Online Edition

1882 History of Whitley County, Indiana.

This is a work in progress. Expect to find errors of spelling and formatting as I am trying to copy this into a form for the internet that people can use. If you are using a search engine please only search for a surname. If you enter anything different in the smallest detail you will not find it using a search engine.

The History of Whitley County is the single volume version and very scarce. The text is identical to the more commonly found Copies of Whitley and Noble Counties Indiana by the same publisher. The only original that I have personally seen was at the Churubusco Public Library that I used for the privately printed reproductions made in 1975. It was in 1975 when I finishing the original Everyname Index to the 1882 HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY. And the Everyname index to Whitley County Obituaries (with surname cross references.

If you find a great error please let me know. This is the first and roughest edition. This copy printed July 7, 2009. It will be updated as time allows.

Version 1. 7 July 2009

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Whitley County Historical Society
Genealogical Society of Whitley County
COUNTY OF WHITLEY, INDIANA. HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL. ILLUSTRATED

WESTON A. GOOSPEED, Historical editor
CHARLES BLANCHARD Biographical Editor.

CHICAGO:
F. A. BATTEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1882.
PREFACE.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise, nearly one year ago, a large force has been employed — both local and other — in gathering material. During this time, upward of three thousand persons have been called upon in the two counties, to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the counties have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the counties, have been corresponded with, all for the purpose of making the record as complete as could be, and for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with any degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to dates of births, of settlement in the county, nativity and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a perfect history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as complete and accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and will not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matter of the county and biographies of many of its citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement, and they are many, we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past, and become a monument more enduring than marble.

May, 1882. THE PUBLISHERS.
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ERRATA.

In note at foot of page 188, Part I, instead of Bond, read Baughan.

In sketch of Leggett & Crider, on page 254, Part I, last line, instead of May 27, 1838, read May 27, 1858.

In last paragraph on page 280, Part I, instead of George Eberard, Sr., read George Eberhard, Sr.
PART I.

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY,

CHAPTER I.

by Weston A. Goodspeed.

Whitley County is bounded north by Noble County, east by Allen, south by Huntington and Wabash, and west by Wabash and Kosciusko, and at present comprises 210,458 acres of land. The southern portion is comparatively level, while along the streams, and throughout the northern and central portions, the surface is more diversified. The general characteristics of the surface are similar to those of all Northern Indiana. The soil in the southern part is quite deep, is dark and rich, and is excellent for all the cereals. There are more clay and sand on the surface of the northern and central portions; but only in a very few places is found that peculiar sterility due to a superabundance of sand, and known as “oak openings.” Even these, by careful cultivation, have been improved.

Eel River and its tributaries afford almost the entire drainage. This stream enters the county near the southeastern portion of Smith Township, takes a southwesterly course, and leaves the county near the center of the western boundary of Cleveland Township. Its principal southern branches are Sugar, Hurricane, Stony
and Mud Creeks. These drain the northern parts of Cleveland, Washington and Jefferson Townships, and the southern parts of Union and Columbia Townships. Its principal northern branches are Clear, Spring, Pike and Little St. Joe Creeks and Blue River. The former three drain northern Cleveland, western Columbia and about all of Richland Townships. Blue River drains northeastern Columbia and the greater portions of Smith and Thorn Creek Townships. It has several branches, the principal being Little Blue River and Thorn Creek. Troy and Etna Townships are drained almost wholly by small streams, which flow westerly into Tippecanoe River. Big Indian Creek carries away all the superfluous water of central and southern Jefferson Township, and Clear Creek that of southern Washington. There are no lakes in the southern half of the county. In Smith Township is Blue River Lake — the largest. In Thorn Creek Township are Round, Cedar, Shriner Lakes, and a portion of Crooked Lake. In Troy are Robinson's, Cedar, Goose, New, and several smaller ones. Etna Township has the greater share of Loon Lake and all of Old Lake. Several of them are fine sheets of water, with solid sandy or gravelly beaches, and, if suitably situated, could be made excellent pleasure resorts. Parties having this object in view have recently erected buildings on the shore of Loon Lake, and have boats there. There is more or less swampy land in the county, the greater portion, perhaps, being in Union, Jefferson, Smith, Washington and Columbia Townships. Thorn Creek, Smith, Troy and several others have, in places, quite extensive cranberry marshes, as well as huckleberry marshes. Several of the cranberry marshes were formerly lakes; but, having become filled up by means of the marsh-moss Sphagnum, which has the peculiarity of slowly dying at the extremities of the roots, cranberries sprang into life over the whole surface, while the swamp was yet very wet. The cranberry is a member of the heath family, and is known to botanists as Oxycoccus macrocarpus. The plant is a creeper or trailer, with slender, hardy, woody stems, and small evergreen leaves, more or less white underneath, with single flowers borne on slender, erect pedicles, and having a pale rose corolla. The berries, which get ripe in autumn, are red, with some yellow, and are very acid. They may be gathered all winter, and are better for culinary purposes after they have been frozen, as they then require less sugar to render them palatable. Hundreds of bushels have grown in the county annually since the earliest times, and some of the citizens have derived no little income from them. Mr. Johnson, of Thorn Creek Township, gathered 250 bushels the past year, and doubtless others in the county did as well. It may be safely said that not less than eight hundred bushels were grown in the county in 1881.

The mean annual temperature at Indianapolis, for the fifteen years prior to 1880, was 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean monthly temperature for the same time was, in degrees, January, 31.3; February, 36.7; March, 41.8; April, 54.1; May, 64.4; June, 74.3; July, 77.7; August, 75.6; September, 67.9; October, 54.7; November, 41.6; December, 33.5. The mean annual precipitation of rain and melted snow during the same time was 43.17 inches. The monthly mean precipitation for the same time, in inches, was, January, 3.75; February, 3; March, 4.5; April, 3.66; May, 4.47; June, 4.36; July, 4.57; August, 3.17; September, 3.68; October, 2.37; November, 2.94; December, 3.51. The prevailing direction of the wind is from the southwest, as are also the principal heavy storms; and hence, in planting orchards or groves, the trees should be slightly leaned in that direction. March is found to be the windiest month, while August is the quietest. The humidity or moisture of the atmosphere varies with the direction of the wind, the season of the year, and the local conditions of temperature. The barometer at Indianapolis ranges annually from 29.4 inches to 30.8 inches, the average being about 30.038 inches. The above figures show very nearly the condition of things at Columbia City. The mean temperature would, perhaps, be a little colder; otherwise but little difference would be noticed. The quantity of rainfall during any year varies but little. If any season of the year be very
dry, the remainder, usually, will be correspondingly wet. If the water does not come in the form of rain, it will appear as snow, sleet, etc.

The major part of the swamp land in the county, as above hinted, was once small lakes, the water level having been lowered, or the basins having been filled, in past centuries, by deposits of decaying vegetation, or soil washed in from surrounding localities. All that is necessary to render the swamp land tillable, is to lower the water level below the point necessary for the proper growth of the roots of the various vegetable productions. This may be done either by drainage, or by raising the surface of the swamp by coverings of soil. Such lands, when reclaimed, are remarkably adapted to the growth of corn, oats, vegetables and tame grasses, and, after the lapse of time, of wheat. There are all variations of soil in the county, from swamp land to that which is so high and dry as to be unproductive. Those having land which is low and too

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wet for satisfactory cultivation, should adopt that system of drainage which will lower the level of stagnant water. This can be done by open side ditches, or, what is far better, by tile drains which run across the land. It may be said that all land should be under-drained. That wet lands should be so, needs no proof, nor does it require a mathematical demonstration to show that rolling land would be benefited by the same treatment. It is clear that, in times of heavy rains, the rolling lands are washed of a large portion of their richest material; and also, as the rain itself contains many necessary elements of fertility, if it be permitted to run off without having first passed through the soil, such elements are lost, or conveyed to the low lands. Here, then, are two causes which combine to impoverish the rolling lands. Judicious under-drainage will, in a large measure, prevent both. The following may be considered a general summary of the benefits of drainage:

1. The surplus water which greatly damages the growth of crops is removed.

2. The depth of the soil increased, thus allowing the roots of plants to descend to greater and better depth for the necessary food, and beyond the action of continued droughts.

3. Air, containing vital elements of life for the plant, is admitted to the roots.

4. The soil is enabled to absorb fertilizing substances, from the lower depths of the ground, that otherwise could not be used.

5. The decayed vegetation in the soil, and the nitrogenous food absorbed from the air during a considerable time of fair weather, are prevented from being washed away by sudden freshets.

6. Such rainfalls are passed through the surface soil, which absorbs the ammonia, nitrogen, and other plant-foods contained therein.

7. The surplus water, after passing through the surface soil, is carried off rapidly through the drains, thus preventing the severe cooling process of the evaporation of such water, and rendering the soil warm and porous.

8. The warmth and moderate moisture promote the germination of seed.
9. The cheerless labor of replanting is avoided.

10. The packing and baking of the soil is prevented; it is left open, porous and easily pulverized.

11. Winter crops are prevented from being frozen out.

12. The damages of long-continued wet weather are avoided.

13. The surface soil from its porosity can, in times of drought, absorb moisture from the air, and draw drafts of water from the lower depths of the ground, a most desirable state of affairs.

14. The uniformity and yield of crops are satisfactory.

15. The quality of crops is greatly improved.

16. Years of useless labor are saved and enjoyed.

17. The source of half the diseases incident to humanity is destroyed, and all the attendant blessings follow.

Perhaps the strongest reason for a thorough system of drainage, especially about dwellings, is the certain means thus adopted for the total avoidance of the various malarial disorders resulting from the poison spread broadcast in the atmosphere by large quantities of decaying vegetation. That many of the fevers, such as typhoid, typho-malarial, intermittent, remittent, bilious, ague, etc., with their attendants, neuralgia, pneumonia, bronchitis, diphtheria and consumption, are largely due to malarial poison, is no longer a question of doubt. Neither is it longer a matter of doubt that, in order to avoid these distressing disorders, the cause must be removed; this can only be done by judicious drainage. While people generally understand that many of the diseases enumerated are due to a lack of proper drainage, the real magnitude of the cause and its intimate relation to health and happiness are not fully realized. Families will continue to drink from wells that are the silt-basins of barnyards or back-yards, implanting seeds in the blood of children that, in after years, make their appearance in the full and sorrowful fruitage of permanent blood or epidemical disorders. Doctors, as a rule, are not employed to point out the cause of human ills; they are required to correct the disorder in the system, and to strengthen human organisms to resist malarial influence. They would probably be regarded as jesters on the important subject of human life, were they to announce ostentatiously that the cause of family sickness was due to the proximity of some neighboring swamp, and then sit down, fold their hands and make no effort to remedy the evil. At least, such a remark would be regarded as extraneous, and would be dropped forthwith from the mind, while the services of the follower of Esculapius would be expected to be directed to the immediate correction of the trouble; and, if failure attended his efforts from the violence or permanence of the affliction, he would be branded without compunction as an ignoramus and a quack. Thus the afflicted in their inexcusable ignorance are led to believe that the lamentable results are due to a criminal lack of skill on the part of the family physician, whereas the burden rests upon their own stupidity and mistaken judgment. It should always be born in mind that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,” or, in other words, “a stitch in time saves nine.” People should study the laws relating to health. They should become familiar with the causes of human ills, and being thus forewarned and, therefore, forearmed, they could escape many hours of suffering and, perhaps, in the end, total family extinction. It is
impossible to detail all the splendid results of proper drainage. Every family should understand the relation between health and happiness and the conditions of climate, and natural surroundings. This can easily be done, as there thousands of books explaining the whole subject.

While Whitley County may be said to be quite a healthy locality generally, still there is not a farm which could not be improved by drainage. Every-

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where, throughout the wanner months, may be seen stagnant ponds and damp, heavy lowhinds, from which emanate, under the heat of the sun, all the malarial ills. Although it may be regarded as a cold, fiendish cruelty to thus deprive physicians of their sources of employment, still, as man is a selfish being, caring apparently much more for himself than for his fellows, they can hardly be authorized to require people to get sick for their amusement. However, in view of the fact that people are, to say the least, certainly careless of avoiding the results which common sense tells them will be sickness, they appear to take an altogether different view of the matter. Hence the doctors, with their pills and poultices, continue to thrive and multiply, and people as usual continue to squirm and agonize with bafiling disorders. Of course the doctor is always to blame, and ought to be pulverized! The severest lash of censure and criticism should be mercilessly used upon him, for is he not paid to cure, not kill ? Ah! there is a serious—a criminal—fault somewhere. Seriously, there should be less curing and more preventing; less medicine and malaria, and more decision and drainage.

It should be noticed here that as the southern part of the county is quite level, and contains a large percentage of decaying vegetation, malarial troubles are more prevalent there than in the central and northern portions, where the country is more rolling, and where a certain degree of necessary drainage is natural. This is the judgment of old and experienced physicians in the county. It is stated by them that, whereas, prior to some ten years ago, all the malarial disorders were alarmingly prevalent throughout the county (though perhaps cases of typhoid fever were less numerous than in surrounding counties).* the general improvement in health, since about 1870, is nearly 50 percent.

Especially during the last few years has the public health undergone a marked amelioration. Why is this? In 1869, the first noteworthy la°w was enacted by the State Legislature concerning the subject of drainage. For some reason the law proved largely inert, although about $10,000 was expended in those localities where drainage was imperatively necessary. In 1875, another and a much better enactment came into ef"ect. This law made It incumbent upon the County Commissioners to hear all petitions of the citizens for the location of ditches; to weigh and accept or reject remonstrances or objections to the construction of such ditches; to appoint the necessary viewers and engineers; to assess the citizens unquestionably benefited along the route of the ditch in proportion to the advantage each received, and to audit all claims presented by those entitled to remuneration for services. The imperative requirements and expected advantages of this law have been realized in a marked degree within the last five years, although in 1881 an additional provision was enacted, whereby the jurisdiction of the County Commissioners, in matters of drainage, was curtailed, and the greater portion of their duties in this regard was transferred to the action of the Circuit Court. Whether,
under the new order of things, the same results will be accomplished, remains for the future to reveal. When it is known that some ten petitions for ditches are now being favorably considered by this court, and that others will follow rapidly in their wake as the years proceed, those who have made the question of public health a matter of earnest solicitude will have no reason to feel dejected. The following unparalleled results have been accomplished since 1875 (about five and one-half years), although the figures must not be regarded as exact:

NAME OF DITCH. [Chart not accurate and will be updates with further editing]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>Taylor's</td>
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The above making a total of 34 ditches, 8 townships, 627,420 feet or 118.83 miles, 6 years, time and a total cost of $58,610.

From this remarkable exhibit, it will be seen that within a period of about six years the enormous amount of nearly $60,000 has been expended in constructing ditches, whose aggregate lengths exceed one hundred and eighteen miles. It is safe to say that within the next six or eight years as much more will be done. The people of the county have at last awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, have rolled up their sleeves, and now mean business. It is no trouble for them to see the really excellent results, not merely of the increase in the value of
lands, but also of the more important improvement in the public health. The vast decrease in malarial disorders in the county within

18  HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

the last few years is undoubtedly mainly due to the extensive systems of drainage adopted. Prior to 1870, and more particularly in early years, the malarial fevers raged with unabated fury, shaking whole families most pitilessly, carrying away to the silent graveyard the young and the old, and defying the utmost energy and skill of the pioneer physician. A removal of the cause is steadily accomplishing what the physicians could not. The removal of the forests, where large quantities of leaves and twigs were constantly decaying, and the cultivation of the soil where the heat and light of the sun have been permitted to destroy the malaria, have contributed largely to the improvement in health. From reasons appearing in this chapter, it will be seen that of the two systems of drainage — open ditch and underground ditch — the latter is far preferable. This has been recognized by the citizens of the county for many years, and the $60,000 spent for open ditches is only a portion of the amount spent for drainage. The manufacture of tile was begun at quite an early day, but did not begin to assume excellent proportions until soon after the war. Then several good factories sprang into existence, but were unable to supply the demand, and others were started. Since about 1867, there has been a constantly increasing demand for tile, and mill after mill has been built, until at present some eleven or twelve are in the county, manufacturing in the aggregate about 45,000 rods of tiling annually, the greater portion of which finds a ready sale in the county. When the reader learns that some twenty-five miles of tiling are laid annually, and that this seems to be constantly increasing, it will be observed that the land owners know what they are about. They notice the great improvement in the land, and they also notice the excellent effects upon the general health. A number of brick kilns have started up to supply such work as is in their line. The quantity manufactured in the county annually could not, at this writing, be ascertained.

Whitley County has had good physicians — men who could go beyond the mere technical performance of their duties and trace results to their causes — men who could sweep out into the vast depths of consistent theory and skillfully unite their ideas and their practices. In accordance with the wishes of the leading medical men of the county, who had often before favorably considered the matter, an organization called the “Whitley County Medical Association," was effected during the spring of 1868, at which time the following wellknown physicians became (so to speak) charter members: S. S. Austin, Martin Ireland, D. G. Linvill, A. P. Mitten, Mr. Pierce, W. H. Coyle, Mr. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Firestone, Elijah Merriman, David Strouse, W. S. Ferguson and J. W. Miller. Dr. Stephen S. Austin was chosen President, Dr. A. P. Mitten, Secretary, and Dr. Martin Ireland, Treasurer. There was also appointed a board of three censors. Dr. D. G. Linvill being one of them. A constitution and by-laws was adopted, detailing the duties of the individual members, and outlining the results to be accomplished by the Association. The object was similar to that of all organizations of the kind. Theses on the theory and

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY. 19

[Etching of Whitley County Court House]
practice of medicine, written by the members in rotation, were to be read at every meeting. As far as possible, the examination of interesting clinics before the association was conducted. During the brief period of the existence of the association (about two years) there was so much sickness in the county that the members had but little spare time to devote to the requirements of their organization, and as a necessary result the proceedings became sickly, probably to correspond with the times, until at last the whole thing was abandoned. This was very unfortunate to the citizens of the county, as intelligent consultation among physicians on questions of health is sure to develop all the latest and best methods of practice. The association should be revived. Several physicians in the county are members of the American Medical Association. The following is as complete a list as could be obtained of medical practitioners who have lived in Columbia City, with approximate dates of their coming:

Francis L. McHugh, 1840; James B. Sincoke, 1842; J. T. Beebe, 1845; A. H. Tyler, 1846; Samuel Marshall, 1846; William W. Martin, 1848; Peter L. Cole, 1846; Francis A. Rogers, 1848; William M. Swayze, 1849; David G. Linvill, 1849; S. G. A. Reed, 1851; Doctor Myers, 1852; William Morris, 1852; Henry Gregg, 1853; Charles Kinderman, 1853; Joseph Harper, 1854; Doctor Knouse, 1854; J. B. P'irestone, 1854; Martin Ireland, 1855; Dr. Parkey, 1856; Stephen Majors, 1856; James Z. Gower, 1856; James Tolerton, 1860; A. L. Sandmire, 1863; William T. Ferguson, 1864; Henry Safford, 1864; Franklin McCoy, 1865; John Foster, 1865; C. C. Sutton, 1864; A. P. Mitten, 1867; William Weber, 1870; J. E. Lawrence, 1870; W. W. Walkup, 1872; D. M. Marshall, 1873; Charles S. Williams, 1873; N. I. Kechcart, 1876; John Maine, 1876, and C. L. Cass. 1880.

So much has been said in Part II of this volume regarding the geology of Northern Indiana, that but little more need be added. The entire county is deeply covered with what is known as "the drift." Owing to certain changes, made during long periods of years, in the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit, the poles are alternately locked in ice and intense cold, and, after the lapse of some 21,000 years, are again admitted to the heat and general effects of the sun. These facts are apparent for many reasons, one being the presence of vast coal beds in high latitudes, which could only have been formed under a tropical sun, and another being the presence in this latitude of the drift, which could only have come here from northern regions through the agency of melted ice moving southward as the polar region slowly became warmer. That all the surface of Northern Indiana, including Whitley County, is covered to the depth of from one hundred to two hundred feet with soil that has been transported here from Northern latitudes, is no longer doubted or questioned by geologists. Keeping in view what has been said above, the whole theory is that all this heavy surface of drift has been brought here from British America by glaciers and icebergs. While the north pole was turned farther away from the sun, it became bound in vast, icy chains; then through the centuries, as the pole slowly returned toward the sun, the ice of the vast northern glacier began to melt on its southern extremity, and was necessarily forced slowly and surely toward the south. Uplands and hills were planed off, and the shavings (so to speak — meaning the soil scraped off), were transported on their icy scrapers toward the south, until at last, the sun of lower latitudes having melted the ice, the load of the vast scraper was dropped upon the earth. Afterward, when the vast glacier had been broken into innumerable icebergs by the sun's heat, the enormous quantities of soil that had been previously dropped were ground down and made comparatively smooth, as these icebergs steadily and obediently moved southward. They also, no doubt, carried more or less soil with them from the north. The movements of these glaciers and icebergs were
not always directly south, though they universally had a general southerly motion. The exact direction of their motion is readily told by "glacial markings" or stricke. These are scratchings, and other marks, made by the ice on beds of stone, etc., the directions of the marks being the same as the motion of the ice. This was, of course, thousands of years ago — long prior to the present approved chronology of the antiquity of "Fossil Man." Since then, either the waters have receded, or the land has arisen, or both, and the country we now occupy has, for scores of centuries, been above the surface of the sea, subject to the action of the elements. The difference between the surface soil and that down at a depth of a yard or more is due to the disintegrating action of freezing and thawing, rain and shine, through successive centuries. Beside this, the surface soil has been largely mingled with many and minute forms of decaying vegetation.

