

Caleb Railsback, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 16, range 2.

Joseph J. Reed, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 16, range 2.

Andrew W. Roberts, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 16, range 2.

Thomas Stoops, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 16, range 3.

William Speer, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 15, range 2.

Oliver Shurtliff, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 16, range 2.

Abraham Sadousky, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 1, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 2, in township 15, range 2.

Luke Strong, the northeast and southeast quarters of section 21, in township 16, range 2.

David Stoops, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 3.

Thomas Triggs, Jr., the west half of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 2.

David Varner, the southwest quarter of section 26, in township 16, range 2.

John Van Blaricum and David S. Van Blaricum, the southwest quarter of section 33, township 16, range 3.

Noah Wright, the northwest quarter of section 21, in township 15, range 3.

Levi Wright, the southeast quarter of section 20, township 15, range 3.

Michael Woods, the southeast quarter of section 24, township 15, range 2, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 15, range 3.

Sarah Whiting, the southeast quarter of section 22, in township 16, range 2.

Jordan Wright, the southwest quarter of section 22, township 16, range 2.

John Wolf, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 16, range 3.

James Johnson, Esq., the southwest quarter of section 31, township 16, range 3. A biographical sketch of Mr. Johnson is given on another page of this work.

William Speer, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 15, range 2. Mr. Speer was born in 1802, and came to Marion County in 1824.

Adam Thompson, assessed on no property, except one horse and two oxen. He was well known as the keeper of a tavern on the National road, near Bridgeport.

Wolfgang Coffman lived near the southwest corner of the township, but was not assessed on any real estate. He had been a soldier in the armies of the Emperor Napoleon, and was fond of relating incidents of the conqueror's campaigns and of the disastrous retreat from Moscow in 1812.

William McCaw, the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 16, range 3. Lands located near Eagle Creek, northwest of Mount Jackson. He was a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born in 1787, and came to Marion County in April, 1822.

Isaac Pugh, the northeast quarter of section 26 and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 16, range 2. Mr. Pugh was born in Chatham, N. C., in 1794; came to Marion County in July, 1822, and became one of the wealthiest farmers and most prominent men in Wayne township, being frequently elected to responsible offices. His farm was near where the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway crosses Eagle Creek.

Jacob Pugh's heirs, the southeast quarter of section 26, the northeast quarter of section 27, and the

northeast quarter of section 35, in township 16, range 2. Jacob Pugh was a North Carolinian, who emigrated to Marion County in the summer of 1822, and died before 1829. He was the father of Isaac Pugh before mentioned.

Joseph Pense, not assessed on any real estate, but afterwards owned a farm located on the Rockville road, near Eagle Creek. Enoch Pense was his son.

Jesse Johnson, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 16, range 2. Mr. Johnson was a native of Grayson County, Va.; born in 1787; arrived as a settler in Marion County, Nov. 16, 1826; died July 9, 1879.

Isaac Harding, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 15, range 2, eighty-three acres. Mr. Harding was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1804, and came to Marion County in November, 1826.

George L. Kinnard, assessed on no property in Wayne township in 1829, except one horse and a silver watch. He was one of the earliest (if not the first) of the school-teachers of the township. Col. Kinnard had charge of the surveying and laying out of the Lafayette State road. In 1833 he was elected to Congress against William W. Wick as opposing candidate. His death was caused by an accident on a steamboat.

William Holmes, the northeast quarter of section 8, in township 15, range 3; the west half of the northwest quarter of the same section; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 9, same township and range. Mr. Holmes was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1792, emigrated with his father's family to Ohio in 1800, and in 1820 removed to Wayne County, Ind. In 1821 he married Elizabeth Lyons, and settled on his lands in Wayne township, Marion Co., where he made his home during the remainder of his life. He built the Billy Holmes saw-mill on Eagle Creek, just below the National road bridge. In 1832 he was one of those who volunteered for service in the Black Hawk war. He was the father of William Canada Holmes, one of the best-known citizens of Marion County, and also of eleven other children, viz.: John B., Jonathan L., Ira N., Isaiah, Jeremiah, Uriah, Noah

P., Marcia Ann, Martha Ann, Elizabeth, and Sarah. He died in 1858. His younger brother, John, came to this county with him, and settled in Wayne, on the northwest quarter of section 8, township 15, range 3. He, with his brother William, took the contract for the brick-work of the old (first) courthouse of Marion County. John also built the Kunkle mill, in Wayne township. He died a few years after he made his settlement here.

Abraham Coble, the northeast quarter of section 29, township 16, range 3. He was a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Ohio, and thence, in 1821, to Wayne township, Marion Co., where he settled on the lands described. He built one of the first saw-mills of Marion County, located on Crooked Creek, near his homestead. With lumber sawed at this mill he loaded a flat-boat and sent it down White River, it being the first lumber-freighted boat that ever descended that stream. He died in May, 1842. His son, George Coble, is now living in Indianapolis.