It must be borne in mind that directly underfoot, just beneath the great mass of drift, are large beds of excellent limestone, and, possibly, sandstone. It is tantalizing to think that within 200 feet of the surface is an abundance of fine and durable building stone, as free as water, yet practically so distant that the effort to reach it is not made. Geologists, who have studied the soil of Northern Indiana, are of the opinion that just underneath the drift are the large beds of Niagara limestone. Scattered throughout the drift in varying quantities is an abundance of granite bowlders; these, with a few exceptions, furnish the only native available building stone. The bowlders are much used; though, if anything extra in the way of stone is wanted, it is shipped in from abroad. In Thorn Creek Township, quite a quantity of limestone bowlders were unearthed a number of years ago, but not in paying quantities. Sandstone has been found in Troy and Etna. Peat-beds are found in almost every township. Bog iron ore is also found in considerable quantity in nearly all the larger tracts of low, wet land. Union Township has several excellent beds, as have Columbia, Thorn Creek, Troy, Richland, and, perhaps, others. However, it is not at all probable that the time will come when it will be profitable to work up this ore; the following table will show in an imperfect way the native products of some of the townships:

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY. 23

[Chart omitted here]

It is certain that if Whitley would gather all her cranberries and report them to the Assessor, there would be found annually not less than eight hundred bushels of this excellent berry. There are not far from one hundred acres of cranberry swamp in the county. The supply from each acre, on the average, is much smaller, owing largely to the drainage of the marshes. This will continue until cranberries will no longer grow. They will fade away like the Indian race.

In the month of May, 1856, in pursuance of public notice posted and published through the county, a large meeting of the public-minded and personally interested was held at the court house for the purpose of effecting the organization of a county agricultural society.* For several years previous to this event, the more prominent and intelligent men throughout the county had often indulged in speculations regarding the propriety of the formation of such a society. It was thus ascertained and mutually agreed, that the advantages to the material prosperity and wealth of the county demanded a speedy organization of a society that should have for its object the manifest improvement of all those vital pursuits in which the citizens of the county were so materially interested. The conclusion reached was that an agricultural society should be immediately organized. At that day Whitley County had not that development of native resources so perceptible at present. Large portions of its lands were uncultivated, or, at best, scarcely out of that deplorable condition so familiar in newly settled localities. Yet its farmers at that time were generally aware of the necessity and advantage of keeping pace with all improved methods or systems of cultivating the soil or rearing stock. The advantages resulting
from learned consultation on all questions touching the management of farms, were plainly apparent to all the more intelligent citizens. These and other important considerations led to the formation, as above stated, of the “Whitley County Agricultural Society.” Early in the meeting, it was decided that the payment of $1, by any citizen, into the treasury, should constitute membership. This was done by about one hundred prominent men in all parts of the county; and the society then began electing its officers, appointing its Directors (one from each township), and drafting and adopting its constitution and by-laws. James L. Collins became President, and Isaiah B. McDonald, Secretary. The names of the other officers and of the Directors cannot be recalled. At this meeting, or soon afterward, it was announced that a fair would be held in Columbia City.

* Many of these facts are given from the recollection of Col. I. B. McDonald.

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for four days during the following September, the display of all the various and usual departments to be held in the court house and court yard, and in the McDonald Schoolhouse standing on the site of the present McDonald House. Quite a collection of agricultural implements and farm stock (horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc.), was exhibited in the court yards to view which no admission fee was charged. But, to look upon all the finer productions of the farm and household, the payment of 25 cents was absolutely necessary, such sura serving to admit to both the court house, where the grains and vegetable productions were on exhibition, and to the schoolhouse, or “floral hall,” where the various domestic articles of use or fancy were to be seen. The first fair thus held was an encouraging success. It is stated by several to have been much better than many of those held since. As there was no track, of course there was no racing of any kind — except the racing for official honors. The present County Clerk’s office was headquarters, whence issued all those orders and decisions determining the awarding of premiums. The great majority of those who took premiums immediately donated them to the society.

Thus the fair was annually held in the court house and yard and in the schoolhouse for three years. In February, 1859, the society contracted with Henry DufBn for outlot No. 22 of the original plat of the town of Columbia City, the same bounded on the south by the reserve line, and including within its limits the channel of Blue River, and comprising nine acres, one rod and eight perches, the consideration for such land being $275. The first fair on this ground was held during the autumn of 1859; but there were many serious drawbacks, as the ground was an ineligible site, being damp and confined, and, to add to the depressed condition of affairs, the novelty in having a fair had passed away, and the voice of a leader to infuse life into the drooping energies of the citizens was demanded but unheard. It must not be understood by this that proper interest had disappeared. It had simply flagged, and needed the magnetism of a leader to kindle opinion into action. Perhaps, no man has done more for the society than Isaiah B. McDonald. Among those who early identified themselves with the society may be mentioned I. B. McDonald, James L. Collins, Richard Collins, William Rice, Daniel Rice, Jacob Nickey, Francis Tulley, A. M. Trumbull, John Q. and Andrew Adams, Levi Adams, Henry McLallen, Sr., Benjamin Cleveland, Thomas Cleveland, Thomas Neal, Martin Bechtel, John Brenneman, Francis Mossman, John A. Kauff”man, James H. Shaw, Samuel Rouch, Robert Spear, Lemuel Devault, Henry Swihart, John S. Cotton, James Grant, Dr. S. S. Austin, James W. Long, Dr. D. G. Linvill, C. W. Hughes, J. T. Long, A. Y. Hooper, C. D. Waidlich, Jacob Slesman, George Everhard, Sr., J. B. Sterling, W. D. Reed, G. W. Lawrence, J. W. Crowel, Reason Huston, R. M. Paige, J. M. Sherwood, Frederick Humberger, G. T. Klink, W. H. Widup, George Ream, A. T. Martin, Thomas Washburn, Otis W. Minor, H. F. Crabbill, Edward Beckley, J. B. Edwards and several others.
From the organization of the society, onward for many years, the fair did not amount to as much as its friends had hoped and expected. Some years the receipts were unequal to meet the expenses, and the members were often called on for funds from their private stores to meet the deficiency. At other times the fair was a decided success in attendance, display and interest; and the officers of the society came out laughing, and enjoying the encouraging results. During the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, all attempts to continue the fair were abandoned. The citizens had put on the gaudy armor of war, and were prepared to obey that stirring command of Gen. Dix: “If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.” Under the stern and repeated calls to arms, and the general abandonment of labor, all the peaceful pursuits languished and were neglected. The fair was left to its fate, as, not only was it thought that the bloody scenes of war might be carried into Northern Indiana, but also that the disloyal element in the North might break into open, determined and successful revolt. However, in 1864, and onward, the citizens were again called upon to renew their interest in agricultural pursuits and display. But little improvement was made on the old ground, though, at the start, a tight board fence had been built, and a few sheds and board buildings constructed: but probably all the improvements made did not cost more than $500. After the war the society did better. Greater interest was displayed by greater attendance and more numerous entries. For several years prior to 1870, the society felt that it could afford larger and better grounds, and considerable controversy with that object in view was indulged in. At last, in August, 1870, the grounds were sold to Richard Collins for $600 cash, the deed being signed by Cyrus B. Tulley, President, and J. W". Adair, Secretary. At the same time, or perhaps previous to this conveyance, arrangements had been made to purchase the present grounds, a tract of twenty and twelve-hundredths acres, situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Columbia Township. No sooner were the old grounds sold, than the new were purchased of John Brand, for $2,452. About $1,600 of this amount the society assumed as indebtedness, held in the form of notes. A proviso in the deed conveying the old ground reserved the right to remove the fencing, lumber, pumps and accumulated stone. All this was taken to the new grounds, upon which some $1,500 improvements were made. This caused a further increase of the indebtedness. A considerable portion of these liabilities was paid off" annually from the receipts of the fairs that were held in 1870, 1871 and 1872; but there still remained an outstanding obligation of something over $2,000. Portions of this amount were held in the form of notes by Lemuel Devault, Foust & Wolf and C. D. Waidlich. At the April term, 1873, of the Whitley County Circuit Court, Lemuel Devault and Foust & Wolf recovered judgment, each, for something over $600, which, with costs attached, amounted to $717.34, or both claims to $1,434.68. To meet this judgment, the court ordered the issuance of an execution against the property of the society (the fair grounds), directing the Sheriff to raise the necessary funds to satisfy the judgment from the sale of the rents or the sale of the property. In compliance with this order, the County Sheriff, J W. Miller, on the court house steps, on the 19th day of July, 1873, first offered for sale the rents and profits of the fair grounds for a period of seven years; but, receiving no bid, he thereupon, at auction, sold the fair grounds to CD. Waidlich for $2,055. The claims of Messrs. Devault and Foust & Wolf were immediately satisfied, and that of Mr. Waidlich was, of course, merged in his purchase. At this time the society had no heart to continue its annual fairs. Something, however, must be done. After careful deliberation, fifty citizens of the county organized themselves into the "Whitley County Joint Stock Agricultural Association," each member paying into the general treasury $100, or rather subscribing that amount, which constituted one share. Some of the original subscriptions were not paid and other members were taken in who were able to meet the demand. The names of the original subscribers are as follows: A. F. Martin, Nathan Chapman, Henry Chapman, C F. Marchand, Matthew Taylor, A. M. Trumbull, S. J. W. Elliott, R. A. Jellison, M. B. Emerson, Enos Goble, Eli
W. Brown, Theodore Reed, J. S. Hartsock, Joseph W. Adair, John Brand, C. D. Waidlich, Phillip Anthes, R. Tuttle, A. Y. Hooper, G. W. HooUinger, G. M. Bainbridge, I. B. McDonald, J. C. Cheyney, F. H. Foust, H. C. Yontz, John B. Sterling, W. M. Appleton, Henry Knight, John Q. Adams, Fred Humbarger, E. W. Barney, J. W. Yontz, Andrew Adams, M. D. Garrison, James Garrison, W. M. Crowel, S. B. Kelsey, James Broxen, Silas Briggs, G. W. Lawrence, J. H. Shaw, John F. Lawrence, Levi Waugh, Lemuel Devault, David W. Nickey and two or three others. As above stated, the shares were worth $100 each. No one man took more than two shares, but, since they are transferable, several of the stockholders have owned more than two in later years. Since the creation of the joint-stock company the fairs have been successful; though at no time, except the year 1882, has a dividend been struck. The property of the company is valued at about $7,000; the shares are worth in cash, each, $125. Immediately upon its organization, the company purchased the fair grounds of Mr. Waidlich for $4,231.37; the transfer being completed in July, 1874. After this for a number of years the stockholders were often required to pay their subscription of stock to Mr. Waidlich, to satisfy his claims for the selling price. At the present writing the company is entirely out of debt, and smiles with supreme satisfaction and glee as it contemplates the several hundred dollars of revenue on hand. But this satisfactory condition of things has not been attained without repeated discouragements. Sometimes the association has been very feeble, almost on its last legs; but, by the repeated use of proper stimulants, it has regained its usual activity and vigor.

If the writer has been correctly informed, there is no man in the county who has followed the occupation of rearing fine-blooded stock to the exclusion of other pursuits. While there is a strong demand for such stock, yet but few men in the county can afford to pay the enormous prices asked when they know that five times out of ten they are likely to draw a blank. There are several men in the county who have taken considerable interest in the rearing of fine stock. Among them may be mentioned Francis Mossman, Willaim C. Mowry, John F. Mossman, A. F. Martin, John Q. and Andrew Adams, Lemuel Devault, D. W. Nickey and J. A. Ramsey. Many others, in addition, have taken an appreciative interest in getting better grades of stock. Some, of the men above have small herds of the best grades. Samuel B. Kelsey has a fine herd of Durham and Devonshire cattle; John B. Sterling has fine sheep and swine; John G. Leininger deals largely in sheep and swine; C. S. Marchand rears fine cattle, sheep and swine; John Trerabley has a small fine herd of Durham cattle: George Coulter has a number of fine Norman horses. This list might be considerably increased. Farmers often think: “Well, I’m getting along about as well as my neighbor who has fine stock and farms according to science.” When a man says that you will always find that he has never reared stock and conducted his farm in an intelligent manner. He is one who does not believe that “book larnin’” is necessary to make a good farmer. But just look at his stock — look at his fences, his house and barns — look at his orchard, his front yard and his appreciation for natural adornments. In this manner you can always tell the learned farmer from the ignorant one.

In the month of July, 1853, Joseph A. Berry, at the earnest solicitation of the Democracy about Columbia City, came to the latter place with the necessary apparatus and began the publication of the Columbia City Pioneer a small sheet with gigantic Democratic proclivities. The probability is that Mr. Berry was paid a sum of money for thus starting a new paper in a new place, or else guaranteed a satisfactory circulation. At any rate, Mr. Berry unmoored his bark and sailed out on the boiling sea of Democratic journalism. The paper had a circulation of about 400, but was sold in August, 1856, to P. W. Hardesty. The paper advocated that phase of Democracy known as “Free-Soilism.” In 1858, the paper was purchased by I. B. McDonald, who gave T. L. and W. C. Graves the editorial management. T. L. Graves was sole editor for a time. In 1859, I. B. McDonald and
W. C. Graves were editors, and S. H. Hill, publisher. Mr. E. Zimmerman became publisher and part proprietor in 1860, McDonald remaining editor and part owner. When Mr. McDonald bought the Jeffersonian, of Fort Wayne, in 1858, it and the Pioneer became merged under the name Columbia City News. When the rebellion burst upon the nation, Mr. McDonald enlisted and turned the paper over to Mr. Zimmerman, but retained his partial ownership. Thus the paper was continued until about 1864, when Engelbert Zimmerman's interest was transferred to Frank Zimmerman. About this time Mr. McDonald, having resigned from the army, took editorial control of the paper. In November, 1865, the News passed to Eli W. Brown, and at that time had a circulation of about 500. The name was changed to the Columbia City Post a short time before this. In 1867, a power-press was obtained, and the paper enlarged. In April, 1879, John W. Adams became a partner, taking control of the business management. The circulation continued to increase, until a short time ago it was about 1,000. In April, 1881, Mr. Adams purchased Mr. Brown's interest, and has sole control of the Post at present.

In the month of July, 1854, the Republicans of the county began to perceive that they ought to have an organ to oppose the views disseminated by the Pioneer, and to advance the principles of the new political party that was just springing into life. Quite a number accordingly purchased the necessary outfit (at what place could not be learned), and came to Columbia City, where Henry Welker was installed as editor. In some way, Mr. A. Y. Hooper had guaranteed the payment for the press, type, etc., and about the first thing he knew he had paid the purchase price, and was the sole owner of the Republican, which had been named in honor of the new party. Mr. Hooper remained owner of the Republican for many years. He sold out to Mr. Welker, but the latter could not pay for it, and the property reverted to Mr. Hooper. This peculiar procedure was repeated many times, to the disgust of the owner. Finally, during the winter of 1859-60, J. O. Shannon and W. T. Strother bought the paper and changed its name to the Columbia City Argus, hoping that a change of name and style might have a beneficial effect; but they were doomed to disappointment, for the paper languished, and finally Mr. Hooper and S. H. Hill took the helm. After one issue the name was re-changed to the Republican. In February, 1861, Hill left and George Weamer became publisher and local and literary editor, Mr. Hooper still retaining chief command. In September, 1861, Mr. Weamer went to the war, but the brave fellow was sacrificed to save the Union. The Republican was conducted through the war by Mr. Hooper. In 1865, the paper passed to John Davis, and during the same year to 0. H. Woodbridge. In 1866, it was owned by W. B. Davis and Henry Bridge. In 1867, it was partly owned by A. T. Clark. In the latter part of 1867, Frank J. Beck became editor and proprietor, and continued until January, 1868. During all this time, if the writer is correctly informed, Mr. Hooper virtually owned the paper. When the present owner, J. W. Baker, took charge of the office in 1868, the name was changed to the Columbia City Commercial. Thus it has remained, doing good work until the present.

In 1877, D. M. Eveland issued at Churubusco the first number of an independent Republican paper called the Herald. Its circulation at first was about three hundred. It was a newsy organ for those who wished to advertise at 'Busco, and was continued until December, 1880, when it was bought by I. B. McDonald and H. C. Pressler, the latter having but a small interest. At this time the politics became Democratic. After a very short time the paper passed to William Hall & Son, and in June, 1881, to C. T. & F. M.
Hollis. These men conducted the paper at 'Busco until November, 1881, and then removed it to Columbia City, and soon afterward it passed to I. B. McDonald, who seems to find it impossible to remain out of the ranks of journalism. The editor has increased the circulation from about three hundred to about eight hundred.

In 1876, the Larwill Review was issued, and was continued about a year. It was independent politically, and, being a very sickly sheet, soon died for the want of breath. About two years later, Larwill was made superlatively happy by the appearance of the Larwill Blade, an independent paper of small size, edited by R. B. Locke. It afterward passed to C. T. Hollis, and finally to I. B. McDonald. The White Elephant was first issued about three and a-half years ago, at Churubusco, by Anes Yocura, editor and proprietor. The small quarto is a newsy semi-monthly, and lives and thrives, and does not seem an elephant on the hands of Mr. Yocum.

There are three railroads which cross Whitley County. The Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed (this division) in 1855, and is now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, one of the best in the country. So far as known, no aid whatever was given the company by the county. The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad was first projected during the last war; but the owners, finding that the people were not willing to be taxed to death, dropped the matter until after the war, when another effort was made to secure aid; but it went no farther than the County Commissioners. In 1869, the Commissioners were petitioned to order an election in the county, for the purpose of raising $85,000, or a sum not to exceed 2 per cent on the taxable property to aid in building the road. The Commissioners accordingly ordered an election, to be held on the 7th of August, 1869, to determine whether such aid should be rendered. The following is the vote by townships:

[chart omitted here]

The total amount that has been paid to the railroad, up to the present time, is $93,088.07. The movement to vote aid to the road was met with severe opposition. But the friends of the measure were successful, and saddled the burden of tax upon the county. It was money well spent, as the road was no sooner completed than the farmer could receive a better price for his grain than he could at Fort Wayne. This makes Columbia City one of the best grain and

shipping markets on the Pittsburgh Road. The writer was unable to obtain many interesting facts regarding this road, which, within the last year or two, has passed to the control of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company. There was but one man in the county who could have given the facts necessary for a complete history of the relations between this road and the county, and he, when politely asked to impart such information as would interest the citizens of the county, refused it for reasons purely his own. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad is now being built across the southern part of the county. It is reported that the citizens at South Whitley have contributed $5,000 to build the road and, along the line in this county, individual help will amount to about as much more. It would be impossible to vote a tax in the county to aid the road.
The following valuable compilation of school and church statistics of 1879 will prove of interest to the citizens, as a matter of reference:

Schools
[chart omitted here]

Churches
[chart omitted here]

The following valuable statistics of the county are for the year 1879, and are found in the report of the Assessors of April, 1880:

[chart omitted here]

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY. 33

[chart omitted here]

CHAPTER II.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

"An Indian chief went forth to fight,
   And bravely met the foe;
His eye was keen, his step was light,
But on him fell the gloom of night.
   An arrow laid him low:
His widow sang with simple tongue.
   When none could hear or see.
   Ah, cher amil"
   — Anonymous.