Joshua Glover, the southwest quarter of section 18, township 15, range 3. A daughter of Mr. Glover married James W. Johnson, of this township. Joshua Glover died in 1836.

David Faussett, the south part of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 15, range 2, one hundred and seven acres. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1802, and arrived in Marion County as a settler March 4, 1824.

Lewis Clark (colored), the east half of the southeast quarter of section 8, township 15, range 3. Clark was a fugitive slave, and it is said of him that he was the first colored man who paid taxes on real estate in Marion County. In 1836, at the "raising" of Clark's frame house, an accident occurred, by which William Cool lost his life. Cool was a settler in Wayne township before 1829, and reared one of the first orchards in the township. His daughter, the widow of Theodore Johnson, is still living in the township.

Cyrus Cotton, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 8, township 15, range 3. His lands were located west of Eagle Creek, on the present line of the Vandalia Railroad. On his farm he

erected a two-story stone dwelling-house, one of the first of that kind built in Marion County.

John P. Cook, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, township 15, range 3. Mr. Cook's two-story brick house was the first built in the township, and one of the earliest in the county, of that material.

Luke Bryant, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 21, township 15, range 3. These lands joined the farm of John P. Cook on the east. Mr. Bryant came to Marion County from the vicinity of Urbana, Ohio, bringing a considerable amount (for those times) of money, which he placed out at interest. He was an eccentric man, and (as it was said by some) inclined to skepticism in religious belief. He sold his farm on section 21, but continued to reside in the township until his death.

Joel Conarro, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 16, range 2. Mr. Conarro was a native of Burlington County, N. J., born in the year 1800, and came to Marion County, Ind., in December, 1821.

John Furnas, the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 15, range 2. "John Furnas, agent," was assessed on the west half of the northwest quarter, Isaac Furnas on the southeast quarter, and Joseph Furnas on the southwest quarter of the same section; so that the Furnases, who were all Quakers, held the entire section, except eighty acres, the east half of the northeast quarter. The farm of John Furnas embraced the ground which became the site of Bridgeport. On his farm, below the village site, he had a mill, which was driven by the water-power of the creek. This mill, which he built and put in operation before the beginning of the village settlement, he afterwards sold to John Zimmerman.

The village or "town" of Bridgeport is situated in the southwest corner of Wayne township, on a fork of White Lick Creek, and also on the lines of the Vandalia Railroad and the old National or Cumberland road. The village was laid out by Samuel K. Barlow (on land of John Furnas, as before mentioned) in 1830, the town plat being recorded May

17, 1831. The original plat comprehended forty-three lots, lying on six streets, viz.: the main street (the old Cumberland road, running through the centre), seventy-five feet wide; Ballard Street and Porter Street, each seventy feet wide; and the narrower streets named North, East, and South, bounding the village on the sides indicated by their names. Barlow afterwards laid out two small additions, embracing between thirty and forty lots on two new streets crossing the Cumberland road.

The first dwelling-house in the village was that of Aaron Homan, located on the southwest corner of Ballard Street and the Cumberland road. It was a building of hewed logs, about eighteen by twenty feet in size, and besides serving as Homan's dwelling, it was also the place where the first meetings were held in the village. Homan (who was a cabinet-maker) may thus be mentioned as the first settler in Bridgeport, though several others settled there at about the same time, among them being Robert Speer, Allen Jennings, and John Johnson, all of whom built small houses of hewed logs. Robert Speer was a brewer, and located on the second lot east of the site of the present Methodist Church. Allen Jennings lived on the corner of Ballard Street and the Cumberland road. John Johnson was the first merchant of the place, and his store, located on the southeast corner of Ballard Street and the Cumberland road, was the first frame building erected (1832) in Bridgeport. He occupied it for merchandising about six years, then sold out. It was afterwards owned and carried on for a short time by William and John Givens.

John Zimmerman was a wagon-maker and a prominent man of the village of Bridgeport. He has already been mentioned as the purchaser of John Furnas's old water-mill on the stream below the town.

The first public-house in Bridgeport was opened by John Ballard, between 1839 and 1840. David Hartsock was the first tavern-keeper in the village, his first license being dated March 7, 1839, and he continued in the business there till about 1845.

Samuel Lockyer was a shoemaker and kept the first shop of that trade in Bridgeport, having a small shoe-store in connection. He commenced business

there in 1838, and had Ranston Wooten with him for some time. About 1845, Wooten started another shoe-store, in which he carried on a business of considerable magnitude for several years.

The first physician was Dr. Lot Reagan, but neither the exact date of his coming nor the length of time that he practiced in Bridgeport has been ascertained.

John Mattern was one of the early and prominent men of Bridgeport. He was born in 1801 in Huntingdon County, Pa., where he learned the trade of potter. In 1831 he came to Indianapolis, where he had a store, and was the first one who sold ready-made clothing in the city. In 1833 he married Mary Scott, a widow, and daughter of John Johnson. In 1834 he moved to Bridgeport and went into merchandising with his father-in-law, but after about two years the store was sold out to — Williams, and Mattern went into the pottery business, which he followed in Bridgeport for about seventeen years, after which he kept a public-house for four years. In the mean time he held a number of public offices. He was appointed postmaster¹ at Bridgeport, and in 1840 was elected justice of the peace. In 1846 he was elected township trustee, and held the office several terms by re-election. Having sold out his tavern business, he moved from Bridgeport to a farm about two miles west of the village on the National road. Now in his old age he is living about four miles southwest, with his son John. His other surviving sons are George and Jacob, the last named being the son of his first wife, who died in 1841. His second wife, by whom he had four children, was Hannah M. Woodrow.

Before the financial panic of 1837 the village of Bridgeport had attained a very considerable growth, and was a place of much more comparative importance than it is to-day. A little prior to that time a steam flouring-mill and saw-mill was built and put in operation by Jeremiah Johnson, who had previously been the (first) keeper of the Marion County jail, and

¹ The post-office at Bridgeport was established in 1832. The first postmaster was Eli Murdock, who served but a short time, then resigned, and was succeeded by Aaron Homan, who was in turn succeeded by John Mattern, as stated above.

an innkeeper in Indianapolis. He also opened quite an extensive store in a large frame building erected for the purpose on the opposite side of the street from John Johnson's. This store passed from Jeremiah Johnson into the hands of Washington McKay, who kept it for some years, and was succeeded by — Baker, who, during his term of business, built the building now occupied by John Rhodes. Baker sold out to James S. Newman, and he to Samson Houghman and his son, P. N. Houghman, in 1844. They kept it about two years, and sold to John Hoffman and Samuel Schenck, who were the last proprietors of the establishment. Another early store was located on the Cumberland road, west of Ballard Street, near Allen Jennings, and was carried on by William Stout, who purchased from a previous proprietor.

A grocery and liquor-store was started about 1836 by Eli McCaslan and Charles Merrick. It afterwards passed into the possession of Aaron McCaslin. There were a number of liquor-shops and tippling-houses in Bridgeport during its early days, but they passed out of existence many years ago, the last one being blown up with gunpowder about the year 1850.

A store was started in the southwest part of the town about 1842, by Samuel Spray and — McKnight, who kept it until the death of Spray, when McKnight sold out to Thomas Mills. It afterwards passed to Nathaniel Mills and Calvin Ballard, and some other proprietors, and was finally discontinued. In 1840, and for some years thereafter, Bridgeport contained four general stores besides a grocery, but after the opening of the railroad the number decreased, and the business was revolutionized. The village has now two general stores, both on the National road,—one kept by John H. Ingling and the other by Thomas Ingling; a post-office, John H. Ingling, postmaster; two churches (the Methodist, with Rev. — Switzer as pastor, and the Friends, with Wilson Spray as principal minister); two brick school-houses; a steam mill (not in operation), owned by H. Swindler, and a population of about three hundred inhabitants.

Bridgeport Lodge, No. 162, F. and A. M., was chartered May 24, 1854, Joseph H. Ballard, W. M.;

Noah Reagan, S. W.; Samuel G. Owen, J. W. The present officers of the lodge are Humphrey Forsha, W. M.; Peter P. Blank, S. W.; Woodford Thompson, J. W.; Daniel Broadway, Treas.; R. W. Thompson, Sec. The lodge has now thirty-five members.

The village of Maywood is situated on the south line of the township near its southeastern corner, and on the line of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. On a part of the site now occupied by the village a two-story brick house was built in 1822 (some accounts say 1821), by John P. Cook, who was the first resident in that locality. There was no village at the place, nor was it in any way different from other farming neighborhoods for forty years after Cook's settlement there. In 1854, James A. Marrs and Ira N. Holmes built a steam grist-mill in Decatur township, on the southwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 2. Holmes sold out to Marrs, who ran it until his death, in October, 1857, and it was afterwards run by his administrator till 1863, when it ceased operation, and was sold to Fielding Beeler and Calvin Fletcher, who moved the machinery to a new mill building which they erected on land owned by Fletcher at what is now Maywood. They added a saw-mill and some new machinery, and ran it until the spring of 1873, when it was sold to other parties; but it was not a financial success, and was finally abandoned, the machinery sold, and the building dismantled.