THE wisest antiquarians are at loss to account whence the Mound-Builders originated, and what eventually caused them to fade away, leaving nothing behind save their crumbling bones and habitations. There is an attractive mystery enveloping their ancestry, their peculiar lives and final fate, that proves a constant bar to the investigations of scientific men. That a peculiar people inhabited this country prior to its occupation by the Indians, is no longer a matter of doubt; That they were of a higher antiquity than the Indians, is not doubted by men who have studied the subject; nor is it doubted that they pos-

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sessed a higher civilization than the red race found here by the first white settlers. Their osseous structure, their manner of living, their type of habitation, and their customs regarding their ceremonies over and burial of their dead, render it improbable that they were the ancestors of the Indian tribes. This view is taken by the majority of students. It is found, with reasonable certainty, that the people were agricultural in their pursuits, of necessity, as they were too numerous to live by the chase alone. They had large farms, but what they raised is a mystery. They cultivated the ground with stone implements; in fact, all their implements were of stone, or copper, or, perhaps, some accidental metal they had found and had worked into rude ornaments or implements. They were weavers of a coarse cloth made from reeds, strong grass, or the inner bark of trees; and their weaving implements are found in all directions. They manufactured earthenware with a considerable degree of skill and intelligence; and large quantities of vessels of this character are often found buried in mounds, probably intended for that purpose. Their large and small earthen or stone embankments indicate much regarding this people. They show that animals, birds, beasts, and, probably, the sun, moon or stars, were worshiped. Animals and, probably, human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the being worshiped by the Mound-Builders.

Several mounds have been discovered in Whitley County, and a few of them have been opened by novices, and as a consequence the more important features have been lost or overlooked. It may be stated in general that, in this locality, the earthworks are of three kinds — sepulchral, where the dead lie buried; sacrificial, where offerings were burned to gain the favor of the deity; and memorial mounds, which were erected to commemorate some great event, similar to the Bunker Hill Monument, or to that beautiful column of marble on the bloody field of Gettysburg. A number of years ago, a sepulchral mound was opened about three miles east of Columbia City, and a quantity of crumbling bones and a few stone implements were taken therefrom. This was a sepulchral mound, and, if a cross-section had been examined, the alternate layers of clay, sand and small cemented pebbles would have been seen. This kind of mound was wisely made. There was first the stratum of fine gravel, almost as good as cement, placed directly over the skeletons; next was a hardpan of clay that was almost as impervious to water as the cement; then came a stratum of sand that would carry all
percolating water down the sides of the mounds and away from the skeletons. It is maintained on good authority that corpses, placed under these conditions, with additional strata of earth above the sand, will be preserved for centuries. The burden of authority places the erection of the mounds throughout the country at a period preceding the Christian era and co-existent with the old Assyrian, Egyptian and Babylonian nations. People who do not understand the structure of the mounds, quite naturally believe the impossibility of such an extended preservation of the skeletons. Those who have never examined the soil above these moldering bones, are the ones who assert that the skeletons could not be preserved longer than about one hundred years. The sacrificial mounds — those where a considerable quantity of charcoal and ashes are found — were unnecessarily built in the same manner. Charcoal and ashes buried in the ground under any conditions will keep for ages. This proves that the Mound-Builders were not aware of the preservative qualities of those substances.

Several mounds have been opened in the county, in which charcoal has been found. If carefully examined, these mounds will present the following characteristics always present in sacrificial mounds. A small earthen altar, sometimes two or more yards square, in the center and at the bottom of the mound, upon which is often found a bushel or more of charcoal and ashes, often mingled with the half consumed bones of the animals that were burned to propitiate the deity. Over this altar are found the strata of earth already mentioned. A careful person can trace the shape and size of the altar, by first making an excavation in the center, going; down until the charcoal is reached, and then following the latter out on all sides. The altar is generally about a foot above the surface soil, and is often burned into a sort of brick by the repeated fires upon it. Nothing of note is ever found in the memorial mounds proper. No attention to the strata of earth seems to have been paid. Some of the sepulchral mounds contain not a vestige of human remains; this is due to the careless structure and location of the mounds, where the conditions of rapid decay were not avoided. These mounds can be told from memorial mounds by the structure. The writer learns from various sources that there are mounds in the following townships: Etna, Jefferson, on its eastern line, Troy, Thorn Creek, Smith, Union, and possibly in Columbia and Cleveland. Openings have been made in the most of them, and bones, charcoal, ornaments and implements have been discovered. Real Indian graves are found here and there in the county; but they must not be confounded with those of the MoundBuilder. The earthworks in northeastern Union Township are probably the remains of an old Indian village. Indian skeletons have been found there. Occasionally a horse-shoe is found there to indicate the presence of white men, probably French. Care should always be used in examining mounds.

The Indian history of Whitley County, though somewhat meager of prominent events, contains many items that will prove of interest to those who are passing their lives where, less than a century ago, the native North American roamed unmolested. Previous to the appearance in Eastern Ohio of that hardy and courageous race of earliest pioneers, all the country, whose proximate corners were Detroit, the mouth of the Scioto River, the mouth of the Wabash River, and the southern point of Lake Michigan, was the property of the Twigtwees, or Miamis.* Within this vast scope of country they had lived

*At the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, Little Turtle, a distinguished Miami chief, said to Gen. Wayne: "I hope you will pay attention to what I now say. * * * it jg well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence d )wn the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan."— American Stale Papers, Indian Affairs, I, 570.
through many generations, engaged in all the barbarous and peculiar customs of savage tribes. Here they were found as early as 1672 by French traders and missionaries, and here they had undoubtedly lived for centuries before. As the dauntless white settlers of the East began to cross the Alleghany Mountains, and invade the Indian territory northwest of the Ohio River, the lands of the latter were slowly yielded to the resolute and unscrupulous former, though not without countless effusions of blood; and the red race which had so long occupied the country, and which manifested that unflinching devotion to the memory of ancestors and home that is always exhibited by semi-barbarous man, was compelled to retire westward and join other tribes. It thus occurred that numerous Ohio tribes were obliged to appeal to the Miamis, and were allotted portions of territory within the broad domain of the latter. Slowly but surely the tide of emigration swept westward, forcing the savages back into the unexplored wilderness, until, finally, the Miamis were induced to cede portions of their territory to the avaricious whites. Numerous treaties for the purpose of securing peace or cessions of land were effected, and the imposture then often practiced was sooner or later perceived by the Indians, who, thereupon, resented the indignity with frequent and bloody onslaughts on the border settlements. The native North American was not the most tractable and reasonable creature in the world; yet, after he had spent the pittance paid him for his land, his intellect was sufficiently acute to see that he had been fleeced. He knew of but one way to redress his wrongs; that was to imitate the bloody example of Logan and "fully glut his vengeance." Consequently, the border settlements were laid waste. Scores of expeditions were sent out to subdue the Indians, destroy their crops and villages, and disperse the inhabitants — no one cared where. Several expeditions of this character were sent to Indiana, some of which suffered severe defeats at the hands of the infuriated savages. During the latter part of the last century and the first of the present one, Ko-ki-on-ga (Fort Wayne) was one of the most important of the Miami villages. This tribe was really a confederacy — the Twigtwees, or Miamis proper, the Weas or Ouiatenous, the Shockeyes, and the Piankeshaws.

The first treaty made with the Miamis was held before Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner and William Logan, at Lancaster, Province of Pennsylvania, in 1748, the tribe being represented by Aque-nack-qua, As-se-pau-sa and Nat-oe-que-ha. At this treaty, the Miamis pledged themselves firm friends of the English. They remained so until the time of colonial independence, and even after that, for they generally sided against the colonies and fought for England. The treaties afterward held between the United States Commissioners and the Miamis were as follows: Greenville, August 3, 1795; Fort Wayne, June 7, 1808; Vincennes, August 7, 1803; Vincennes, August 27, 1801; Grouseland, August 21, 1805; Vincennes, December 30, 1805; Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809; Vincennes, October 26, 1809; St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2, 1818; same, October 6, 1818; Vincennes, August 11, 1820; near mouth of

Mississinewa River, October 3, 1826; with the Eel River Miamis, near Wabash, February 3, 1828; Forks of Wabash, October 23, 1834; ratified November 10, 1837; Forks of Wabash, November 6, 1838; Forks of Wabash, November 28, 1840.

As Whitley County has but little to do with any tribe of Indians, except the Eel River Miamis, reference to any others will be omitted, save where it is necessary to connect the narrative. At the treaty of Greenville, the Miamis ceded to the whites (among other lands) "one piece two miles square, on the Wabash River, at the end of the portage from the Miami (Maumee) of the lake, and about eight miles Westward from Fort Wayne." As the end of the portage in high water was at the mouth of the Aboite River, and about eight miles west of Fort Wayne, this ceded land might have been partly in Whitley County, as the Wabash is twice eight miles from Fort Wayne.
Wayne. All along Eel River, and on some of its branches, where the streams were of considerable size, the Eel River Miamis had resided for many years. About the year 1820, much of the land in Whitley County was claimed by the Miamis; and the greater portion of that north of the Wabash was claimed by the Pottawatomies. This will be seen more fully farther along. At the Greenville treaty, it was agreed that thereafter the sum of $500 should be paid annually to the Eel River tribe, with the following proviso:

If the tribe shall hereafter, at any annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall, at the subsequent annual deliveries, be furnished accordingly.

This treaty was signed on behalf of the Eel River band by Sha-me-kunne-sau, or Soldier, their chief. The principal village of this band was on Eel River, about six miles from its mouth, and was known among the Indians as Ke-na-pa-com-a-qua, and by the whites as Thorntown, or in French, l'Anguille. On the evening of the 7th of August, 1791, Gen. Wilkinson, at the head of about five hundred and twenty-five men, destroyed this town, killing six warriors and (accidentally) two squaws and a child, and taking thirty-four prisoners, with the loss of two men killed and one wounded. Nearly all the warriors, about one hundred and fifty, were absent at the time. Prior to this, in autumn, 1780, a Frenchman named La Balme recruited about thirty men at Kaskaskia, and, going thence to Vincennes, was joined by about as many more. The design was to attack Detroit. He moved up the Wabash River to capture, first, the British trading-post, at Fort Wayne. He succeeded in surprising the traders (nearly all the Indians were away at the time), though they artfully eluded him; whereupon he plundered the post, his men filling themselves with whisky, and retired to a point about where the Erie Canal crosses the Aboite River; or, perhaps, to the old Indian village near there, on the line between Allen and Whitley Counties, where, in fancied security, he encamped for the night. While himself and band were locked in slumber, the

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Indians, headed by the distinguished Miami chief, Little Turtle, or Mish-eken-o-qua, fell upon them, and slaughtered almost the entire party. A few succeeded in effecting their escape. This massacre was undoubtedly partly within the limits of Whitley County.

The Indian tribes living in Northern Indiana were not entirely distinct from each other, but were more or less leagued together for the purpose of protection and concentration against the whites. It was also true that, as many of them had come from Ohio, having been obliged to flee before the whites, they were compelled, by reason of not owning any land themselves, to undergo the ceremony of adoption into other tribes. The Miamis thus became sprinkled with refugees from many nations. The Pottawatomies had obtained the greater portion of the land north and west of the Wabash, and had, by confederacy and conquest, extended their domain far westward on the prairie of Illinois. Seek's village had been established on the line between Columbia and Union Townships for many years before the appearance of the first white settlers. The most important place, by far, on Eel River, except, perhaps Thorntown, was the favorite camping place of Little Turtle, in the northeast corner of Union Township. During all the latter half of the last century, this point was second to none in Northwestern Indiana, except the large place at Fort Wayne, as it contained a numerous population; for, upon the site of this old village, several lines of earthen embankments had been thrown up in the formation of a large and flourishing village, extensive fields had been cultivated, and the inhabitants that had died were found reposing near by in the cemetery of the band. These things, together with many trinkets and implements, have been discovered since the settlement of the country by the whites. Aque-nac-gue was the father of Mish-e-ken-o-qua,
or Little Turtle, and for many years was the chief of the Miamis. The mother of Little Turtle was a handsome, intelligent squaw of the Mohegans, who transmitted her noble appearance to her distinguished son. The biographer of Little Turtle locates his birthplace “at the Turtle village of the Miamis, sixteen miles northwest of Fort Wayne, on Eel River.” This could have been at no other place than at the old village in the northeast corner of Union Township, or, perhaps, at what afterward became Seek's village. The indications are that the former was the birthplace. As the mother of Little Turtle was not the descendant of a chief, and as the right of Indian children to claim a title to chieftainship depended upon the ancestry of the mother. Little Turtle did not become a chief by inheritance. He was granted that distinction, at an early age, by reason of his remarkable intelligence, personal valor and ability to command. He was the prime leader of all the movements of the Miamis up to the time of his death, in about 1814. He was undoubtedly born in Whitley County about the year 1747. A number of years ago, at Fort Wayne, Coesse, the nephew of Little Turtle, and a distinguished chief of the Miamis, delivered a touching and eloquent eulogy in memory of the latter. Soon after the death of Little Turtle, Jean (or John)

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[Engraving of Richard Collins]

COLUMBIA CITY.

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B. Richardville, the son of a Frenchman by an Indian squaw, became the principal chief of the Miamis, with village on the Mississinewa River. Little Charley was the principal chief of the Eel River Miamis, his village being Thorntown; while subject to him was Seek, or Mack-on-sau, with a band of about one hundred, twenty-five of whom were warriors. This was the order when the first white settlers began to arrive nearly sixty years ago.

Going back to an early period — back to the autumn of 1790 — the reader will find that an expedition, composed of 1,453 men, two battalions of whom were regular troops, the entire force commanded by Gen. Harmar, left Fort Washington, on the Ohio River, to reduce the Indian towns on the headwaters of the Wabash, the Miami village at Fort Wayne being the objective point. On the 30th of September the command started northward, and, on the 15th of October, a detachment under Col. Hardin, sent in advance, reached the Miami village (Fort Wayne), which was found just abandoned. The militia, without regard to orders, began to plunder the place.* Thus the time was passed until the arrival of the main body, on the afternoon of the 17th. The commanders could not compel obedience from the militia, as the latter, in violation of orders, attempted all sorts of wild goose chases around the village, and indulged in all manner of boasting as to what would be done when the red-skins were encountered. On the 18th, a detachment under Col. Trotter was sent out to inspect the surrounding country; but the militia, in defiance of the commander, returned to the village in the evening. On the following day, Col. Hardin was given command of the same detachment (thirty regulars and about one hundred militia), and moved northwest, leaving by mistake a portion of his men at a point five miles out, but being joined by them about six miles further on. About this time, Capt. Armstrong reported to Col. Hardin that he had heard a gun fired in advance — an alarm gun — and that he had "seen the tracks of a horse that had
come down the trail and had returned." The Colonel, however, moved on carelessly, giving no special orders to his men to be prepared for business, and even saying that he did not believe the Indians would fight. At length the camp-fires were seen; but the troops moved on, unconscious of the calamity that was to result from their carelessness and lack of military discipline. No sooner were the fires reached, than a terrific storm of leaden balls was poured upon the frightened column, from behind trees and embankments; and scores of painted and infuriated savages leaped forth to continue the awful work of butchery. All the militia, except nine, immediately fled like frightened deer in the direction of Fort Wayne, throwing down guns, clothing and anything that would impede their rapid progress through the woods before the yelling and pursuing savages. The whole force of the charge of the Indians was thrown like an avalanche upon the heroic little band of regulars and the nine resolute militiamen; and the yelling and advancing Indians were met by a hot and destructive fire, and

*From the private record, kept daily by Capt. Armstrong, commander of the regulars.

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forced back to the shelter of the trees and embankments. The remainder of the band of whites immediately began to retreat, keeping up, in the meantime, a rapid fire as the Indians appeared, and moving swiftly without rout. They were pursued the greater portion of the distance back to the Miami village, twenty-two out of the thirty regulars suffering death. A total of about 900 hundred men was killed (that being about the size of the attacking force of Indians); and this sad result was occasioned by the cowardly conduct of the militia. Little Turtle commanded the Indians on this occasion, and Jean B. Richardville, afterward, during his life, always claimed to have been present with the assailants. The Indians gained a complete victory, though not without severe loss, as many were shot or bayoneted by the regulars and the nine militiamen. This battle took place in Eel River Township, Allen County, so near the Whitley County line that it is highly probable that some of the scenes of death were enacted within the limits of the latter. Without a doubt several of the militia were captured, and made to pay the penalty of their rashness and cowardice in agonizing deaths by torture with fire. Perhaps the hills and dales around the old Indian villages in Whitley County, though now so silent and peaceful, once echoed with the frenzied death-cries of white men, while around them circled the leaping and exulting savages, tearing up with hot iron the bleeding flesh of the despairing sufferers, and filling the air with their dreadful yells of revenge.

Gen. Harmar was greatly mortified at the terrible defeat of his men, and, on account of the glaring insubordination of the militia, concluded it wise to retreat to Fort Washington. On the way back, one day out, Col. Hardin asked permission to return with a strong detachment of men and regain the laurels he had lost, and vindicate the hooted courage of his militia.* Permission was granted, and accordingly he returned with 340 militia and sixty regulars. The town was reached; but on account of the incompetency of the commander and the cowardice of the militia, the force became scattered, and was terribly beaten in detail by the Indians under the sagacious Mish-e-keno-qua.

The old Indian trail which afterward became the Fort Wayne and Goshen road, extended from the former place, first to a small Indian village on Section 4, Smith Township, thence onward to Flat Belly's reservation in western Noble County, thence onward to the Indian villages near Elkhart. As near as can be learned, the only Indian villages in Whitley County, in about 1825, were the one in Smith Township, the small one on Chapine's reservation in Union Township, the small one on Beaver's reservation, in Columbia Township, a portion of the old one on Raccoon's reservation, in southeastern Jefferson Township, and the large one (Seek's village) near the line between Union and Columbia Townships. The following extracts from treaties made at different times between Special Commissioners of the United States and the Miamis and the Pottawat-
omies, will show when the lands of Whitley County were first the property of the Government, and also various important facts regarding the reservations:

**Articles of a treaty made and concluded near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, October 23, 1836, between Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians:**

Article 1. The Miami tribe of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to lands in the State of Indiana, north, and west of the Wabash, and the Miami (Maumee) Rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 6, 1818.

Art. 2. From the cession aforesaid, the following reservations, for the use of the tribe, shall be made:

Fourteen sections of land at Seek's village. Five sections for the Beaver below and adjoining the preceding reservation. Thirty-six sections at Flat Belly's village. Five sections for Little Charley above the old village (Thorntown) on the north side of Eel River.

** **********

One section for Laventure's daughter, opposite the Islands, about fifteen miles below Fort Wayne. One section for Chapine above and adjoining Seek's village. Ten sections at White Raccoon's village. Ten sections at the mouth of Mud Creek, on Eel River, at the old village. Ten sections at the Forks of the Wabash.

** **********

And it is agreed that the State of Indiana may lay out a canal or a road through any of the reservations, and for the use of a canal six chains along the same are hereby appropriated.

Art. 3. There shall be granted to each of the persons named in the schedule hereunto annexed, and to their heirs the tracts of land herein designated; but the land so granted shall never be conveyed without the consent of the President of the United States.

Art. 4. The Commissioners of the United States have caused to be delivered to the Miami tribe goods to the value of $31,040.53, in part consideration for the cession herein made, and it is agreed that, if this treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, the Government shall pay to the persons named in the schedule this day signed by the Commissioners and transmitted to the War Department, the sums affixed to their names respectively, for goods furnished by them, and amounting to the sum of $31,040.53. And it is further agreed that payment for these goods by the Miami tribe shall be out of their annuity, if this treaty be not ratified by the President and Senate.

And the United States further engage to deliver to the said tribe in the course of the next summer the additional sum of $26,259.47 in goods. And it is also agreed that an annuity of $35,000, $1,000 of which shall be in goods,
shall be paid to the said tribe in the year 1827; and, also, $30,000, $5,000 of which shall be in goods, shall be paid said tribe in 1828, after which time a permanent annuity of $25,000 shall be paid them as long as they exist together as a tribe, which several sums are to include the annuities due by preceding treaties with the said tribe.

And the United States further engage to furnish a wagon and one yoke of oxen for each of the following persons: Joseph Richardville, Black Raccoon, Flat Belly, White Raccoon, Francois Godfrey, Little Beaver, Seek, Met-to-sin-eau and Little Huron, and one wagon and a yoke of oxen for the band living at the Forks of the Wabash. And also to cause to be built a house, not exceeding the value of $600 for each of the following persons: Joseph Richardville, Francois Godfrey, Louison Godfrey, Francois Lafontaine, White Raccoon, La Gros, John B. Richardville, Flat Belly, and Wau-wau-es-se. And also to furnish the said tribe with 200 head of cattle, from four to six years old, and 200 head of hogs, and to cause to be annually delivered to them 2,000 pounds of iron, 1,000 pounds of steel, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco. And also to provide five laborers to work three months in the year for the small villages, and three laborers to work three months in the year for the Mississinewa band.

Art. 5. The Miami tribe being anxious to pay certain claims existing against them, it is agreed, as a part of the consideration for the cession in the first article, that these claims, amounting to 17,727.47, and which are stated in a schedule this day signed by the Commissioners and transmitted to the War Department, shall be paid by the United States.

* * * * * * * * *

Art. 8. The Miami tribe shall enjoy the right of hunting upon the land herein conveyed, so long as the same shall be the property of the United States.

Art. 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate, shall be binding upon the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said Miami tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at the Wabash, October 23d, 1826.


WILLIAM CONNOR,  LEWIS CASS,
J. B. BOURIE,  J. B. RAY
Interpreters.  JOHN TIPTON,
U. S. Commissioners.
The Frenchmen, who had come into the Indian country to trade, found the business so lucrative that they usually remained, having but little difficulty in making warm friends of their red brothers, or in acquiring the semi-civilized habits of the race they were endeavoring to hoodwink and fleece. They became thoroughly conversant with the customs and dialects of the various Indian tribes, were often employed as interpreters at treaties, or witnesses to the assent and signatures of the savages, and many of them became the husbands of the handsome squaws of the leading chiefs and the fathers of their half-breed children. In all treaties thereafter, when the children had reached maturity, they were considered in all respects as Indians; and, when reservations were retained from cessions of land granted by the Indians to the whites, the half-breeds were considered on an equal footing with full-blooded Indians as regards rank, purity of blood and right to tracts of land. Hence it is found that, in almost every treaty with the Indians, where lands were reserved, half-breeds came in for their share, and they also came in for their share of the annuities.

As was stated some distance back, the first annuity paid by the Government to the tribe of Eel River Miamis was in 1795, and consisted of $500. At the treaty held by Gen. Harrison at Grouseland, near Vincennes, August 21, 1805, a further annuity of $250 was paid them; and, still later, at the treaty held by Gen. Harrison at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, the annuity was increased $350, making a total paid them yearly, from that time onward until they were removed to Kansas, and even after that, of $1,100. This, of course, only refers to the Eel River branch of the Miamis, numbering in all about 500 souls, with the principal village on Eel River, about six miles from its mouth. Of this number, about 100 lived in Whitley County, the greater number being at Ma-con-sau's (Seek's) village. This was the condition of things in about 1830. The following selected portions of a treaty made between the United States and the Miami nation of Indians, October 23, 1834, explain themselves:

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Article 1. The Miami tribe of Indians agree to cede to the United States the following described tracts of land within the State of Indiana, being a part of reservations made by said tribe from former cessions, now conveyed for and in consideration of the payments stipulated to be made to them in the second article of this treaty of cession: One tract of land, thirty-six sections, at Flat Belly's village, a reserve made by the treaty of Wabash of 1826 (this reservation lay partly in Noble and partly in Kosciusko Counties, Flat Belly being a Miami. See Part II of this volume). Also one other tract of ten sections at Raccoon's village (including the southeast corner of Jefferson Township, about four sections) and a tract of ten sections at Mud Creek, on Eel River, reserves made at Wabash treaty of 1826.*

* * * * * * * * * * *

Article 8. The United States agree to cause patents in fee simple to issue to the following named persons, for the several tracts of land attached to their names, granted to them by former treaties: To Chapine, one section of land (partly in Whitley County), to include Raccoon Village, commencing two poles west of the village, thence in an easterly direction to River Aboit, thence with said river until it strikes the reserve line, thence with said line for quantity, to include within the bounds one section of land.

* * * * * * * * * * *
This treaty (quite a lengthy one) failed in some of its provisions to satisfy the administration at Washington, and was not ratified until the autumn of 1837, at which time it received in its amended form the signatures, or rather marks, of seventy-three chiefs and warriors, among the signers being Jean B. Richardville, Little Charley, Macon-sau (Seek), Chapine, Wau-wau-es-se, Francois Godfrey, Flat Belly, and others of no less distinction. The well known Francois Comparet acted as interpreter, and A. C. Pepper as Indian Agent. Thus the territory of Whitley County remained, as far as the Miamis were concerned, until the 6th of November, 1838, at which time, by a treaty of cession held at the Forks of the Wabash, the following land, among many other tracts, was ceded by them to the United States:

* * * * * * * * *

The reservation of land made for the use of said (Miami) tribe at Seek's, or Ma-con-sau'a village on Eel River, by the second article of a treaty made and concluded on the 23d of October, 1826.

Article 8. It is further stipulated that the United States patent to Beaver the five sections of land (in Columbia Township), and to Chapine the one section of land (in Union Township), reserved to them respectively, in the second article of the treaty made in 1826, between the parties to the present treaty.

The United States agree to possess the Miami tribe of Indians of and guarantee to them forever, a country west of the Mississippi River, to remove to and settle on when the said tribes may be disposed to emigrate from the present country; and guaranty is hereby pledged that the said country shall be sufficient in extent and suited to their wants and condition, and be in a region contiguous to that in the occupation of the tribes which emigrated from the States of Ohio and Indiana.

* * * * * * * * *

Article 12. The United States agree to grant by patent to each of the Miami Indians named in the following schedule the tracts of land designated: To Chapine, one section of

♦ This was not the Mud Creek in Whitley County; but was another email stream of the same name which joined Kel River, six miles from its mouth, at the old village of Little Charley. No traces of such a reservation in Whitley County could be discovered.

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land where he now lives (Allen County) on the Ten-Mile reserve. To Seek, one section of land (in Huntington County), south of the section of land granted to Wau-pau-se-pau by the treaty of 1834, on the Ten-Mile Reserve. To Ki-was-see, a chief, one section of land, now Seek'i Reserve, to include his orchard and improvements (probably in Columbia Township).

The ten-mile reserve did not include any portion of Whitley County. The treaty just mentioned was approved January 28, 1839, Francis Godfrey, though a full-blooded Frenchman himself, had been adopted by the Indians, had married one or more squaws, by whom he had several children. Upon his adoption he was given the name Ke-ki-lash-we-au, and afterward, for meritorious action, was made a chief. Both he and Richardville played their hands shrewdly with the Miamis; and, being men of more than ordinary ability, the latter at last became chief of the entire tribe, and the former became war chief of the same. Francis Godfrey is said to have been a
man of enormous physical strength and endurance, of unusual sagacity and alertness of perception, and of that character of courage so coveted by the Indians In all the annuities paid to the Miamis, and in all the lands reserved by them, Godfrey and Richardville came in for the lion's share. Descendants of both are yet living near Fort Wayne, and are yet regularly receiving their annuities. On the 28th of November, 1840, a treaty was concluded at the forks of the Wabash, whereby the Miamis, as a nation, ceded all their land in Indiana to the United States, save a few small tracts, none of which were in Whitley County. After some changes and amendments had been made to this treaty at Washington, and these alterations had been sanctioned by the Indians, the amended treaty was ratified on the 25th of February, 1841, and signed by John Tyler, President, and Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.* For the above important cession of land the Miamis were paid $550,000, partly by way of annuities. At this treaty, the Miamis were assigned a tract of land estimated to contain 500,000 acres, in Kansas, whither they removed a year or two later. Quite a number of the tribe did not go West, but remained on reservations along the Wabash and elsewhere. This is true of Richardville, who lies buried at Fort Wayne. It is also true of Coesse, a nephew of Little Turtle, who refused to leave the land where his affections were centered, but remained until his death, giving name to a small town in Union Township, upon the site of which he is said to have had a small village in early years.

It seems that in the treaties made between the United States and the Miamis on the one hand and the Pottawatomies on the other, both of the Indian tribes claimed lands in Whitley County, the claim of the former tribe being far the smaller. The Miamis had formerly owned Whitley County, but whether they were overcome by the Pottawatomies, and the most of them driven south of the Wabash, or whether they permitted the latter tribe to occupy the country north of the Wabash as lease-holders, or whether the two tribes mingled at will over all Northern Indiana, each claiming a sort of an undivided interest in the land, cannot be determined with certainty. In view of estab-

*Laws of the United States, 1841.

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lished facts, the last supposition seems more plausible than the others. It should be noticed that at the Wabash treaty of 1826, the Miamis ceded to the United States (not their lands, but) “their claim to all lands in Indiana north and west of the Wabash and the Miami (Maumee) Rivers.” The wording of the Pottawatomie treaties was different. The following-described tract of land was ceded by the Pottawatomies October 16, 1826, the treaty being held near the mouth of the Mississinewa:

Beginning on the Tippecanoe River where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Pottawatomies to the United States, in 1818, crosses the same, thence in a direct line to a point on Eel River, half way between the mouth of said river and Perish's village; thence up Eel River to Seek's village, near the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St. Joseph of the Miami near Me-te-au's village; thence up the St. Joseph to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence south with the same to the Miami; thence up the same to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of said reservation to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamis in 1818; thence with the same to the mouth of the Tippecanoe; thence with said river to the place of beginning.

From this it will be seen that the Pottawatomies were the ones who really ceded to the Government the land in Whitley County, south of Eel River. This was done without any reservations of land in Whitley County. To show that the claims of the Miamis to the soil of this county were small, it may be stated that the latter were paid but a pittance by the Government, compared with what was paid the Pottawatomies. The following
described tract of land ceded by the last-named tribe, September 20, 1828, included the greater portion of the county north of Eel River:

Beginning at a point run in 1817 due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, which point is due south from the head of the most easterly branch of the Kankakee River, and from that point running south ten miles; thence in a direct line to the northeast corner of Flat Belly's reservation; thence to the northwest corner of the reservation at Seek's village: thence with the lines of the said reservation and of former cessions to the line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence with the said line running due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and thence with said line to the place of beginning.

This treaty was signed, among others, by To-pin-e-be, Po-ka-gon, Shipshe-wan-nau, Wau-ban-se, Ash-kum and Mish-qua-buck. The only reservation in this county kept by the Indians at the time of this treaty was Section 4, Smith Township, which was retained by Stephen Bennack, a Pottawatomie. It remained his property until July 14, 1831, when it was sold by the Indian to Alexis Coquillard and Francis Comparat for $800. The old Raccoon reservation took in about three and a half sections of Jefferson Township, while a section that was granted to Chapine some time afterward, was included within this reservation, and extended across the corner of Section 36, same township. The six-chain reserve also included a portion of Section 36, and was retained by the Government, as will be seen above, for canal purposes. The land was laid off into lots, and was sold afterward as “canal lands.” It is probable that the transfer of Section 4, Smith Township, from Stephen Bennack to Coquillard and Comparat was the first in the county to white men.

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At the time the various treaties mentioned above were made, all the land, before it was ceded to the Government, was the property of the Indians. As cessions were made, portions were reserved by the Indians, who had owned the land at the time of the treaty, and who had the unquestioned right to reserve any portion of such land they chose. By subsequent purchase or cession these reservations became the property of the Government; but this was not always the case, as some of the Indians preferred to retain their land and cast their lot among the whites, rather than follow their tribes to lands beyond the Mississippi. Whether the Government, in order to confirm the ownership of the reservations, issued patents to the Indians who saw proper to reserve portions of their lands, is not known to the writer; but it would seem that the reverse was true, as to patent to an Indian something that already belonged to him was certainly unnecessary. From the treaty of 1838, it will be seen that the Government agreed to patent to Beaver five sections now in Columbia Township. One of two things is true: Either the Government did patent to Indians their reservations, or else Beaver had transferred his five sections, so that, at the treaty of 1838, they were the property of the Government, in which case the latter had the right to patent. At least, the Government agreed to grant Beaver a patent for his five sections; and what is peculiar about the case is, that the agreement ended with the promise, or, in other words, Beaver never received his patent. If the granting of the patent was vital to the ownership by Beaver, the title to the lands on this reserve is clouded, as all such titles are traced to Beaver, or his heirs, who really never owned the title. If this reservation was ever the property of the Government, such fact could not be learned. It is only presumed from the fact of the agreement to patent to Beaver the land. The cloud to the title is, that, as Beaver never received the patent promised him by the United States (none having ever been issued), he had no power to convey. But he did convey (or his heirs did), and the present holders of deeds of those lands trace their titles to this promise on the part of the Government to patent the soil to Beaver. Notwithstanding all this, no harmful results can happen to the present owners, as, in case the validity of a title is questioned on the score that the patent to Beaver had never been issued. Congress would come to the rescue and, at this late day, with all the
known descendants of Beaver dead, would remedy the neglect by issuing the patent to Beaver. This would simply result in confirming the power of Beaver and his heirs to convey, and would therefore place the titles on a firm foundation. To do much damage, it would require a smart lawyer, even as the case stands at present.

The cession of all the land of Whitley County by the Pottawatomies, except a considerable portion of the western part, has been accounted for in preceding pages. Access to the treaty concerning the cession of this part could not be gained by the writer; but the land evidently became the property of the United States in about 1828, and was soon afterward surveyed and

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(Engraving of C. W. Hughes)

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[HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY. 51

thrown into market. The settlers began to come in 1833, and at that time about 150 Indians lived within the county limits. About eighty were congregated at Seek's village; a few were at a small village on Beaver's reservation, the chief being Coesse; another small band was near Blue River Lake, in Smith Township, while others were at Raccoon's village. From this time onward, until the Indians were removed West, they were constantly associated with the white settlers. A well-worn Indian trail extended along the banks of Eel River, from which side-trails branched to the principal Indian villages throughout the surrounding country. The Indians, who, but a comparatively short time before, had been at war with the whites and with other Indians, still retained their war-like customs. They always went armed with butcher-knives, tomahawks, rifles and huge plugs of tobacco. They were then armed to the teeth. Dances were often held, being largely attended both by the Indians and the white settlers. The latter were usually invited to take part in the games or dances, and often did, but from awkwardness were usually the laughing-stock of the Indians. Some of the settlers became quite expert savages, and could whoop, brandish their weapons, swear, chew tobacco, and drink like a native. In truth, it seems as if these strong traits in the present generation were inherited from fathers who innocently acquired them from the cruel Indians, and then transmitted them to their offspring.

Many incidents might be told regarding the contact of the whites with the Indians. In 1837, the Indians, nearly 1,000 in number, met at Seek's village to have a big feast and dance. Evening came, and twenty or thirty fires were burning, around which squaws were preparing savory dishes of dog soup, venison or bear steak or wild turkeys that had received no dressing save plucking. About twenty of the warriors were having a war-dance around a pole, the rendition being a sort of limping motion, while one of the Indians with an otter skin would approach each dancer in succession, pointing the skin at him, at the same time uttering a continued “Poo-oo-oo-oo," until at last, reaching the one he wished, he would exclaim, shortly and loudly, "Poo-poo!" at which the individual pointed at would drop to the ground as if dead. This creature was carried from the ring, the dance was continued, and another being was shot in like manner. After a few minutes the dead (?) ones would return and join the sport. While this was going on a very savage Indian named Tau-tau, who was sitting on a log at the side of a wigwam, arose quickly and, walking a few paces to an Indian near by, plunged his knife into the heart
of the unsuspecting savage. The latter, with an unearthly whoop, leaped high in the air and fell dead upon the ground. Quite a commotion was created by this act, but it was not permitted to interfere with the dance or the supper. Mr. Tau-tau had, in some dispute with the murdered Indian the previous morning, been grievously wronged, as he considered, but any trouble had been prevented by the interference of Mack-on-sau, or Seek. The savage resented the supposed wrong as related above.

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The Indians had a sure cure for snake-bite. It was a poultice of some weed quite common in the woods; but the white settlers, for some reason or other, could not find out what it was. Mr. Minor, of Columbia City, says that an Indian boy one day entered a swamp near the village, but after a few minutes came running out with a big "massauger" fastened to his foot. An old squaw went forward, and, taking the reptile by the neck, unfastened its fangs, and then killed the snake. She went out a short distance in the woods and soon came back, chewing a huge mouthful of some herb; as soon as the "cud" was in suitable condition, she applied it with a bandage to the wound. No harm, whatever, resulted from the poison of the bite.

Another incident is told of the Indians that the people of to-day could wisely imitate. The Indians at Seek's village, having invited in some of their friends, concluded to have a steam dance. Quite a large heap of dry wood was formed, upon which was piled many stones, after which the heap was set on fire. The wood burned away, leaving the stones as hot as blazes. A large deer-skin wigwam was immediately placed around this pile of hot stones, as near air tight as possible; and then some fifteen or twenty Indians entered, and threw on the hot stones enough water to completely fill the wigwam with steam. Water was kept near, so that the supply of steam could be replenished. The Indians, who were entirely naked, except an insignificant breech-clout, began a wild dance around the hot and steaming stones. They practiced all sorts of artful activities within the wigwam, filling the air with discordant and hideous cries. Of course this procedure threw them into a profuse perspiration; and, when they emerged from the wigwam, after the lapse of about half an hour, they were covered with water that ran from their bodies in streams. Without delay they clothed themselves, and it may be assured that they enjoyed the remainder of the festivities. These dances were called "dum-dums," and were a common occurrence, often participated in by the whites. It was a source of unalloyed enjoyment for the Indians to try to frighten new settlers. When Samuel Minor was a stripling about seventeen years old, he had occasion to pass near the spot where Seek was straightening a gun-barrel. As soon as the latter saw the boy, he drew a long knife from his belt, gave an unearthly whoop and started for him; but, although the boy was scared half to death and thought the Indian in earnest, he advanced toward the chief to give him the best he had. When Seek fancied he had not scarced the boy, he sat down on a log and laughed heartily. Mr. Minor has always considered that he got the best of that affair; for, while he was really scared. Seek was never aware of that fact.

John Owl, a Miami Indian, died at Seek's reservation, expressing a wish on his deathbed to be buried after the manner of white men. Rudolph Crow and Adam Hull, who were present, agreed to see that his last wish was carried into effect. After Mr. Owl had passed away, his grave was dug in the ordinary way, a big slab was placed on the bottom, two more on the sides, two short

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the grave was filled with earth. A volley was fired over his grave, as in the case of soldiers, and Seek fired twice, as a chief should. The exact location of this grave is unknown, and it is safe to say that old Mr. Owl yet sleeps with the tea-cup and saucer at his head, near Seek's old village. Similar instances of Indian customs might be related by the score, but it is unnecessary. The race so glorified by the pens of Longfellow and Cooper is slowly passing away and becoming extinct. The social influences of civilization could not soften the hearts that, through thousands of generations, had been taught to stifle the nobler sentiments of humanity, and to kindle into terrific conflagration the most wrathful forms of brutality. The whole nature must be altered, or the uncivilized race must pass away. The savage heart was constitutional. It is his sorrowful destiny to pass from the earth forever.

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CHAPTER III.

BY RICHARD COLLINS.


The county of Whitley was formed of territory originally occupied by the Indians, and claimed by the Miami and Pottawatomie tribes. The Miami tribe, by treaty made with the Government in 1826, and by subsequent treaties, ceded to the Government its claim to all lands north of the Wabash River. In 1828, the Pottawatomies by a like treaty did the same, for it seemed that each tribe held an undivided claim in the same land. The next thing in order after the land had become the property of the Government, was to survey it into townships and sections, after which, when the proper time had arrived, it was thrown into market and sold in size to suit purchasers. All the land in the county, sold at private sale, was at the rate of $1.25 per acre. A few tracts were settled and held under the pre-emption laws then in force giving the occupant one year to make payment at $1.25 per acre, that being the usual entry price. The lands in the county of Whitley were surveyed and offered for sale as shown in the following tabular statement:

[CHART OMITTED]

The Reserve of fourteen sections at Seek's village was surveyed in a whole tract in 1827, closing November 9, 1827, by Ghauncy Carter, Deputy Surveyor. In January, 1840, Ghauncy Garter surveyed this Reserve into sections, conforming to the general survey. The sales of the lands in that Reserve appear to have commenced in March, 1848. The lands were all sold at the land office at Fort Wayne, except a few remaining tracts at the time the

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land office was removed to Indianapolis, the same lands being portions ceded to the State by the General Government as swamp land.

The following were the first tracts of land purchased in the county, and the only ones during the years 1833 and 1834:

[Chart is omitted but here are the names in the chart]

PURCHASERS' NAMES.