At the building of the mill at Maywood and during the occupancy of Messrs. Beeler and Fletcher they erected nine dwelling-houses for their workmen, of whom they employed about twenty. There was no store there, but a cooper-shop and a blacksmith-shop were opened at the place, which was called Beeler's Station, on the Vincennes Railroad. The mill enterprise, and what grew out of it, created the village, which was laid out as Maywood, June 4, 1873. It is yet a very small village, containing about twenty dwellings, one general store (by Charles Litter), one grocery, at the depot, a post-office (Charles Litter, postmaster), one blacksmith-shop (by George Crowe), one wagon-shop (John Russell's), one physician (Dr. Harrison Peachee), one shoemaker, one school-house

(no graded school), a Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. Mr. Payne, pastor), and nearly one hundred inhabitants.

Fielding Beeler, one of the earliest born and best known of the native citizens of Marion County, is a son of Joseph Beeler, and born in Decatur township, March 30, 1823. He remembers seeing at least one party of the Indians of the country before their final departure from it; has heard the wild wolves howl around his father's cabin at night, and remembers when what few sheep were in his neighborhood were regularly penned at night near the owner's dwelling, to keep them from being devoured by these voracious prowlers. Most of his education was obtained in the primitive log school-house, and under the tuition of the primitive teachers of these early times. His school-books were Webster's "Spelling-Book" (old edition), in which he became very proficient, "The American Preceptor," "English Reader," Weems' "Lives of Marion and Washington," and Pike's "Arithmetic." These schools were taught in the winter, and from one and a half to three miles from his home, and most of the way through the woods; but the trips were almost invariably enlivened by the sight of deer, sometimes a dozen of them in a herd, and flocks of wild turkeys. He says it seems to him now that there were sometimes hundreds of them in sight at once.

During these school-terms he generally did the going to mill for the family, part of the time to the old Bayou Mill, which stood a little north of the present site of the Nordyke Machine-Works, and at other times to the Ede Harding Mill, on Eagle Creek. The man was to take a sack on a horse, and he ride on the sack. As the grinding was done by turns, and it usually required from one to three weeks for the turn to be reached, it was of importance to commence in time. After beginning his Saturday trips, usually in a couple of weeks he could begin taking a grist home, and thus during the course of the winter enough was accumulated to last well into the summer.

One of the important occurrences of his boyhood years was a trip to the then important town or city of Madison with a two-horse wagon loaded with wheat;

as he remembers, about twenty-five or twenty-six bushels constituted the load, and was sold on arrival at sixty-two and a half cents per bushel, and the proceeds invested in a sack of coffee, with perhaps some additional funds in salt at seventy-five cents per bushel, which constituted the return load. The trip was made in company with a neighbor. Feed for the trip for team and boy was hauled in the wagon, outdoors used for dining-room, and wagon-bed or the ground under it for sleeping-room. It was to him, however, an important journey as he passed down and up the Madison hill, saw the to him great Ohio River and several steamboats, and also what seemed to his boyish imagination a great town.

Afterwards Mr. Beeler had the advantage of two winter terms in the old Marion County Seminary, under that paragon of teachers, James S. Kemper. Shortly after reaching his majority he was married to Eliza A. Marrs, and the next spring (1845) settled in Wayne township, on the northeast quarter of section 21, township 15, range 3, where he still resides.

Mr. Beeler has been actively identified with the advancement of the agricultural and industrial industries of the county and State. He has done much in the improvement of the cattle, hogs, and sheep of the county by the purchase and dissemination of improved breeds, and by his earnest advocacy of the great advantage of the same to farmers. He has been an officer in all the county agricultural societies which have existed since his majority; was secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture for 1869, the State fair of that year being the most successful one held to that time, and he has been for four years past the general superintendent of the same, and has been highly complimented for his efficient and successful management.

Mr. Beeler has always given his special attention to his farm, but was from 1863 to 1873 engaged in the milling business, in connection with his brother-in-law, Calvin Fletcher. They owned and operated a steam grist- and saw-mill near Mr. Beeler's residence, at what is now Maywood, doing a large business in flour and lumber, their flour being well known, and holding a high reputation in home and eastern markets, but in consequence of the distance from the city

and consequent expense of hauling, and the great improvements made in grist-mill machinery, it was found to be unprofitable and the business abandoned in 1873.

Mr. Beeler, though having decided views on the political questions which have attracted the attention of the country since he has been old enough to take an interest in the subject, cannot properly be considered as a politician, as is usually understood by that term, at least in later years.