Jesse W. Long
Jesse W. Long.
George Slagle
George Slagle
Absalom Hire
M. P. C. Wood
Samuel Smith
Aaron Bixby
William Vanmeter
Christian Corner
Jesse W. Long
Jesse W. Long
Samuel Nickey
Aaron Bixby
John Shade
John Shupert
Christopher Shupert
Jacob Sine
Richard Baughan
Jesse W. Long
John H. Falkumph
John H. Falkumph
John H. Falkumph
John Wilcox and William Vanmeter
William Beall
William Beall
Francis Tulley
Francis Tulley
John Streun and Luther Nott
John Streun
John Strean and John W. Moore
Jacob Sine
John W Moore
John W. Moore
Otho W. Gandy
Zachariah Garrison and J. A. Vanhouten /
Making in all 240 acres entered in 1833, and 3,417.50 acres in 1834. Section 4, Township 32, Range 10, was probably the first tract of land in the county owned by white men. See Chapter II of this volume. As a continuation of the above facts, it may be stated that, in 1835, there were not less than 118 tracts of land entered in Cleveland Township; 63 in Richland; none in Troy; 20 in Washington; 26 in Columbia; 14 in Thorn Creek; 93 in Jefferson; 11 in Union, and 52 in Smith.

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The first settlement in Smith Township was made in the southeast corner; in Union, in the northeast corner and southern part; in Jefferson, in south half; in Thorn Creek, near the center; in Columbia, northern part; in Washington, in the northern part; in Troy, near the center; in Richland, scattering; in Cleveland, near Eel River. Reference is here made to Congressional townships, and not as they are now divided into civil townships. Large numbers of settlers arrived in 1836, 1837 and 1838; and, before 1840, all the better portions of land in the county were purchased, except the lands in Seek's village reservation, which were not in market until 1848.

Whitley County was named in honor of Col. William Whitley, of Lincoln County, Ky., who was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in the war of 1812. The county was originally eighteen miles square, containing nine Congressional townships, each six miles square, making 324 square miles, or 207,360 acres of land (if the surveys were all full). The boundaries of the county were fixed by the Legislature, at the session of 1833 and 1834, as follows: Bounded on the east by Allen County, on the north by Noble, on the west by Kosciusko and on the south by Huntington. The boundaries of the county were changed, in June, 1859, by the addition of twelve sections of land taken from the south side of Township 33, Range 8 east, in Noble County, making an addition of 7,680 acres. Allen County, at first, embraced all the territory in Whitley County, and exercised jurisdiction over it from the organization of that county, in 1824, until the year 1837, when this county was attached to the county of Huntington for civil and judicial purposes, and remained so until organized in 1838.

The Legislature, at their session in 1837 and 1838, declared Whitley to be an independent county from and after the 1st day of April, 1838, and Richard Baughan was appointed Sheriff, by Gov. Wallace, by commission dated March, 1838, to serve until the next annual election, in August, 1838. It being his first duty to advertise and cause an election to be held at the most convenient places in the settled portions of the county, where they would be most accessible to the electors, he fixed only four voting places, as follows: One at the house of Lewis Kinsey (now Cleveland Township); one at the house of Andrew Compton (now Richland Township); one at the house of Richard Baughan (now Thorn Creek Township); and one at the house of John N. Moore (now Smith Township). There then being no organized townships, for the purpose of electing a County Clerk, Recorder, two Associate Judges and three County Commissioners, after notices of the election were posted on trees at important points on the various Indian trails passing through the county and on the cabin doors of the pioneers, a meeting of the citizens was called, and fifteen or twenty assembled at the house of Calvin Alexander (near where Beech Chapel is now located), in what is now Thorn Creek Township, and organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, and proceeded to select candidates for the different offices to be filled, which resulted in the
The Legislature, at their session in 1838-39, appointed Madison Switzer, William H. Coombs, Daniel R. Bears and David Bennett, Commissioners, to locate the seat of justice of the county, and directed them to meet at the house of James Parret, Jr., on the first Monday of May, 1838, for that purpose. Madison Switzer, being the only Commissioner in attendance at the supposed point at that time, adjourned to meet at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr., on the 18th day of June, 1838, at which time Madison Switzer, William H. Coombs and David Bennett met, and proceeded to examine the different sites offered. After due deliberation, they decided to locate the county seat upon lands offered by Lott S. Bayless, on Section 19, Township 31, Range 9 (now Union Township), occupied as a farm by John Metz at the present time. As a consideration, Bayless was to pay the county $500 in money, furnish a set of record books (worth $100) for the county offices, and pay all expenses of the location. The citizens of the county generally being dissatisfied with the location, petitioned the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to relocate the seat of justice, and the Legislature, at their second term of the session of 1838-39, appointed Samuel Edsall, John Jackson, A. S. Ballard and Isaac Covert, Commissioners, for that purpose, to meet at the house of Richard Baughan (the place then designated for holding courts in the county), on the 58 HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

first Monday of June, 1839. On that day, Samuel Edsall and John Jackson met at the place and time designated, and, there not being a majority of the Commissioners present, they adjourned to meet at the same place, on the 19th of October, 1839. On that day, they all met, and proceeded to discharge the duties assigned them. After carefully examining all the sites offered, and after mature deliberation, they decided to locate the county seat on fractional Section 11, in Township 31, Range 9, containing 443 acres of land, owned by Elihu Chauncey, of the city of Philadelphia, in consideration of his conveying to the county one-half of said land, and building a saw-mill on Blue River, at a site on said land, all of which he complied with on his part.
The Board of County Commissioners, the Clerk and the Sheriff, and Zebulon Burch, conducting a supply train, went into camp on the land selected as the county seat, near where Jacob Ramp's lumber office is now located, on the 25th day of November, 1839, there not being a white family living nearer than one and a half miles. The meeting was called for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for surveying a town plat, and Richard Collins was employed to survey and plat a town on said site, which he commenced at once, and completed as soon as possible, making a plat of twenty-eight blocks or squares of eight lots each, and one of four lots, including the public square, on which the court house now stands, and the town was then christened Columbia. The balance of the section was surveyed by the same person into lots and outlets of different sizes, in January, 1841, the County Commissioners and Elihu Chauncey each paying one-half the expense, by agreement. After setting apart the public square, and one outlot of four and a quarter acres of land for a public cemetery, the balance of the land was equally divided between the county and Elihu Chauncey. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, the County Agent, Richard Collins, advertised and sold at public auction, on the town plat, on the 25th of May, 1840, $800.05 worth of lots at very low figures. David E. Long had previously contracted for a lot on the corner of Main and Van Buren streets, now owned by Dr. Linvill, where the building now occupied by Ruch Brothers as a drug store stands. Mr. Long built a one-story frame house, of two rooms, on the lot, and was living in the same at the time of the sale, running it as a boarding house and hotel; but the rooms were insufficient to comfortably accommodate his guests during the terms of court, until he enlarged his buildings some time afterward. This hotel building was, if not the first, one of the first, in Columbia City. When the county seat had been located with certainty, the young town began making rapid strides toward a populous and commercial point. One store after another appeared, and residences, some of them quite elegant, began to form themselves into streets, and ere long the place assumed the appearance of a thriving town.

The county of Whitley formed a part of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the State, composed of the counties of Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen and Whitley. Charles W. Ewing, President Judge of the Circuit, and Thomas R. Johnson, Prosecuting Attorney, were both residents of Fort Wayne. The place designated for holding courts in the county was the house of James Parret, Jr., the first term to be held on the fourth Thursday of September, 1838. The Judges, Clerk, Sheriff, jurors, attorneys and all parties interested, met at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr. (there being no James Parret, Jr., in the county), at the time appointed for holding court. The Judges, finding a mistake in the name of the place for holding courts, decided if they proceeded to hold a term of court their acts would not be legal, and for that reason they did not continue the session. The following is a list of the names of the panel of grand jurors summoned to serve at that term: Jesse W. Long, David Wolfe, James Jones, John Collins, Daniel Miller, Samuel Dungan, William Parrett, George Pence, Benjamin Krusan, Steadman Chaplain, Jacob Hartsock, Ezra Thompson, Thomas Cleveland, Jesse Spear, Benjamin Gardner, Samuel Smith, Benjamin
H. Cleveland and Joseph Egolf The following is a list of the names of the traverse jurors summoned to serve at that term: Thomas Geiger, Joseph Ecker, Jacob Sine, John Turner, John W. Moore, Samuel Nickey, John H. Alexander, Joseph Crow, Jacob Brumbaugh, John Egolf, Calvin Alexander, Edwin Cone, Samuel Creager, Tolcut Perry, William McDaniel, James Gordon, Charles Chapman, James Rousseau, David Haydon, John Jones, Zachariah Garrison, Henry Swihart and Zebulon Burch. The first term of the Circuit Court held in the county was at the house and saw-mill of Richard Boughan, in Thorn Creek Township, two and a half miles northeast of Columbia, on the 9th day of April, 1839. Court was composed of the following officers: Charles W. Ewing, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit; Benjamin F. Martin and Jacob A. Vanhouten, Associate Judges; Abraham Cuppy, Clerk; and Richard Collins, Sheriff.

The Prosecuting Attorney not being present, the court appointed Reuben J. Dawson Special Prosecutor for the term. The Sheriff then brought into court the following grand jurors: David Wolfe, Seth A. Lucas, James Jones, William Vanmeter, Jesse Spear, Samuel Creager, Peter Circle, Christopher W. Long, Horace Cleveland, John S. Braddock, Adam Egolf, Levi Curtis, William Cordill and Joseph Tinkham — fourteen in all — the law then requiring eighteen grand jurors to be summoned at each term of court, any number not less than twelve forming a panel. Christopher W. Long was appointed foreman, and the grand jury were sworn, charged and sent to their quarters with their bailiff, and soon reported to the court that they had no business before them, whereupon they were discharged. There were no criminal cases on the docket at that term, and but three civil cases, viz.:

Webster et al.  vs.  Webster et al.
Chancery. Petition for Partition.  Case continued for publication.

Jesse S. Perrin  vs.  John A. Thompson.

Jesse S. Perrin  vs.  Asel Bennett.
appeal from Justice of the Peace.  Appeal dismissed.

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The names of the petit jurors selected and summoned to serve at that term of court were as follows: Samuel Hartsock, Stephen Martin, Aaron M. Collins, B. H. Cleveland, John W. Moore, Jesse Briggs, Zebulon Burch, Jacob Brumbaugh, Lewis Kinsey, J. H. Alexander, David Hajdon, George C. Pence, Thomas Estlick, Jesse W. Long, James H. Russan, Daniel Hively, Benjamin Gardner, Benjamin Grable, Benjamin Krusan, James Zolman, John Collins, Philetus Wood, Francis Tulley and William Blair. There were no cases tried by jury, and the court at that term appointed John H. Alexander County Surveyor.

The October term of the Circuit Court was held at the same place by the Associate Judges (in the absence of the President Judge); there were no important cases tried. The court held three days, and adjourned until court in course, to meet at the house of Zebulon Burch, in Richland Township. The Circuit Court was held there until the March term, 1841, when the session met at the house of David E. Long on the 29th of March, 1841, and forthwith adjourned to the house of Abraham Cuppy, in Columbia. The court was composed of the
following officers: John W. Wright, President Judge of the Circuit; Associate Judges, Jacob A. Vanhouten and Benjamin F. Martin; Lucien P. Ferry, Prosecuting Attorney; Abraham Cuppy, Clerk, and Richard Collins, Sheriff. The first important criminal case tried in this county, was the case of the State vs. Alexander Smith for forgery, in uttering and tendering in payment of a bill for a night's lodging for himself and comrade, John Adams, to Jacob Sine, who kept a house of private entertainment on the Goshen road, just north of Churubusco, a false, forged and counterfeit bank bill of the denomination of $5. They were both arrested and examined before John W. Moore, a Justice of the Peace of Smith Township, and Smith was adjudged guilty, and Adams acquitted. Smith not being able to give bail, was delivered to the Sheriff for safe keeping; there being no jail in the county, and the Board of Commissioners not being willing to incur the expense of sending him to the jail of Allen County for safe keeping, he was permitted to run at large by the Sheriff until the next term of court. He was then indicted by the Grand Jury, tried, convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for two years; he was ably defended by Judge Charles W. Ewing, counsel assigned by the court. The jurors who tried the case were as follows: George C. Pence, John L. Hamilton, John Buck, John Thompson, Jesse Briggs, Samuel Andrews, Joel McPherson, Lewis Kinsey, Robert Gaff, James B. Simcoke, George Harter and Zebulon Burch. Upon the trial of the case, John Adams came into court, and was sworn as a witness in the case, but was ordered from the witness stand into the custody of the Sheriff until the Grand Jury could find an indictment against him for perjury (the Grand Jury being then in session in the room adjoining.) In less than one hour, the Grand Jury returned a bill of indictment against him, and he was immediately arraigned upon the indictment and pleaded not guilty, and Judge Ewing, his counsel, moved the court for a change of venue upon affidavit, which was granted, and the venue changed to the county of Allen. He was tried at the next term of the Allen Circuit Court, commencing the week following, convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for two years. The house where court was held was located on the corner of Main and Jackson streets, where Henry McLallen now resides, being a one-story building divided into two rooms. The jury trying the case of Smith congregated around a large black walnut stump on the opposite corner of the street, near where the Lutheran Church now stands, to deliberate upon their verdict. The bailiff having charge of the jury had some difficulty in keeping them together, on account of the woods in their immediate vicinity.

The first murder committed in the county was by Peen-am-wah, a Pottawatomie Indian, who killed a Miami Indian named A-to-ke-suck, on the 10th day of June, 1843. Coesse, a Miami Indian (brother-in-law of A-to-ke-suck), offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of Peen-am-wah. William Thorn, of North Manchester, followed him into Northern Michigan, arrested him, brought him back, and delivered him to the authorities at Columbia. He was committed to jail by the examining Justice to await the action of the Grand Jury. The next murder committed in the county was by John Turkey, a Miami Indian, who killed a squaw of the Pottawatomie tribe (name unknown), on the 1st of January, 1844. He was arrested, examined and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Afterward, at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1844, Peen-am-wah was indicted for an assault and battery with intent to murder; and John Turkey was indicted for murder. They were arraigned upon the indictments, and pleaded not guilty, and both moved the court for a change of venue upon affidavits. The court sustained the motion in each case, and changed the venue in both to the county of Allen, and the prisoners were remanded to jail to await removal by the Sheriff to Allen County. Peen-am-wah, being a desperate Indian, was chained in his cell for better security. Before the close of the March term of court, on the Sheriff's going to the jail in the dusk of the evening with their food, accompanied by John C. Washburn, who remained in the doorway, while the Sheriff went into the jail to feed the prisoners and look after their wants, Peen-am-wah, having by some means separated a link in his chain, rushed past the Sheriff, knocked Washburn
out of the door, and both prisoners made their escape, and were never arrested again; the woods coming within a few rods of the jail, and the Indians being expert woodsmen, made good their escape. The county was thereby saved of a large expenditure in the trial and probable execution of John Turkey, and no good could have possibly resulted from it to the county, and would have only incensed the Indians.

The first murder trial of a white man in the county was the State against Samuel Pegg, for the murder of his son, on the 1st day of October, 1843. He was indicted and tried at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1845, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to State prison for the term of eight years.

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There never has been a person executed for murder in this county since its organization, which speaks well for its inhabitants. The first application by an alien for naturalization was made by Charles Ditton, an Englishman, who made the proper proof, and took the oath of allegiance in open court at the October term of the Circuit Court, in 1840. The first term of the Probate Court in the county was held at the house of Richard Baughan, on the 11th of November, 1839, the court being composed of the following officers: Christopher W. Long, Judge; Abraham Cuppy, Clerk, and Richard Collins, Sheriff. One of the first acts of the court was confirming the letters of administration on the estate of John Braden (deceased), granted to Price Goodrich by the Clerk in vacation of court, on the 9th of April, 1839, being the first letters of administration granted in the county. The first will admitted to probate in the county was one executed by James Perkins (deceased), which was admitted to probate in open court on the 11th of February, 1840. The Common Pleas Court was organized in 1852, and probate jurisdiction was transferred to that court, and the office of Probate Judge was abolished. The Common Pleas Courts were dispensed with, and probate jurisdiction transferred to the Circuit Court, and the office of Common Pleas Judge abolished in 1872.

The following are the names of the Judges of the Circuit Courts in the circuit of which this county formed a part, from the organization of the county, in the order they served: Charles W. Ewing, John W. Wright, James W. Borden, Elza A. McMahon, Edward R. Wilson, Robert Lowery and Elisha V. Long, the present incumbent. None were residents of this county. The Common Pleas Judges of the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Noble and Whitley, in the order they served, were Stephen Wildman, James C. Bodley and William M. Clapp (James C. Bodley was a resident of this county, the others of Noble County), who served until the jurisdiction of this court was transferred to the Circuit Court, and the office of Common Pleas Judge abolished in 1872. The bar of the county has been composed of the following named attorneys, at different periods since the organization of the county: James L. Warden, James S. Collins, Joseph H. Pratt, Justus H. Tyler, Mr. Stout, A.Y. Hooper, C. W. Jones, I. B. McDonald, Abraham Myers, Mr. Hardesty, Alexander J. Douglass, D. H. Wilson, Samuel B. Eason, Michael Sickafoose, John S. Cotton, A. J. Gool, Walter Olds, Joseph W. Adair, John Krider, Cyrus B. Tulley, Ed A. Mossman, Thomas R. Marshall, William McNagney, J. A. Campbell, Mr. Brit, F. B. Moe, Hugh Well, Jr., O. P. Stewart, W. S. Gandy, James E. Knisely, John Wigent and Charles Hollis.

The first public building erected in the county by order of the Board of County Commissioners was a jail, built of hewn logs, located on the southeast corner of the public square, built on contract by William Blair in 1840, at a cost of $490, and used as a jail until burned by John Wheatley in March, 1855, who was confined therein awaiting trial for larceny. He was indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to State's Prison for two years, for the offense.
at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1855, which was thought by many of the citizens to be a hard verdict. The next public building erected was a two story frame structure, for a court house, on the west side of the public square, on the lot where the engine house for the Fire Department is located, built by Joseph W. Baker, on contract, at a cost of $411.50, and completed in October, 1841; the lower story used for court room, a part of the upper story used as an office for Clerk and Recorder. The next public building was a one-story frame, located on the west side of the public square, divided into two rooms, one for Clerk and Recorder's office, the other for County Treasurer's office, built on contract by Benjamin Grable, Jr., completed in September, 1842, at a cost of $197. The next, a one-story building of stone and brick, located on the east side of the public square, with two rooms, one for office for Clerk and Recorder, the other for County Auditor, supposed to be fire-proof, having tin roof and iron shutters, built by David Shepley, on contract, and completed in 1844, at a cost of $1,250. The next was a two-story brick court house, built on the public square, court room above and offices below for Clerk, Recorder, Auditor and Treasurer, built by Henry Swihart and Thomas Washburn, on contract, completed in 1849 at a cost of $7,747.50, and is now in use in a good state of preservation, but is not quite as fancy as many of the older counties have. The next, a two-story jail and Sheriff's residence, built of brick, stone and wood, the cells lined with planks spiked together, the partitions between the cells made in the same way, located on the site of the old court house, built by James B. Edwards, on contract, and completed and accepted October 10, 1855, at a cost of $5,224. Owing to improper ventilation for the cells, it was very unhealthy and not at all secure for prisoners, rendering it necessary to construct a new one. The next was a three-story brick building on the county farm, one mile west of Columbia City, an asylum for the poor of the county, built by David J. Silvers, on contract, and completed and accepted December, 1864, at a cost of $12,400. The next was a jail and Sheriff's residence, southeast of the court house, the jail two stories high, built of stone, iron and steel and roofed with slate, containing twelve cells and all the modern improvements. The Sheriff's residence is built of stone, brick and iron, two stories high, with mansard roof covered with slate; contains two commodious cells on second story for female prisoners, and contains all the modern improvements, the whole building heated by steam; the structure built by James M. Bratton, on contract, under the supervision of J. C. Johnson, architect; completed and accepted June 26, 1876, costing the county $34,486. It is one of the best buildings of that character in the State, and is a credit to the county.

On the following page will be found a tabular statement showing the county officers from the organization of the county up to the present time, including the present incumbents:

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY

NAMES OF OFFICER'S.

Date of Expiration of Term.

Abraham Cuppy Clerk

Richard Collins Clerk

I. B. McDonald Clerk

William E. Merriman Clerk
James B. Edwards Clerk
E. W. Brown Clerk
James Rider Clerk
James M. Harrison, the present incumbent Clerk
Abraham Cuppy Recorder...
Richard Collins Recorder...
Charles W. Hughes Recorder...
Henry Swihart Recorder...
Casper VV. Lamb Recorder...
D. A. Quick Recorder...
J. S. Hartsock Recorder...
John Wigent Recorder...
VV. A. Lancaster (present incumb't) Recorder...
Richard Baughan Sheriff
Richard Collins Sheriff.
James B. Simcoke Sheriff.
Jacob Thompson Sheriff.
Jacob Wunderlich Sheriff.
James B. Edwards Sheriff.
William H. Dunfee Sheriff
John Brenneman Sheriff.
Adam Avey Sheriff.
John Wynkoop Sheriff.
Oliver P. Koontz Sheriff.