In 1850 he was nominated by the Whig County Convention of that year as one of its candidates for the Legislature, but was defeated, though receiving the full vote of his party. He was one of the nominees of the Republican party for the same position in 1868, and elected and served through the regular and special sessions of that somewhat exciting period; was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, besides being on a number of other committees, and took an active part in all questions relating to the agricultural interests of the State, as well as to the particular interests of his constituents. He introduced a bill for the appointment of a State geologist and geological survey of the State, which became a law and which has had a very marked influence on the development of the coal-mining and quarrying interests of the State. He was again nominated in 1870 and elected, and served through the session of 1871, being again a member of the committee on agriculture, and taking an active part in its deliberations, as well as in general legislation. During each of his terms in the Legislature, he introduced and advocated bills for a homestead law, exempting the same from sale for debt, etc.; advocated and voted for bills increasing allotment to widows and exemption to debtors.

Mr. Beeler has always given much attention to the raising of stock. Some fifteen years ago he had a herd of thirty to forty head of short-horn cattle, but on going more extensively into dairying, gradually gave up that specialty. He keeps about one hundred fine Berkshire swine, and a flock of about ninety Cotswold sheep. He is now, and has been for four years, president of the Indiana Wool-Growers' Association. He is an excellent farmer, and has the

reputation of keeping more stock in proportion to the acreage of his farm than any other man in the county.

During the time when Mr. Beeler was operating the mill at Maywood he had, on one occasion, a very exciting and unpleasant experience, in being the victim of a daring highway robbery. At twilight, on an evening of November, 1867, as he was returning home from Indianapolis in a buggy, with his little daughter, nine years of age, after having crossed Eagle Creek, and being in sight of his house, he was suddenly confronted by three masked men, one of whom seized the horse by the bridle, while the others quickly advanced, one on each side, and with cocked revolvers pointed at his breast, commanded him to deliver up his money and valuables, and to do it quickly. After a little hesitation, seeing that resistance was hopeless, he handed them his pocket-book (containing about one hundred dollars) and a valuable watch. The robbers, having satisfied themselves that they had secured all of value that he had about him, allowed him to pass on, the ruffian at the horse's head quitting his hold of the bridle, and with a theatrical wave of the hand bidding him to "move up lively."

It is said by some who know Mr. Beeler that, though naturally rather slow to act, he is fully in earnest when aroused, and that opinion was fully verified in this case, for he acted with such promptness and energy that in less than twenty-four hours, he, with the assistance of the city police, had secured the arrest of two of the robbers, while the other (a property-owner in Indianapolis) had fled from the county. In less than a week the robber who had held the horse's head had been tried and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. A friend and accomplice (though not one of the three who robbed Mr. Beeler) had falsely sworn an *alibi* for the one convicted, and in less than another week he was himself on the way to the penitentiary under an eight-years' sentence for perjury. The other arrested robber had a father who was possessed of considerable property, and it was supposed that the criminal fraternity also contributed largely towards his defense. When his trial came on (the prosecuting

attorney who conducted the proceedings against the other robber having resigned his office) the prosecution of the case devolved on a young lawyer of good talents, but little experience, and thereupon Mr. Beeler, being determined that the villain should not escape from justice, employed at his own expense an eminent and experienced lawyer to assist the prosecution. After a protracted trial, in which there was a great amount of false swearing, and money freely used to save the prisoner, he was convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years (the verdict being a compromise one, some of the jury holding out for eight years and others being for acquittal). This ruffian, after serving out his term, returned to Indianapolis, and a short time afterwards was engaged in the attempted robbery of a farm-house, in which he received several severe wounds, was captured, tried, and sentenced to the southern prison for eight years. Shortly after his incarceration there he became the leader in an attempt by a number of convicts to escape, in which attempt he killed one of the guards, for which he received sentence of death, but succeeded in obtaining a new trial, which resulted in a sentence of imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

The village of Mount Jackson, situated on the east line of the township, had its origin in a public-house built by W. C. Holmes and others, about 1837, on the National road, at that point. Adjoining the place were the lands of Obadiah Harris and Nathaniel Bolton. The village was laid out by Harris and Muir in 1838, and the plat recorded October 27th of that year. A store was opened by Daniel Hoover, and another by Moore & Kempton. The buildings of the Asylum for the Insane, which have been erected just north of the hamlet of Mount Jackson, are more fully mentioned in the history of Indianapolis, though not within the city limits.

Clermont village is situated in the northwest corner of Wayne township, on both sides of the old Crawfordsville road, and on the line of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway, which runs along the south side of the town. The west line of the county is the western boundary of the village. The town plat—recorded April 6, 1849—shows

that it was laid out, as "Mechanicsburg," by Percy Hosbrook, on land owned by William Speer. The plat embraced about seven acres, divided into nineteen lots, most of them being sixty-four by two hundred and thirty-one feet in size, fronting on the one street of the village,—the Crawfordsville road. The name of the town was soon afterwards changed from Mechanicsburg to the present one of Clermont, and two additions to it were laid out, one by Mr. Martindale (recorded April 2, 1855) and one by Ezekiel Dill (recorded June 30, in the same year).