Jacob W. Miller Sheriff.

William H. Liggett Sheriff.

Alexander T. McGinley Sheriff.

F. P. AUwine (present incumbent) Sheriff

John Collins Treasurer.

Benjamin Grable Treasurer.

Joseph H. Pratt

Charles W. Hughes

Jacob Wunderlich

Charles W. Hughes

James T. Long

Robert Reed

Jacob Wunderlich

Henry Gregg

John S. Cotton

William Reed

John Q. Adams

Henry McLallen

Jacob A. Baker

Joseph Clark (present incumbent).

Jacob Wunderlich* "I

Charles W. Hughes* /
Samuel Nickey
Seth A. Lucas
Asa Shoemaker
David Richmond
William Guy
William M. Swayze
Adam Avey, Benjamin F. Beeson
William Walter
Henry H. Hackett
A. Y. Swigart,
Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer., Treasurer.,
Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ... Coroner ...
April, 1838 .... August, 1842; resig'd July 16, '42.
Nov. 1, 1855. November 1, 1859.
Nov. 1, 1859. November 18, 1863.
Nov. 1, 1863. November 19, 1871.
Nov. 1, 1871. -November 1, 1875.
Nov. 1, 1875. November 1, 1879.
Nov. 1, 1879. November 1, 1883.
April, 1838... August, 1842.

August, 1842. November 1, 1855.

Nov. 1, 1855.. November 1, 1859.

Nov. 1, 1859.. November 1, 1863.

Nov. 1, 1863.. November 9, 1867.

Nov. 1, 1867.. November 1, 1871.

Nov. 1, 1871.. November 1, 1875.

Nov. 1, 1875.. November 1, 1879.

Nov. 1, 1879.. November 1, 1883.

March, 1838.. August 23, 1838.


November,'41 August 19, 1844.

Aug. 28, 1844 August 28, 1846.

Sept. 10, 1846. September 10, 1850.

Sept. 10, 1850 September 10, 1854.

Nov. 11, 1854 November 11, 1858.

Nov. 8, 1858 November 19, 1860.

Nov. 19, 1860 November 19, 1862.

Nov. 19, 1862 November 19, 1866.

Nov. 19, 1866 November 19, 1870.

Nov. 19, 1870 November 19, 1874.

Nov. 19, 1874 November 21, 1878.

Nov. 21, 1878 November 21, 1880.
Nov. 1, 1880.. November 1, 1882.

May 7, 1888.. May 5, 1840.


August, 1838. Did not qualify.

Aug. 25, 1839 August 26, 1841.


Aug. 25, 1847 August 26, 1849. Died Mar. 6, '49.


Aug. 25, 1851 August 25, 1853.

Nov. 8, 1853.. November 8, 1855.

Nov. 1, 1855.. November, 1863.

Oct. 1, 1863... October 1, 1865.


Dec. 2, 1867.. December 2, 1869.

♦Jacob Wunderlich and Charles W. Hughes each being elected, the annual election in August. No person received an equal number of votes for County Treasurer at Jacob Wunderlich was appointed Treasurer.

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

67

NAMES OF OFFICERS.
What Office. Date of Comm't

Date of Expiration of Term.

John B. Firestone jCoroner ...

John Richards Coroner ...

Coroner ...

Auditor ...

Auditor ...

Auditor ...

William "i'ontz (present incumbent)

Abraham Cuppy

Richard Collins

Charles W. Hughes

Thomas Washburn

Adam Y. Hooper

John S. Cotton

Simon H. Wunderlich.

Theodore Reed

Robert A. Jellison

W. H. H. Rutter

Wm. E. Merriman (present incum.

Joseph Pierce

Christopher W. Long

Charles W. Hughes
Price Goodrich

Auditor ... Auditor ..., Auditor ... Auditor ... Auditor ..., Auditor ... Auditor ... Probate Judge. Probate Judge. Probate Judge. Probate Judge.

Oct. 23, 1870. December 5, 1874. .

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<tr>
<th>District No. 1</th>
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<th>District No. 3</th>
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<td>Joseph Parrett Jr.</td>
<td>Nathaniel Gradeless</td>
<td>Otho W. Gandy</td>
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<td>Joseph Pierce</td>
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<td>Daniel B. Rice</td>
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<td>Lorin Loomis</td>
<td>Henry H. Smith</td>
<td>Adam Egolf</td>
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<td>Daniel B. Rice</td>
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<td>Price Goodrich</td>
<td>Adam Creager</td>
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<td>R. M. Paige</td>
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<td>James H. Shaw</td>
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<td>George Eberhard</td>
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<td>William Tanneyhill</td>
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</tbody>
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Shaw, Thompson and Tanneyhill are the present Commissioners.
The following is a list of the County Surveyors, in the order they served, from the organization of the county:
John H. Alexander, appointed 1839; Stephen Martin, elected 1842; George Arnold, elected 1846; John H. Alexander, elected 1848; Jonathan Miller, elected 1850, resigned; Richard Knisely, appointed 1851; Levi Adams, elected 1854; Amasa W. Reed, elected 1856; Eli W. Brown, elected 1858, resigned in 1864; John H. Tucker, appointed 1864; Thomas B. Hathaway, elected 1864, left June, 1865; D. A.

*Price Goodrich served until Common Pleas Court was organized in 1852, and the office was then abolished.

68  HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

Quick, appointed 1865, to fill vacancy; Edward A. Mossman, elected 1865, resigned; 0. B. Tulley, appointed and elected 1867; Charles D. Moe, elected 1870; James E. Dorland, elected 1872; Herman Theil, appointed and elected 1874; Levi Adams, elected 1878; Roscoe A. Kaufman, elected 1880, now serving.

The following are the names of the Commissioners appointed to expend the three per cent fund, which they were entitled to receive from the State, in the order they served: Benjamin H. Cleveland, appointed 1838; Richard Boughan, appointed 1840; Zebulon Burch, appointed 1840.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court was ex officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners from the organization of the county until 1841. Then the duties of the office were transferred to the County Auditor.

The following were the Associate Judges:

NAME OF JUDGES.
Benjamin F. Martin. Jacob A. Vanhouten.
John Wright
Richard Knisely
Henry Swihart
Lorin Loomis

Appointment. Expiration.
April, 1888  August, 1845.
April, 1838  August, 1845.
August, 1842  August, 1845.
August, 1815  August, 1852.
August, 1846  August, 1852.
August, 1847  August, 1852.
Loomis and Knisely served until the office was abolished by the Legislature in the year 1852. The following were the School Commissioners:

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS. Appointment Expiration.
Andrew Compton.. James B. Edwards., Henry Hanna
August, 1839. August, 1845. August, 1847.
August, 1845. August, 1847. August, 1850.
Hanna served until the duties of the office were transferred to the County Auditor, and the office of School Commissioner was abolished.

There were no political organizations in the county prior to 1844. The first political caucus in the county was held at Columbia by the Democrats some time before the annual election held on the first Monday of August, 1844, to select candidates for the county offices then to be filled. The first regular political convention held in the county was at Columbia, previous to the annual election in 1848 by the Democracy, followed in a short time by the Whigs holding a convention at the same place. Conventions were regularly held after that date for the selection of candidates for the different county officers, delegates to the State Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Conventions in the district of which this county forms a part. The leading political organizations in the county were the Democrats and Whigs until 1854, when the Whig party changed their name to that of Republican. In 1854, the party known as Know-Nothings flourished, but was short-lived. In 1878, the party known as Greenback flourished in this county, and there are men yet who clamor for more greenbacks. The Democrats have claimed, since the first political caucus,

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.  69

[Engraving of I. B. McDonald]

70  HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

[Blank Page]

HISTORY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.  71

in the county, majorities ranging from twenty-five to four hundred, in the greater number of cases electing their candidates, and holding the important offices of the county a greater portion of the time. The following statement shows the vote of the county at each Presidential election since the organization of the county:

NAME OF CANDIDATE.

William H. Harrison       [Chart Omitted]
Martin Van Buren
James K. Polk
Henry Clay
Lewis Cass
Zachariah Taylor
John Van Buren
Franklin Pierce
Winfield Scott
James Buchanan
John C. Fremont
Horace Birney
Stephen A. Douglas
Abraham Lincoln
John C. Breckinridge
At the annual election in August, 1838, there were only four organized townships in the county, as follows: Cleveland, Richland, Thorn Creek and Smith, and only four voting precincts. At that election, there were seventy-two votes polled in the county. The offices were not very lucrative, and but few persons were desirous of being promoted. There is no means of knowing the precise date of the first election held in the county, the returns of the election having been made to Richard Baughan, Sheriff, the only officer in the county; and the poll-books and tally-sheets of that election were never filed in the Clerk's office; hence there is no means of knowing the exact date of the election, or the number of votes polled; there certainly were not more than sixty votes cast.

There was but little trouble with blacklegs in this county. Professionals of that class were not very numerous at any time. There were a few bad men in the county, who were connected with organized bands of horse-thieves and counterfeiters who made raids into this county, scattering counterfeit money (coin, principally) and running off horses, giving information as to the whereabouts of good horses and the proper routes to travel and the safe harboring places on the route. Our horses generally traveled north, and may have found a market in Michigan. There were, at different periods, organizations of Regulators formed for the better protection of their horses, following and recovering them when stolen, and, if possible, arresting the thief or thieves. It was reported, and generally accepted as true, that there was one or more of the citizens of this county roughly handled by an organization in Noble County, known as the “Regulators.” (They understood keeping their secrets.) The public knew but little of their operations, yet they were credited with effecting a very decided reformation in the behavior of the roughs throughout quite an extent of country.

The first State road located across the county of Whitley ran from Fort Wayne, Allen County, to Goshen, in Elkhart County, crossing Eel River where Adam Hall settled, who, after the location of the road, erected and maintained a toll-bridge across the river, at his place, for a number of years, or late as the year 1838 or 1839. The road passed where the town of Churubusco is now located, and the trading-post of John B. Godfrey, north of Blue River, who was located there at the time the road was surveyed and located in 1833. He was engaged in trading with the Indians, they being his principal customers. In those days, that was a very lucrative business, if men were not scrupulously honest. The next important road located across the county was the State road, running from Fort Wayne, the nearest and best route, to Yellow River, where the Michigan road
crosses the same by way of Turkey Creek Prairie. This road passed the Indian village in Whitley County (known as Seek's village) and several other Indian villages. It also crossed Blue River two and a half miles northeast of Columbia, where Richard Baughan's mill was erected, in Thorn Creek Township. The road was located and surveyed in the summer of 1834, under the direction of Francis Comparat, a Commissioner appointed by the Legislature of the State, and known as the Yellow River road. The next was a State road running from Huntington, in Huntington County, to Goshen, in Elkhart County, crossing Eel River where South Whitley is now located, and passing where the old town of Summit was afterward located, just west of Larwill. It was located and surveyed in the year 1835. The next road of importance located across the county was a State road from Osceola to Rochester, in Fulton County. This road was located, in 1836, by Reuben Howe, commencing at Rochester and terminating in the woods near Pierce's saw-mill, in Union Township, the Commissioner being unable to find the place called Osceola. The next road across the county was a State road from Fort Wayne to intersect the La Gros road where the same crosses the Tippecanoe River at Peter Warner's, near the center of Kosciusko County; located, in April, 1838, by Peter Warner and Jacob Sebring. This survey crossed Blue River some distance south of Columbia City, and is now known as the Columbia and Warsaw road. The next was a State road from Logansport to Sparta, the then county seat of Noble County; located by Samuel Lowman in 1838. This survey passed some distance west of Columbia City; but little, if any, of this line was ever improved, on account of the manner in which it angled across the county. The next important road was a State road from Lima, in La Grange County, to Huntington, in Huntington County; located and surveyed, in November, 1839, by Isaac Spencer and W. T. McConnell, Commissioners for that purpose. This road passed along Line street, in Columbia City, and the south part of it is much traveled.

A part of the State roads described was partly cleared of timber and the impassable places bridged and crosswayed by appropriations from the three per cent fund set apart for the improvement of State roads in the different counties, of which the county of Whitley received and disbursed the sum of $3,192. 2L This was quite an advantage to the early settlers of the county. Had it not been for the improvement of the roads with that fund, it would have been many years before the roads could have possibly been opened.

The early settlers of this county suffered many privations, and endured many hardships incident to the settlement of a new country heavily timbered as this was. Just for one moment think of a family of husband and wife and one, two or more small children hewing a passage for team and wagon into the forest, miles from any white inhabitant, then encamping until logs could be cut and a cabin erected into which they could find shelter, in the meantime, the husband having to leave the family in charge of his trusty dog, and absent himself for a number of days in quest of provisions. The settlers in the western portion of the county in 1836 generally got their meal and flour in the land of Goshen, located near the Elkhart Prairie in Elkhart County, at the mill of one Wyland. In the spring of 1837, a number of parties joined and sent a team of cattle and wagons to the Wea plains, below La Fayette, for a cargo of corn-meal and bacon. When that cargo arrived and was distributed, there was great rejoicing in the land. Near the streams, the inhabitants fared better than those a distance away, owing to the great amount of wild onions growing there spontaneously, and they were much used and appreciated by the settlers in the absence of better and more palatable vegetables. In the spring of the same year, a party of men from the west part of this county and the east side of Kosciusko County constructed a mammoth canoe (or pirogue) out of a large yellow poplar tree found some distance northwest of where the town of Collamer is now located, conveyed it to Eel River and successfully launched and christened her "Pioneer."
provisioned and placed her in charge of two experienced sailors, and she started down the river under full sail for the southern port of La Fayette, to purchase a cargo of corn-meal and bacon, and after forty-eight hours' sailing, they ran the Pioneer into harbor, not having encountered any adverse winds or fogs. Eel River was somewhat dangerous to navigate on account of dams, and driftwood running in the stream. The parties succeeded in purchasing a cargo of corn-meal and bacon, and started up the Wabash River, and after a great amount of hard poling succeeded in getting up into Eel River a short distance, but finding their vessel drew so much water, they could not navigate Eel River any farther. They tied up the pirogue, and one

of the party remained in charge of the vessel and cargo, while the other came home on foot, about fifty miles, and collected some teams and went after the freight. When they arrived with the provisions, there was great rejoicing in the neighborhoods; the meal and bacon were distributed partly in the vicinity of where Dodgertown is now located, in Kosciusko County. It is not positively known whether that event had anything to do with furnishing a name for that town. The other part of the cargo was distributed in this county, in the vicinity of Collamer. After roasting ears and potatoes in due course of growth were ready for eating, the inhabitants fared sumptuously. There were plenty of deer and some bear in the country, and plenty of fish in the streams; but men could not hunt, fish and clear a farm at the same time, and hence there were but few professional hunters in the country in those days.

The lands in this county were very productive when first improved and cultivated, and many of the early pioneers reared large families of children; not unfrequently were found families numbering ten, eleven and sometimes a dozen children, healthy and vigorous. But there has been a great change brought about for some cause within the last few years. There is rarely now seen a family of more than from two to six children. What this unproductiveness is to be attributed to, the reader is left to conjecture.

CHAPTER IV.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.


IT is not known that any Revolutionary soldiers ever settled within the limits of Whitley County; but it is known that their descendants, proud of the military services of their fathers, are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. Years passed by, leaving no hearts rent with anguish at the separation from loved ones who had gone to the wars. At last, the Eastern horizon was obscured by the black clouds of war with the mother country; and brave men were called out to maintain the prerogatives of the nation. Among those who stepped forth, in 1812, at their country's call, was David Hemmick, who served as Orderly Sergeant in one of the militia
regiments under Gen. Harrison. He thus fought the Indians in Indiana, and was very probably at the battle of Tippecanoe in November, 1811, and at the various other smaller battles which made the name of Harrison famous. He lived to an old age, but is now at rest in the grave. Thomas Walker served in a Virginia regiment. He lived east

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of Columbia City. James Jones also went out from the Old Dominion to fight his country’s battles. John Jackson, who lives west of town, also served his country in 1812. William James, yet living some distance from Columbia City, was a soldier in the war of 1812; but in what regiment, or from what State, has not been learned. Mr. Maring, who lived near Forest for a number of years, was among the number. These are all the names of soldiers of 1812 that could be learned that ever resided in “Little Whitley,” although there were several others.

In the Mexican war, there were Thomas Kelley, John Sleesman, William Smith, Joseph Crow, James Van Ness, Mr. Disbrow, Edward McMahon, Peter McMahon, William McMahon, Charles Howe and James E. Serjeant. So far as known, all these served with Gen. Taylor along the Rio Grande, except William Smith, who claims to have been with Gen. Scott. Some of these men did not go from this county. Charles Howe was in Van Arnim’s regiment from Chicago. The most of the others were in the First Regiment, Company E, the officers being: Captain, J. W. McLain; First Lieutenant, Thomas Lewis; Second Lieutenant, Charles Colerick; Third Lieutenant, George Humphrey. The boys of this county enlisted at Fort Wayne. In June or July, 1846, the regiment reached New Orleans, and was then transported across the Gulf to Point Isabel. It occupied Brownsville, Beretta, Monterey, Buena Vista and other places of less importance, doing guard duty the most of the time. It took the regiment thirteen days to cross the Gulf coming back, owing to a terrific storm that swept away all the masts of the schooner “Maria Thomas.” When within several miles of the mouth of the Mississippi, and when the storm had spent its fury, a steamer came out at the end of two days and pulled the disabled vessel and the half-starved soldiers into port. We must not forget our soldiers of the older wars, under the gigantic shadow of our last civil war. Let their names be recorded and remembered with gratitude.

Public sentiment in Whitley County on the question of the impending civil war between the States, prior to the tragic fall of Sumter, was somewhat bitterly divided. It is probable that no living representative of Southern policy and principles resided in the county when the war burst upon the nation; but but there were all gradations, from those who believed, on the one extreme, that, rather than have a gigantic civil war, it was better to let the “erring sisters” go out of the Union, with all their coveted rights of secession, State sovereignty and power to expand slave territory, to those who believed, on the other extreme, that the Union must be preserved, and the principles of secession, State sovereignty and growth of slavery be forever blotted out of hearts that had been taught to love the name of liberty. Between these extremes there were the "War Democrats," who were willing to fight solely for the preservation of the Union, without regard to the claims of the Secessionists on one hand or the demands of the Abolitionists on the other. The majority of the Republicans were confident that secession and State sovereignty' were unconsti-

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tutional. The bulk of the Democracy was ready to fight to preserve the Union, therefore saying by their action that they opposed the right of the Southern (or any other) people to secede. This was about the condition of opinion in Whitley County early in 1861.
As the news of the fall of Sumter was received, and doubt was changed to certainty, the excitement became intense. Occupations and pursuits were almost wholly neglected, and the loyal men of all parties announced their readiness to follow their country's call. The great mass of the Democracy of the county came loyally forward, and the citizens as a whole immediately united on the question that the "Jeff Davis rebellion" must be promptly put down. The country became almost deserted, and the towns and news-stations were thronged with excited Republicans and Democrats, asking for the latest news from the seat of war. The following extracts are taken from the Columbia City Republican of April 17, 1861:

Since the news of the attack made upon Fort Sumter by the Southern traitors, our town has been a scene of continual excitement. Look which way you might, you would see crowds of angry, excited men on the streets, all talking about the Southern rebellion. The policy of the President, as recently developed, meets with almost universal approbation here, and when the news reached us that Fort Sumter was to be supplied with provisions at all hazards, joy and gladness were exhibited in the countenance of nearly every one. We doubt if Columbia City was ever in such a state of excitement as during the past week.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed in the minds of our citizens as to the policy to be pursued by the Administration, now that a blow has been struck and actual war inaugurated by the rebels, we rejoice to hear an almost unanimous expression of opinion that the Government must and shall be sustained. It is no longer a question as to what policy ought to have been pursued in the past; but war is upon us, our Government has been attacked, and one of its strongholds has been taken at the mouth of the cannon, and we must now be either for or against the Government. Men of Whitley County! we appeal to you — not as Republicans or Democrats, but as American citizens — and say to you, Rally as one man to the support of this Government. Let the past bury the past, let by-gones be by-gones, and let us look only at the present and the future. As sure as we are living men, so sure is it that our very existence as a nation depends upon sustaining the Government at all hazard and at any cost. It is a question involving all that is sacred to us in the future. Let there be no faltering in this hour of our country's peril.

The Democratic paper, the News, came out with loyal editorials, and the excitement, instead of subsiding, continued to increase, until at last notices were posted in public places that a mass meeting of the citizens would be held at the court-house on Saturday, the 20th of April, The following is quoted from the Republican of April 24:

Pursuant to notice, a very large and enthusiastic meeting met at the court house on the 20th of April, 1861, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company to respond to the call of our country. On motion, Mr. J. C. Cotton was called to the Chair and H. D. Wilson appointed Secretary. The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a patriotic speech, explaining the object of the meeting and urging prompt action in support of the Government. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. S. Collins, Hon. A. Y. Hooper, H. D. Wilson, Dr. C. Kinderman, I. B. McDonald, C. W. Hughes, T. Washburn, Dr. D. G. Linvill, A. W. Myers and E. W. Brown. The speakers were frequently interrupted by immense applause from the audience, and the whole scene was enlivened by the stirring strains of martial music. On motion of H. D. Wilson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we support this Government because we love it.
Resolved, That we will follow the stars and stripes wherever they lawfully lead.
Resolved, That the constitution must and shall be maintained.

Resolved, That, laying aside, for the time being, all party feelings and prejudices, the present administration, in this trying emergency, must and shall be sustained.

Volunteers to respond to the call of the country were then called for by George Stough, and fifty-four names were quickly enrolled. On motion of A. Y. Hooper, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That if those who shall volunteer in this county shall be called into service, we will contribute of our money and means to maintain and support their families while they shall be in the service of their country.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to carry into effect the above resolution.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: Messrs. Hooper, Washburn, Linvill, Foust and Keefer. On motion of Dr. Linvill, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for suitable outfit for Whitley County volunteers: A. A. Bainbridge, C. W. Hughes and I. B. McDonald. A telegraphic dispatch was just then received, announcing that Fort Pickens had been attacked by the secessionists and 300 of them killed by the well-aimed fire of Lieut. Slemmer. Unanimous cheering! After giving three cheers for our flag, three cheers for our Government, three cheers for Lieut. Slemmer and three cheers for our patriotic volunteers of Whitley County, the meeting adjourned amidst the wildest enthusiasm and the patriotic music of fife and drum.

We noticed in circulation yesterday a petition asking the Board of Commissioners to make an appropriation for the support of the families of those who shall volunteer from this county. This is a good move in the right direction, and should be acted upon promptly and a generous appropriation made by the board.

The formation of the volunteer company was continued and soon completed. In the meantime, anxiety, loyalty and enthusiasm were displayed everywhere. War seemed the only topic of discussion. Even the usual remarks regarding the weather and the health, strange as it may seem, were neglected and apparently forgotten. The loyal ceremony of raising poles and hoisting flags was freely indulged in; and, of course, the actions of the older members of the community were reflected by the transparent spirits of the youths, who raised poles, organized companies, filled the air with discordant martial music, fought mock battles, where rebels were always worsted, and, in short, imitated the example of patriotism exhibited by their elders. About this time, Union pole-raisings by both parties were very popular. Five or six were erected in different portions of Columbia City and scores throughout the county.

During the past week, the excitement of our citizens on the war question was intense. And no wonder, for, amidst the firing of guns, the thrilling notes of the fife, the beating of drums and the parading of soldiers, who could help being excited? Whitley County is thoroughly aroused and even the children are rushing to arms. The ladies, too, who were never known to falter in the hour of our country's need, are fully awake to their duty, and have gotten up quite a large company of infantry. Below we publish the roll of the Whitley Volunteers. The company is composed of the right kind of material — mostly young men, who are fearless and brave — and, if called into active service, we expect to hear of their coming off victorious at every engagement. Certain it is, that they never will allow their flag to trail in the dust. The company is ready and waiting for marching orders. Their worthy Captain, Mr. Stough, is daily putting the boys through the drill, and we notice that they are making rapid advancement toward perfection. The ladies of this place are engaged in making a splendid silk banner, which will be presented to the volunteers at the proper time.

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It was at first the intention of this excellent company to get into the Twelfth Regiment; but, failing in that, they next tried for the Sixteenth, and again met with failure, though immediately after this they were assigned to the Seventeenth, remaining a part of the same throughout the war. While they remained at Columbia City, they were daily subjected to drill and discipline to fit them for active service. Great enthusiasm and pride were manifested by the citizens over the boys, who performed the manual of arms so skillfully, and executed the military maneuvers so gracefully while on parade. They were permitted to participate in an engagement, as the following, from the Republican of May 22, will show:

Our citizens were thrown into a fever of excitement on Thursday of last week, upon the receipt of intelligence to the effect that a secession fort, from the walls of which floated the Confederate flag, had actually been erected west of this place, and that from all appearance an attack upon our city was about to be made. So speedily had the work of erecting this fort been accomplished, that our citizens were at a loss to understand how it could be. But no time was to be lost. All saw at a glance the perilous situation of our city, and vigorous measures were at once resolved upon for the storming of the fort. Lieut. Serjeant was immediately detailed on a reconnoitering expedition. Upon his return, he reported the rumors correct, and that three ten-inch Columbiads were leveled directly upon the town. Our brave volunteers were immediately marched to the walls of the fort, showing thereby that they were not afraid to face the cannon’s mouth in defense of the stars and stripes. An attack upon the fort was ordered, and> with a daring worthy of older and more experienced soldiers, our volunteers stood their ground, though the cannon of the enemy was playing heavily upon them. The battle was brisk, and in a very short time our soldiers had the fort silenced. The Captain of the fort was captured, and marched through the streets as a prisoner of war. The fort, in honor of its builder, had been named “Pap Shoemaker's Fort."
It should be noticed at this point, that, about the time the company was preparing for the field, the two newspapers at Columbia City — the Republican and the News — were indulging in rather bitter personal attacks upon those who opposed the policy of the party, of which each was the organ. These animosities have no place in a volume of this character, though they serve to shed light on subsequent events. The following extracts are taken from the papers of May, 1861, as showing, in a general way, the progress of events, and to some extent the condition of public sentiment:

Much praise is due Mrs. C. H. Pond, Mrs. J. W. Brigg, Miss Carrie Ford and other ladies of this city and vicinity, for their efforts in getting up a nice silk star-spangled banner [the silk was purchased in Indianapolis by I. B. McDonald. — Ed.], for the Whitley County Volunteers. The banner is said to be one of the finest in the State. May it ever wave over and protect the fair women who made it. — News.

The "Lutheran Union Mite Circle" will meet at the residence of W. W. Kepner, on Tuesday evening, May 14. Readers — Rev. Hugh Wells, A. H. Swihart, Mrs. Morehouse and Miss Jennie Kepner. A cordial invitation is extended to all. — News.

An artillery company was organized last evening (May 7), composed of some of our best citizens, and the following officers were elected: Captain, J. C. Bodley; First Lieutenant. P. Simonson; Second Lieutenant, A. Avey; Third Lieutenant, T. B. Hathaway. — Republican.

Those who have given their names for the purpose of forming an independent cavalry Company are requested to meet at the court house on next Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. — Republican.

On yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock (May 7, 1861), the ladies presented to the Whitley Volunteers a beautiful silk flag, together with the necessary rigging. The presentation speech was delivered to Judge Bodley in behalf of the ladies, and the flag was received by Capt. Stough in the name of the volunteers, in a few appropriate remarks. Lieut. McDonald also made a few remarks, after which three cheers were given for the ladies of Whitley County, and then three more cheers for the volunteers. The company made a fine appearance, dressed as they were in red flannel shirts, and black pants with red stripes down the legs. — Republican.

Pursuant to call, the residents of Union Township met at Coessa (May 4), for the purpose of raising a Union pole in honor of the glorious flag of our country. At an early hour, the bridge was densely thronged with ladies, and, on the grass plat south of the railroad, the gentlemen, both Republicans and Democrats, rallied
together to raise the Union pole. On motion of Mr. J. Kaufman, Rev. Mr. Wolf was elected Chairman, H. Cleveland and M. McGinley Vice Presidents, and D. F. Manning, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in a few patriotic remarks. A pole, seventy feet long, was then raised, from the top of which floated in the pure air of heaven the stars and stripes, the symbol of American union, liberty and independence. On motion, three cheers were given for our national banner, after which short patriotic speeches were delivered by A. J. Douglas, H. D. Wilson, A. W. Myers, Dr. E. Pierce and Simon Kerr. Three hearty cheers were given for the Union, after which the meeting adjourned. — Republican.

On Saturday, May 11, the residents of Union Township met at Coesse for the purpose of organizing a military company for home defense, S. H. Pierce, Chairman, D. F. Manning, Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and urged the necessity of being trained to military duties. Upward of fifty names were quickly enrolled, and the following gentlemen chosen officers of the company. S. H. Pierce, Captain; D. P. Spore, First Lieutenant; G. B. Bonestil, Ensign. On motion, it was decided that the uniform of this company be blue pants, red shirts and glazed caps. Adjourned to meet Saturday, May 25. — Republican.

On Saturday last (June 25), a Union pole was raised at Huntsville (Larwill). It is said that the flag, which now floats on the breeze at 115 feet, is one of the finest in the county. It was run up by the ladies of the neighborhood, and immediately afterward excellent speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Baker, N. Andrews and E. L. Berber, of this place. Huntsville was never so crowded as on this occasion. We have been informed that the Democrats of Huntsville are about to raise a pole. We hope that we were misinformed, however, for this is not the time to enter into party strife. — Republican.

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On Monday, the 13th of May, the following dispatch was received by the Whitley volunteers:

Indianapolis, May 13, 1861

Capt. Stough, Columbia City — Your Company is accepted, and will be ordered here when quarters are provided. John M. Wallace, Adjutant General.

When the messenger appeared with the dispatch, the boys — who were on parade — threw down their arms, broke ranks, and rushed with a yell to meet him. When the news became known, cheer after cheer rent the air, and the boys seemed wild with delight. — Republican.

On Tuesday evening, May 21, Capt. Stough’ s command took its departure from this place for headquarters, in pursuance of orders received the day before. At about 10 o’clock, P. M., the order was given to march to the depot, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing, both soldiers and citizens being in good spirits. Messrs. Douglas and Myers entertained soldiers and people in appropriate speeches until the cars arrived. It was a sad spectacle to witness the parting of husband and wife, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers with their sons, the lover with his sweetheart, and friends with their neighbors. — News.

The Republicans of Huntsville erected what they termed a Union pole in the aforesaid village about a week ago. The pole has three divisions — first ash, then hickory, then ash again — signifying Republicanism, Democracy and Abolitionism. The Democrats did not like the idea of being thus amalgamated to two isms, so they on Saturday last erected a large hickory pole in that village about one hundred and seventy feet high, from
which proudly waves the "star spangled banner." Speeches were made by A. W. Myers and D. T. Davis, of this place. Much enthusiasm was manifested and everything passed off agreeably. — News, July 2, 1861.

Public feeling had been wrought up by the strong position taken by each of the two newspapers in the county; and as time went on and events were developed, the rancor and extreme bitterness became more intense and warlike.

The Fourth of July, 1861, was celebrated at Columbia City by not less than six thousand people. There were present the Whitley Artillery, Capt. Bodley; Whitley Cavalry, Capt. Keefer; Richland Township Guards, Capt. Webster; Union Township Guards, Capt. Bierce; Washington Township Guards, and a martial band from Noble County. On the fair grounds. Rev. L. Dorland opened with prayer; the Declaration of Independence was read by K. B. Miller; speeches were made by H. D. Wilson and J. S. Collins; “Independence Day” was sung by the children; a picnic dinner was consumed by all; twenty toasts were read by A. Y. Hooper and A. W. Myers, and responded to by the citizens amid great enthusiasm. Patriotic songs closed the ceremonies of the day.

During the autumn of 1861, some six or seven recruiting officers were posted in the county to secure men for the war. The County Commissioners soon made ample provision for soldiers' families and bounties. Strong, well-attended Union meetings were held from time to time throughout the county, and the able-bodied men were not permitted to sleep under the delusion that no more men would be required. On the 4th of September, 1861, “Popgun” Smith and Charles Case, from Fort Wayne, entertained a vast audience at Columbia City, on the issues of the war. The smaller villages “braced up” in a similar manner, and soon the country schoolhouses were made to echo with the patriotic speeches, songs and cheers of loyal citizens. Some localities were silent, not daring, perhaps, to avow their real sentiments; others grimly and senten-
tiously muttered their maledictions against the Administration and the war. Notwithstanding the growing tendency not to enlist, recruits from the county were constantly entering the service. Many left the county, joining regiments raised in neighboring places. Isaiah B. McDonald, an uncompromising Democrat, one of the first men, so far as known to volunteer in Whitley County, set an example for his brethren that was worthy of imitation. He went out as Lieutenant of Company E of the Seventeenth Regiment at the first call for troops, and his loyal utterances in frequent letters written home and published caused many a man in Whitley County to halt at the brink of disloyalty and turn back toward the old flag. The following is an extract from one of his letters from Western Virginia:

If some of the peace howlers were here awhile, they would get bravely over their complaints. Mr. Lincoln's modification of Fremont's proclamation is well received here by all. This last strike of the President will do more for us than 100,000 soldiers well armed. I say, God bless Old Abe.

Such sentiments, coming from a prominent Democrat, could only have an excellent effect among the Democracy of Whitley County. Capt. Cuppy's company was completed about the middle of October, and Capt. Simonson's a short time before. Capt. Cuppy was from Cleveland Township, where the greater number of his company was enlisted. On the 17th of October, this company were ready to depart. The village, South Whitley, was filled with relatives and friends of the brave boys. A stand was erected, from which the principal citizens said, "God bless you" to the untried soldiers. A splendid dinner had been spread out, free to all, which was often thought of afterward by the boys when half starved down in Dixie. At last, hands were wrung, tears were shed,
good-bys were spoken with pale faces and white lips, and the boys marched proudly away to Columbia City, whence they were conveyed by rail to Fort Wayne, the place of rendezvous.

In response to the Governor's "Appeal to the Patriotic Women of Indiana," the ladies of Columbia City met on Saturday afternoon, October 19, for the purpose of organizing a society to aid in furnishing the Indiana Volunteers with the articles of clothing specified in the call of Gov. Morton. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a society organized to be called the "Whitley County Soldiers' Aid Society:"

Whereas, The Governor of the State has appealed to the patriotic women of this State in behalf of the Indiana Volunteers now on the tented field, asking them to aid in furnishing blankets, mittens, socks, woolen drawers and shirts for our needy soldiers, therefore

Resolved, That in response to the call of the Governor, we, the ladies of Columbia City and vicinity, do hereby organize ourselves into a society to be called the Whitley County Soldiers' Aid Society.

Resolved, That the officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and a committee of six members to solicit contributions.

Resolved, That the object of this society shall be to purchase and make such articles of clothing for the soldiers as are enumerated in the Governor's appeal, and solicit contributions from all who can render aid in this sacred cause.

Resolved, That the society meet every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon of each week.

Resolved, That an earnest invitation be extended to the ladies throughout the county to co-operate with us in this holy and patriotic effort.

Resolved, That a membership fee of 25 cents shall be paid by each member for the purchase of material for the making of the articles needed.

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The following-named officers were chosen by the society: Mrs. J. L. Collins, President; Mrs. Samuel Keefer, Vice President; Mrs. H. D. Wilson, Secretary, and Mrs. A. Y. Hooper, Treasurer. Mrs. John Rhodes, Mrs. N. D. Torbet, Mrs. T. P. Gaylord, Mrs. Wm. Lohman, Mrs. George Stough and Mrs. Leonard, committee to solicit contributions. — Republican, Oct. 22.

About the same time, a similar society was organized at Huntsville (Larwill), the officers being Mrs. H. McLallen, President; Mrs. E. M. Baker, Vice President; Mrs. D. B. Clugston, Secretary; and Mrs. David Kerr, Treasurer; Mrs. Truman Hunt, Mrs. William Rice, Mrs. J. E. Hayden, Miss Lucinda Carder, Miss Matilda Kerr and Miss Maria Burns, Soliciting Committee. Another was organized at Coesse with the following officers: Mrs. J. Root, President; Mrs. F. Mossman, Vice President; Mrs. M. J. Swayne, Secretary; Mrs. S. Douglas, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph Mossman, Mrs. Joseph Pierce, Mrs. D. S. Morse, Mrs. Rachel Edger, Mrs. George Omans, Mrs. G. Pettit, Mrs. R. Drew, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss Barbara Rouch and Mrs. J. H. Clark, Soliciting Committee. $22.25, the receipts of an exhibition, were paid to the Aid Society at Columbia City in October, 1861, by the young ladies of the public school. Another society was organized in Richland Township, the
following being the officers: Mrs. W. Goldsmith, President; Mrs. J. Graham, Vice President; Mrs. N. G. Parret, Secretary; Mrs. A. F. Marvin, Treasurer; Mrs. R. Rollins, Miss H. Munger, Mrs. W. Newman, Mrs. D. Kimes, Mrs. G. P. Cullimore and Mrs. W. Rollins, Soliciting Committee.

Similar organizations, with similar laws, were created all over the county, and large quantities of blankets, shirts, socks, drawers, mittens, etc., were boxed up and sent to the boys in the field. Goods of this character and provisions to the value of at least $800 were sent out of the county during the war. The effect of all this was realized only by the poor boys who were suffering from wounds or disease in Southern hospitals, or who were undergoing protracted and harassing marches and fatigues in the rebellious States. Many a poor fellow has cried out, "God bless the noble and loyal women of the North!"

After the first few months of excitement had passed away, people settled down, prepared to hear almost anything. The enlistments went on generally under the stimulus of a war meeting, where spread-eagle speeches were delivered, with much eclat, to appreciative and applauding assemblages. Every encouragement, in the way of bounty, loyalty and national preservation, was held temptingly out to lure into the service the stalwart sons of noble old Indiana. Capt. Stough had resigned his position and had come home, and, in July, 1862, he began raising another company for the service. About the same time, Capt. Serjeant began the enlistment of a company for the Seventy-fourth Regiment. Enthusiastic meetings were held, in July, at Coesse, Concord, Troy Center, Etna, Thorn Creek Center, Richland Center, Bechtel's Grove, Springfield, Jefferson Center and Columbia City. Mr. Serjeant had been with Taylor in the Mexican War and had the confidence of the citizens, and, as a consequence, his company rapidly filled. These companies were dispatched to the field during the early autumn of 1862. An artillery company, previously mentioned, of which Judge Bodley was at first Captain and which had been largely raised in the county, was dispatched to the field, under Capt. Peter Simonson, in about November, 1861. The Indiana Regiments which contained men from Whitley County were the Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-eighth, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-eighth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-second, Fifth Light Artillery, Eighth United States Colored Troops, Fourteenth Light Artillery and the Twenty-third Light Artillery. Other regiments also contained a few men from the county. The writer, by careful count and estimate, has found that "Little Whitley" sent into the war of the rebellion about eight hundred men. Company E of the Seventeenth was commanded by Capt. G. W. Stough. Company E of the Forty-fourth was commanded by Capt. William E. Cuppy. Company B of the Seventy-fourth was commanded by Capt. James E. Serjeant. Company K of the Eighty-eighth was commanded by Capt. James C. Bodley. Company F of the One Hundredth was commanded by Capt. Abram W. Myers. Company D of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was commanded by Capt. Francis M. McDonald. Company G of the One Hundred and Forty-second was commanded by Capt. John H. Slagle. Company I of the One Hundred and Fifty-second was commanded by Capt. John M. Albright. All these officers were from Whitley County. In addition to these, there was the Fifth Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Peter Simonson, who was shot in battle, and who was succeeded in command by Capt. Alfred Morrison. There must also be mentioned the "Whitley County Legion of Honor," composed of the following companies: Whitley Guards, Albert Webster, Captain, August, 1861; Richland Guards, Isaac N. Compton, Captain, September, 1863; Whitley Artillery, James C Bodley, Captain, June, 1861. The men composing these guards were afterward required to face the bullets of the Southern Confederacy. Taking into consideration the influences brought to bear upon the citizens
not to enlist, and even to discourage assistance to continue the war, the reader will be led to think that Whitley County did her full share in suppressing the rebellion. But it must be borne in mind that several drafts were instituted to compel localities to fill their quotas, and great exertions were necessary on the part of recruiting and enlisting officers to fill their companies. The first draft occurred October 6, 1862, and gave the citizens a taste of what was to follow. The following were the officers of the draft: Alexander Hall, Provost Marshal; James S. Collins, Commissioner; and Dr. D. G. Linvill, Surgeon. The call for 300,000 men had been made in August, 1862, and as Whitley was considerably behind, or at least that was the understanding, it was thought here that unless something very important was done in the way of filling the required quota, the county must submit to the humiliation of a draft. A fiir bounty was imme-

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diately offered by the County Commissioners, and this, with the State and National bounties, besides the regular pay per month, proved almost sufficient to relieve the county. On the 20th of September, 1862, the townships in the county stood subject to draft as follows: Richland, 6; Troy, 9; Washington, 38; Columbia, 18; Jefferson, 34; Union, 5; Smith, 9; Thorn Creek, 34; total, 153.