There was a little settlement at this place before the laying out of the village of Mechanicsburg, and that name was given to the new town because several of those who first located there were engaged in mechanical vocations. The first building erected on the site was built for a cooper-shop by Charles W. Murray. John Larimore, a wagon-maker, was also located there, and there was a blacksmith-shop, owned by Ezekiel Dill and John W. Smith. The earliest dwelling-houses in the place were those of Larimore, Ezekiel Dill, John W. Smith, Squire Smith, William R. Smith, George Ballard, James D. Thompson, G. G. Minnefee, John Ross, James P. Graham, and Charles W. Murray,—before mentioned as the first cooper. He was the owner of the shop and business at the time of his death, though in the mean time it had passed through several other hands. It now belongs to Alfred Parker. The Dill blacksmith-shop is now owned by John Goldsborough, and the business carried on by Robert H. Miller. Another (started by John M. Foreman about 1870) is now owned by J. N. Johnson and carried on by Mr. Erhart.

The first stores in the village were those of John Larimore (where the post-office was kept) and Samson Barbe, whose partner in the business was James C. Ross. The next was opened by — Yohn, whose partner was Robert Taylor. Yohn sold out his interest to Taylor, with whom Frank Kennell became partner and afterwards sole owner. Another store was opened by John T. Turpin and Isaac S. Long about 1852. This went through several changes of proprietorship, but was owned by Turpin at the time of his death. A grocery is now

kept in the Turpin store-house by William L. McCray.

A saw-mill was put in operation in Clermont in 1860 by James P. Graham, who removed the machinery not long afterwards, but brought it back to the village. It was never very successful, however, and was again and finally removed in or about 1875. Another saw-mill, started and owned by Henry Calvin, is still in successful operation.

At present Clermont is a village of two hundred and thirty inhabitants, containing two school-houses, one graded school, three churches, viz.: the Christian (L. H. Jameson, pastor), Presbyterian (Joseph Patton, pastor), and the Methodist (G. H. Vought, pastor), a post-office (J. N. Johnson, postmaster), an Odd-Fellows' lodge, three general stores (dry-goods and groceries combined), kept, respectively, by J. N. Johnson & Bro., E. V. Johnson, and W. T. McCray, one drug-store, by Dr. W. M. Brown, one saw-mill, by Henry Calvin (before mentioned), and several mechanic shops. It has no liquor-saloon or drinking-place of any kind. A dram-shop was opened in the place some twenty years ago, but the citizens suppressed the traffic and forced its abandonment. Clermont is, and has ever been, noted for the orderly conduct and sobriety of its people.

Foster Lodge, No. 372, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 22, 1871. It is located at Clermont, where a hall has been erected for its use, valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The lodge has twelve Past Grands, and an active membership of eighteen, with the following officers: John B. Miller, N. G.; M. V. Norris, V. G.; R. H. Miller, Sec.; David Wall, Treas.; A. F. Smith, Per. Sec.

Churches.—A church building was erected by the people of Clermont and vicinity at an early day for the free occupancy of any and all denominations for religious worship, and it was so used for a number of years. A cemetery was laid out about 1850 on land of Isaac S. Long, donated to the public use. It is on the north side of the town, and includes about one acre.

The first church organized at "Old Union" was what was then called "New Lights, or Christian

Body," about the year 1826, under the labor of Jesse Frazier and Henry Logan. The organization took place before there was any house of worship erected. Meetings were held from house to house until for want of room they erected a large shelter covered with boards put on cabin-fashion, with knees and weight-poles, so that the boards might be used in covering the house when it could be built. In the course of a year a hewed-log house was erected, about thirty feet square, with a gallery above.

About this time the question of the Reformation was agitated, and most of the members fell in with the new idea without schism or division. Hence the Christian Church was established, with the following members: Martin and Elizabeth Martindale, Jordan and Barbara Wright, David and Jemima Varner, John and Maria Barnhill, William and Nancy Dodd, Joel and Catharine Conarro, Sarah Barnhill, George Cossell, Jesse and Margaret Frazier, Caleb and Nancy Railsback, Matthew and Sarah Railsback, Jesse and Jane Johnson, Dorcas Pugh, and Sarah Jones.

Elder Jesse Frazier was the preacher in charge, with other preachers from time to time, viz.: Henry Logan, James McVey, Andrew Prater, T. Lockhart, J. Matlock, and George W. Snoddy, under whose labors the church lived together in harmony, many being added thereto from time to time.

About the year 1850 or 1851 a new frame house, thirty by forty feet, was built on the same ground occupied by the former log structure, in which the church prospered under the labors of Thomas Lockhart, L. H. Jameson, J. L. Rude, and others, until the division took place on account of the agitation of the soul-sleeping doctrine introduced by J. W. Bywaters, J. C. Stephenson, Nathan Horniday, and other of its adherents, they remaining in the house, while those opposed to that doctrine moved their membership to Clermont, and were instrumental in building a free church-house in which all denominations might worship, and in which the Christian Church was again organized, Aug. 1, 1853, having been dedicated by Oliver P. Badger.

The church was organized by the members subscribing to the following: "We, whose names are

hereunto subscribed, in order to form a congregation for the worship of Almighty God, and for our mutual edification in the Christian religion, do agree to unite together in church-fellowship, taking the Bible and the Bible alone for our rule of faith and practice."

J. P. Martindale and William P. Long were appointed to take the oversight of the following charter members: Joel and Catharine Conarro, Mary J. Martindale, Squire and Sarah Smith, Arnold and Nancy Call, V. J. and Susan Brown, Isaac S. and Sarah V. Long, Mercy Murry, Sarah D. Long, Rebecca David, Gaten and Zerelda Menifee, Rodney and Sarah Gibbons, Isaac and Eliza Wiler, John and Maria Barnhill.

In the years 1865 and 1866 there was erected a new house of worship by the Christian Church, a substantial brick, thirty-six by fifty-six by sixteen feet story, well finished, and costing about three thousand dollars. The church was dedicated Aug. 20, 1866, by Love H. Jameson, who has done more preaching at Clermont than any other man. He had been preaching for the church the past year, up to the time of his leaving on his Eastern voyage, as he had been more or less ever since the first organization at Clermont, though there have been many others that have preached for the church, among whom we might mention the names of O. A. Burgess, Prof. S. K. Hoshour, W. R. Jewell, J. C. Canfield, James Conner, and many others.

The first Sunday-school in Clermont was superintended by Joseph Patton, a Presbyterian, and was conducted as a union school, in which all denominations took part. After the erection of the free church in Clermont the Christian Church organized a Sunday-school in the year 1852, and ever since that time there has been a school under the supervision of the Christian Church.

At present the school numbers about seventy-five pupils, and is in a flourishing condition. There are other schools in the village, under the supervision of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Clermont was organized about 1849, with eight or ten members, among whom were J. W. Larimore, William K. Johnson, James D. Johnson, John Ross, William R.

Smith, Jonathan Bratton, — Owens, and William Speer. The first meeting was held at the house of Dr. John Ross. Subsequent meetings were held at private dwellings until the erection of the church (frame) building about 1850. The first preacher was the Rev. — Heath, among whose successors were the Revs. McDonald, Davy, Mashaun, Baker, Webster, Lewis, Ricker, Demott, McMannie, Mahan, Hazelton, and G. J. Vought, the present minister. The church has now a membership of between forty and fifty, and there is connected with it a Sabbath-school, which was started by Mr. McDaniel, at about the time when the church building was erected. The present superintendent is J. T. Jones, and the school is attended by nearly one hundred pupils.

The Presbyterian Church at Clermont was organized under charge of the Rev. George Long, and among the small band of original members were John Moore, Martin Warfel, William B. McClelland, and Joseph Patton. The church edifice (a frame building) erected about 1858 is the present house of worship of the congregation. The church has now between twenty-five and thirty members, under pastoral charge of Mr. Patton.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bridgeport was organized as a class about the year 1832. The first meetings were held at the houses of Aaron Homan, Robert Speer, and other members, and afterwards in the school-house, until the erection (about 1850) of their meeting-house, which was a frame structure, about thirty by forty feet in size. One of the earliest preachers to this church was the Rev. Asa Beck, who was exceedingly earnest and enthusiastic (and, as some said, violent) in his preaching. After him came the circuit preachers Dorsey and Smith. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. Mr. Switzer. About 1844 a burial-ground was laid out in connection with this church, but after a very few interments had been made the ground was abandoned for that use.

The Maywood Methodist Episcopal Church dates its class organization back about fifty years, at which time their place of meeting was in a log church building, which was erected on land of Samuel Darnell, one of the most prominent of the members.

After a time this old building was given up, and a new frame church was built, about three hundred yards north of the old site, on the Darnell land (which had in the mean time passed to the ownership of Charles Robinson). This frame church, which was sometimes called the Robinson Church, was located about two miles north of Maywood, at the crossing of Morris Street and the Maywood road, on the southwest corner. This church building was destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago, and about the year 1875 the present church at Maywood was erected for the use of the congregation. The removal to Maywood, and the erection of the new church building there, was largely due to the enthusiastic energy and perseverance of a young circuit preacher, the Rev. Mr. Kelsey. The church now numbers about fifty members, among whom are Charles Robinson, James H. Porter, C. S. Hoover, Henry Johnson, David Robinson, Jesse Wright, and others of prominence.

An old Baptist Church building, erected more than half a century ago (one of the first frame churches in Marion County), is still standing near Mount Jackson, a little west of the Insane Asylum. The first church organization that worshiped here included among its prominent members Israel, Samuel, and Ede Harding, with others of the pioneer settlers of that vicinity. The organization ceased to exist many years ago, and the church building was abandoned as a house of worship.

The Friends' meeting-house of Bridgeport is a good brick building, standing about a half-mile out from the village. John Furnas, the original owner of the land which forms the town site, was a Quaker, and most of the first inhabitants of Bridgeport and its vicinity were members of the same sect. Samuel Spray, James Mills, John Johnson, John Owens, David Mills, Samuel Starbuck, Joseph, Isaac, and Robert Furnas, and Asa, Joel, John, and David Ballard were all prominent men in the Friends' Meeting. The first meeting-house of the society at this place was a frame building, which, after some years' use, gave place to the present brick house. A burial-ground, in connection with the church, embraces about a half-acre, donated to the society for that pur-

frame on the corner of Washington and New Jersey Streets. In this old shell I wintered and served a regular apprenticeship to the chills and fever, shaking sometimes three times a day, and sometimes only once in three days. I moved to a cabin I built on the farm [which was his home during his life, five miles from the city on the Crawfordsville road] on the 15th of March, 1824, without its being chinked or daubed, or loft or floor being in it, having only a door, but no shutter, and fireplace cut out and built up of wood as high as the mantel log. In this situation I commenced trying to make a farm, ague still visiting me now and then. I was there in the woods, and not very well situated, without a horse or anything of consequence, except a very good cow with horns, and a dog which had a disease called the sloes. But I succeeded that spring in clearing out about three acres of ground and fencing it, cutting and splitting the rails and carrying them on my shoulder to make my fence. I got my corn planted on the 15th of June, 1824. I succeeded, with the help of a neighbor and his horse to do the plowing, in raising a crop of fodder and some sound corn, of which I used a part for bread. In the mean time I had to carry my meal from Indianapolis on my shoulder, having made a small crop of corn the year before on the donation land, and what is now known as Blackwood's addition to Indianapolis. Whenever we wanted a grist of meal I would go over to town, shell the corn, and take it to old Mr. Isaac Wilson's mill on Fall Creek, get it ground, shoulder it up and start for home, wade White River, and make the trip with about one bushel of meal, which would generally last us about four weeks."

And he adds: "In the fall of the year 1824 my father died, and at the sale of his personal property I bought an old horse and his blacksmith tools. Being rather handy with tools, I soon learned the blacksmithing business, so as to do the work of some of my neighbors. In fact, I was not very particular whether it was iron- or wood-work they wanted, I could turn my hand to anything. I did dress out the

guns, mend the locks, shoe the horses, sharpen the plows, repair the old wagons, and make and mend shoes for the neighbors, and so in this way I have been able to get along a part of my time, always ready to take hold of any work that was proper to be done, and if I could not get the largest price for my work I would take what I could get."

Mr. Johnson for fifty years was identified with the advancement and prosperity of Indianapolis and the county adjacent. He began life without the usual aids to success, but developed in his business career those qualities which made prosperity almost a certainty, and enabled him to acquire a competence. He possessed untiring energy, and believed that one of the aids not only to affluence but to happiness was constant employment. He was, therefore, never idle, and always profitably employed. He was in his political faith a Democrat, and during his life identified with that party, always manifesting great intelligence and decided convictions on questions of public policy. He was a man of strict probity in all business and social relations, and faithful to every trust confided in him. He was honored with many official positions during his lifetime, being for eleven years justice of the peace for Wayne township, one of the superintendents appointed by the government for the construction of the National pike, sheriff of the Supreme Court, deputy marshal under Hon. Jesse D. Bright, member of the State Legislature for the years 1838 and 1839, and Presidential elector. His home relations were always foremost in his thoughts. Whether as son, husband, or father, he was equally tender and affectionate. Mr. Johnson was married at the age of nineteen to Miss Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Snively. Their children are Catherine (Mrs. W. C. Holmes), Mary E. (Mrs. W. R. Hogshire), John, James, Jesse, and Isaac, now living, and Samuel, Sarah, and Henry, deceased. He was a second time married, to Annie Heath Branham, of Madison, Ind. The death of Mr. Johnson occurred on the 16th of May, 1882, in his eighty-first year.

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