Between the 20th of September and the 6th of October, a sufficient number enlisted to clear all the townships except Thorn Creek, Washington and Jefferson, these townships being behind some twenty-five men. The draft was conducted in the Court House by the above-named officers, amid such severe excitement as to indicate, if anything was done to precipitate events, a successful resistance to the draft. There were read out the names of men who violently cursed everything, from Lincoln to the Draft Commissioner, and who swore that they would never enter the ranks to continue the damnable war. There were also read out the names of those who looked like death when they knew they were in for it. Others, of both parties, loyally faced the music, and declared they had taken their chances and were ready to go. The drafted men were taken to Indianapolis, where, through the neglect of a number of military “nincompoops,” they were compelled to “cabbage,” without orders or payment, a large barrel of crackers. This food, with a little water, constituted their only supper. The aforesaid “nincompoops” were summarily cashiered for their neglect and dismissed the service, and payment was made for the barrel of crackers.

This draft, promptly made and executed, proved to the citizens that the Government was in earnest, not trifling, and thereafter all but rebel sympathizers exerted themselves to avoid any further conscription. Yet, notwithstanding all efforts, several drafts occurred afterward, under the supervision of Hiram Iddings, Provost Marshal; William S. Smith, Commissioner, and Stephen Morris, Surgeon, draft officers, located at Kendallville, for the Tenth Congressional District. The commissions of these officers took effect in May, 1863. Charles W. Hughes was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for Whitley County. On the 4th of July, 1863, Mr. Hughes attempted the arrest of a deserter whom he met on the streets of Columbia City. The deserter resisted, and, escaping, ran out of town, but was pursued by Lieut. Slagle and brought back. The day had been one of great political excitement, and the celebration had been interrupted several times by riots and fights. As soon as it became known on the streets that the deserter had been arrested, a rescue was determined upon, regardless of the consequences. A small body of men had assembled to sustain the arrest, but they were greatly outnumbered. Everybody was excited at the prospect of the impending conflict, and the interest became intense. Women began to cry out and shed tears, and even some men sought the presumably safe fortification of female crinoline. The crowds met, the smaller was swept back and scattered, and the law-breakers rescued their friend
with shouts of joy. This was not done, however, without desperate resistance from the Marshal and his band, and sundry noses were made to flow, and eyes made to assume the hue of Erebus.

Almost every week, news was received that women had met in sanguinary conflict at schoolhouses or cross-roads. Every week or two, the papers contained highly sensational pen portraits of the fights. It was certainly a scene to make the blood of the boldest run cold. The men were not behind in “scrimmages” of this nature. During the entire continuance of the war, scores of terrific fights occurred over hard names and bad blood.

The condition of affairs in Whitley County was announced to the District Provost Marshal at Kendallville, who, thereupon, resolved that he would arrest the three or four deserters who were lurking in the county. Accordingly, on the 17th of July, 1863, the District Marshal, in command of about seventyfive men — soldiers — from Kendallville, entered the county from the north, arresting a deserter in Thorn Creek Township, thence moving to Larwill, where another deserter was taken, thence to Columbia City, arriving there about 8 o'clock in the morning. The deserter there was soon found and arrested, and the three taken to the Tremont House, handcuffed and closely guarded. [News, July 21, 1863.] This paper stated that the cause of the last man's arrest was not because he had deserted; but because he rescued, as above stated, on Independence Day, the deserter who had been arrested by Marshal Hughes. The statement of the paper is probably correct. As soon as it became known that a body of troops was in town, and that arrests were being made, hundreds of people appeared on the streets to see what was transpiring. Excitement ran to mountainous heights when it was discovered that all efforts would fail to prevent the arrests. The soldiers breakfasted, and, in the meantime, it became apparent on the streets that trouble would ensue. The military body, with the deserters in charge, had no sooner reached the street (Van Buren) than it was surrounded by a shouting mob, which heaped insult upon insult upon the soldiers, until the latter were compelled to chastise a few with swords and bayonets. During this conflict, two prominent citizens were arrested, one for disloyal expressions and unwarranted interference with the arrests that were being made by the soldiers; the other, for resisting the arrest of his friend, who was a relative. During the arrest of these two, it became necessary to resort to stern measures. The commanding officer of the detachment of soldiers drew his revolver and fired three or four shots, one or two of which took effect in the person of one of the citizens under arrest, both of whom, when the soldiers moved, were taken some distance into the country with the rest of the prisoners, where, after a parley with the officers, they were released; but the deserters were retained, and, after a few months, the one arrested at Columbia City for resisting the arrest of a deserter returned to Columbia City, and was given a public ovation by his friends.

Disturbances much of a similar character were afterward enacted in the

county. This was the condition of public feeling and action during the entire war. The drafts of 1863 and 1864 came on, and many were thus called into service.

The following was the condition of the quotas of the different townships of Whitley County under the call of July 18, 1864:

Quota. To furnish.
A draft was ordered for this call of 500,000 men, but was postponed until December, 1864, at which time another call for 300,000 men was issued. The citizens well knew that, unless the county exerted itself wonderfully, the quota of Whitley County under these two calls, as shown in the two tables — a total of 418 men — would have to be filled by draft. The quota of Whitley County under the last call of the President, in December, 1864, for 300,000 men, was 207. The quotas of the different townships were:

Smith Township .......................................................... 31
Thorn Creek Township .................................................. 17
Etna Township .......................................................... 5
Troy Township .......................................................... 40
Richland Township ..................................................... 32
Columbia Township ................................................... 16
Union .............................................................. 4
Jefferson .......................................................... 24
Washington .......................................................... 27
Cleveland .......................................................... 11
Total .......................................................... 207

The citizens resolved to fill the quotas, if such a thing were possible. The County Commissioners met and raised the county bounty to $450, and then the inducements held out took the following excellent shape:

Regular Government bounty ....................................... $100 00
County bounty .......................................................... 450 00
Township bounty .......................................................... 100 00
Monthly pay for one year .................................................. 192 00
Clothing, not less than .................................................. 150 00
Rations— lowest rate of boarding ........................................ 200 00
Total for one year's service ........................................... $1,192 00
Thig is a good chance to make a little money. For one year's service you get $1,192, of which amount $583 — nearly one-half — is paid in advance, in shining greenbacks at that, before departing for the tented field. Recruiting offices have been opened at the Tremont House, in this city, and at the American House, in Springfield, this county. — News, last of February 1865.

These inducements were too much for the boys, who volunteered rapidly from all quarters. Soon it became apparent that, even if Whitley County did not quite fill its quota, no draft would be held.

The following table shows what the county paid during the war as bounty and relief fund:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County, City or Township.</th>
<th>Bounty.</th>
<th>Relief.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitley County .............</td>
<td>$105,900</td>
<td>13,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Township .........</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland Township ..........</td>
<td>11,072</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy Township ..............</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Township .......</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Township ..........</td>
<td>6,020</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorn Creek Township ......</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeflerson Township .......</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Township ............</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Township ............</td>
<td>4,719</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etna Township .............</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley County Total ......</td>
<td>$143,037</td>
<td>$16,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bounty and Relief ...</td>
<td>$159,684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The regiments from Indiana which contained the greatest number of men from Whitley County were the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Forty-fourth, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-eighth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Fifty- second, and the Fifth Light Artillery. The Eleventh Regiment fought at Forts Heiman, Henry and Donelson; at Shiloh; siege of Corinth; Yazoo Pass Expedition; the Vicksburg movement; the siege of Vicksburg; battle of Winchester; and battle of Fisher's Hill, besides many other smaller engagements. The Seventeenth Regiment fought at Greenbrier, siege of Corinth, battle with Gen. Forrest, skirmish with Bragg. February, 1863, the regiment was mounted and supplied with Spencer rifles; desperate battle at Hoover's Gap; Manchester; Cowan; Dalton; near Ringgold; numerous small skirmishes; Chickamauga; Thompson's Cove; McMinnville; Shelbyville; Farmington; battle with Kelley's
Brigade; skirmished constantly on the Atlanta campaign; Pumpkin Vine Church; Big Shanty; Belle Plain Road; Kenesaw Mountain; Marietta; Chattahoochee River; Stone Mountain; Flat Rock; New Hope Church; Rome; Coosaville; Leesburg; Goshen and pursuit of Hood; then followed the "Wilson raid," in which the Seventeenth took a prominent part; Bogue's Creek; assault on Selma; Tobesoffkee Creek; numerous hot skirmishes; Rocky Creek bridge; captured, without aid, Macon, Ga., with one Major General, three Brigadier Generals, 3,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery, 3,000 small arms, etc., etc. The Union troops numbered 451 men. Here the regiment was mustered out of service. The loss of the regiment during the Wilson raid, from March 22d to May 1st, was twenty-one killed and ninety-four wounded. Up to this time, the Seventeenth Regiment had marched over 4,000 miles; captured over 5,000 prisoners, together with 6,000 stands of arms; 70 pieces of artillery; 11 stands of colors, and more than 3,000 horses and mules. This was done with the total loss of 3 officers and 66 men killed, and 13 officers and 126 men wounded. The Mumfordsville affair was engaged in in 1862 by a detachment of the regiment. The Seventeenth was one of the most active regiments in the war from any State.

The Forty-fourth Regiment, the latter part of October, 1861, went to Indianapolis, and, in December, to Henderson, Ky. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Forts Henry and Donelson, where it suffered severely in killed and wounded. It went to Pittsburg Landing, and was in both days' battle of Shiloh, where it lost the appalling number of thirty-three killed and one hundred and seventy-seven wounded. It was at Corinth and at Boonville. It pursued Bragg northward, reaching Louisville, Ky., on the 26th of September. It fought at Perryville and at Russell Hill. In less than three months and a half, the regiment had marched on an average ten miles per day, without tents. It had suffered terribly on the long marches. The regiment was at Stone River, suffering eight killed, fifty-two wounded and twenty-five missing. It was present at Chickaraauga and Mission Ridge. In these two battles, the loss was eighty-two killed, wounded and missing. While at Chattanooga, the boys "veteranized" and went home on a visit. It returned to Chattanooga in the spring of 1864, and did provost duty there until September, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. The regiment, during its term of service, lost 350 in killed and wounded, and 58 by disease. Recruits after this from the Forty-fourth served in the closing scenes of the war.

In August, 1862, the Seventy-fourth Regiment, less two companies, left Indianapolis for Louisville, Ky. It went to Bowling Green and then to Louisville. It participated in the pursuit of Bragg. In November, it reached Gallatin, and in December it was joined by Companies C and K. These two companies had had a severe fight with Bragg's army, and were captured, paroled, and in November, 1862, were exchanged and then joined their regiment. The regiment fought Gen. Morgan. It occupied Gallatin in January, 1863, then LaVerne, then to Triune, where it arrived in June. It moved in the campaign against Tullahoma, skirmished the enemy at Hoover's Gap, and in August, participated in the campaign against Chattanooga. In September, it skirmished at Dug Gap, Ga. It was one of the first regiments engaged at Chickamauga, and with the Tenth Regiment was the last to leave the field. The regiment was with that old hero, Gen. Thomas, and lost 20 killed, 129 wounded, and 11 missing. The Seventy-fourth was constantly skirmishing at the siege of Chattanooga. It was at Mission Ridge in November, losing eighteen killed and wounded. It followed the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., and then returned. It was at Buzzard's Roost, February, 1864, but returned to

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Ringgold, where it remained until May, when it moved on the Atlanta campaign. It fought at Dallas, Kennesaw and Lost Mountains, Chattahoochie River, near Peach Tree Creek. The Seventy-fourth on this campaign lost forty-six men. The regiment fought at Jonesboro, pursued Hood, fought at Rocky Creek Church. It marched around via Savannah, Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, D. C, and finally reached home during the summer of 1865. This was one of the best regiments from Indiana.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment reached Louisville late in September, 1862. On the 8th of October, the regiment fought like veterans at Champion Hills, losing heavily. It then moved to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, where it fought at Stone River, participating particularly in the last charge. Again the regiment suffered terribly. In the summer and early autumn of 1863, the Eightyeighth fought at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Hillsboro, Elk River and Lookout Mountain. On the 10th of September, it had a severe skirmish with Polk's command. It fought desperately three days at Chickamauga. It charged on Mission Ridge, and was personally complimented by Gen. Thomas. It fought at Graysville and Ringgold, and was on the terrible Atlanta campaign, fighting at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Utoy Creek. The loss in this campaign was sixty-five killed, wounded and missing. The Eighty-eighth pursued Hood, and then moved to the sea with Sherman. It also went with Sherman north, fighting at Averysboro and Bentonville — loss at the latter thirty-nine. It started home via Washington, D. C, and was greeted all along the route by crowds of grateful people.

The One Hundredth Regiment, organized in Fort Wayne in August, 1862, took the field at Memphis, where it arrived on the 16th of November. It moved on the first Vicksburg campaign, but soon returned to Memphis, near where it was assigned guard duty. In June, 1863, it went with Grant, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. It marched and fought with Sherman at Jackson, being under fire for five successive days. The regiment then marched to Big Black River, where it remained during the summer. In September, it moved to Memphis, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., thence to Trenton, Ga., where it turned the left flank of Bragg's army. It moved to Chattanooga, and afterward fought severely at Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded the appalling number of one hundred and thirty-two men. It pursued Bragg to Graysville, thence marched to Knoxville, thence to Scottsboro, Ala., arriving there December 26. Within a few weeks the regiment had marched over eight hundred miles and had fought bravely, and was only half clothed and half fed — all performed without a murmur. The One Hundredth moved with the Atlanta campaign in 1864, fighting at Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Atlanta, Cedar Bluffs, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. It had marched and fought nearly one hundred days. It pursued Hood, and then moved to the sea with Sherman, fighting at Griswoldville, Ga., reaching Savannah December 10, and moving through the Carolinas. It went to Washington, D. C, where it remained until June, 1865, when it was mustered out. The One Hundredth, during its term of service, lost 464 men, killed, died of wounds and of disease.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment took the field at Nashville April 7, 1864. After several severe campaigns, the regiment took up its march on the Atlanta campaign. It fought at Dallas, and skirmished with the enemy for several weeks near Lost Mountain. The regiment was in a terrific fight at Decatur, losing heavily. It skirmished around Atlanta and at Strawberry Run, losing twenty-five men killed and wounded. It pursued Hood, moved to Chattanooga, to Nashville, joined Gen. Thomas, thence to Johnsonville and Columbia. Here
heavy skirmishing was carried on, and soon after the regiment moved rapidly to Franklin, at which place, as is often said, the hottest conflict of the war took place. The One Hundred and Twentyninth lost very heavily. It returned to Nashville, where it remained until December 15, 1864, when it moved out with Gen. Thomas and participated two days in the fight with Hood. It joined in the pursuit, but was soon conveyed to the Atlantic coast, landing at Moorhead City. It moved out skirmishing at first, but finally fighting with great desperation at Wise's Forks, losing very heavily. It did provost duty during the summer of 1865 at Charlotte. In August it was mustered out of service.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment (one year's service) reached Nashville in November, 1864, and was assigned garrison duty. The regiment was at the battle of Nashville, when Thomas thrashed Hood, and was held as reserve. After the battle, it returned to Nashville, doing duty there until July, 1865, when it was mustered out.

The Fifth Battery Light Artillery, with six guns, took the field, near Louisville, November 29, 1861. It consisted of 148 men, under Capt. Peter Simonson. The battery was raised in Whitley, Noble, La Porte and Allen Counties. After various movements, it won its first laurels near Huntsville, Ala., where it stopped several flying railroad trains of the enemy. The guns were put on locomotives, and sent down on the track to burn bridges, etc. The men were also used as scouts while here. The battery fought hard, at Stevenson, to protect government stores. It fought desperately at Champion Hills six hours, losing two men killed and eighteen wounded, thirty-two horses killed and crippled and one caisson chest blown up by the enemy's shell. It was complimented by the commanding General. It skirmished with the enemy at Triune December, 1862, and finally participated in the fierce battle of Stone River. Early in the morning of the 31st of December (first day of the battle), the Fifth was terribly cut up, losing three men killed and sixteen wounded — one mortally — and thirty-two horses and two guns. The division commander paid the Fifth a high and merited compliment. In June, it skirmished heavily at Liberty Gap, but afterward moved gradually southward with the main army, fighting at Pond Springs in September, losing one gun and several horses. It fought desperately nearly all the next day, and when ordered back lost another gun. While at Chattanooga, it lost one man killed, nine wounded and two prisoners, besides twenty-six horses and two guns. It was ordered to Shell Mound, where it remained on guard until February, 1864. In a reconnaissance on Buzzard's Roost, the Fifth fought again, but without loss. The battery, in the Atlanta campaign, fought at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, near Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Pine Mountain (where the gallant Capt. Simonson was shot through the head with a musket ball), Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Hurst's Station, Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta and at Jonesboro. The loss in these engagements was six men killed and six wounded. At Pine Mountain, the shot that killed the rebel Gen. Polk was fired from one of the Rodman guns of the Fifth Battery. The battery lost during the war nine killed, three mortally wounded, forty-eight wounded, twenty-one died of disease, prisoners three. It also lost four guns, but was one of Indiana's best batteries.

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WHITLEY county's ROLL OF HONOR.

Lieut. Col. George B. Stough, died of wounds in Libby Prison, October 29, 1863.

Capt. Peter Simonson, killed in action at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864.
Lieut. William Forrest, died of disease, September 28, 1863.

Lieut. Daniel Little, died of wounds received in action, December 15, 1863.

Washington Acker, died at Memphis, November 1, 1863; William Abbott, died at Chattanooga July 20, 1864; Andrew Arnold, died at Chattanooga June 25, 1864.

Nicholas Beesack, killed at Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864; Jacob Bryer, died of wounds, at Murfreesboro, January 3, 1863; Robert Blain, died at Mitchellsville, Tenn., November 10, 1862; Reuben Barnes, died of wounds at Murfreesboro, January 3, 1863; Edwin A. Briggs, died at Louisville, Ky., November 27, 1862; William Boyd, died at Nashville July 9, 1863; Warren Banta, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862; Henry Brenneman, died May 12, 1862; Samuel Baker (veteran), killed by cars, January 30, 1865; John C. Brown, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Emery Bennet, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 2, 1862; James Barber, died of wounds at Ackworth, Ga., June 19, 1864; John Bennet, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 1, 1863; Nelson Bugbee died at Scottsboro, Ala., January 12, 1864; Christopher Burnsworth, died at Chattanooga October 1, 1861; Ansel Bloomer died at Murfreesboro May 2, 1864; John Batz, died at Indianapolis March 24, 1865.

William Croy, died at Louisville November 13, 1862; Archibald Carter, captured at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Joseph Carnes, died February 4, 1862; John M. Collins, missing in action at Chickamauga, September 19,

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1863; Solomon Carpenter, died March 15, 1862; James Carpenter, missing in action at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; John E. Cassel, died at Nashville October 3, 1863; John Cooper, died at Altoona, Ga., June 9, 1864; George Cummins, died at Danville, Ky., November 7, 1862.

Stephen Donley, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 11, 1862; Henry Dilater, died February 8, 1862; Jesse A. Denny, died at Nashville August 29, 1864; William Denevy, died in the field June, 1864.

George W. Elder, died at Huntsville, Ala., February 2, 1865.

Richard Francis, killed at Hoover's Gap June 24, 1863; William Farris, died November 11, 1864; Andrew J. Fox, died at Nashville March 20, 1863; George Forrest, died at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 21, 1864; Leroy Foust, died of wounds received at Kenesaw, June 20, 1864.

William Grimes, died of wounds, at Murfreesboro, July 20, 1863; B. F. Gingher, died at Euharlee, Ga., May 31, 1864; Josiah Gradeless, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 23, 1862; Walter Gruesbeck, died of wounds, August 25, 1864; John P. Grace, died at Bentonville, N. C, March 20, 1865; Asbury Grable, died of wounds received at Stone River January 12, 1863; Nathaniel Gordon, died of wounds at Chattanooga, November 8, 1863; Elijah Graves, died at Memphis November 12, 1863; Isaac Groves, died at Chattanooga November 7, 1864.

Isaac Harrison, died of accidental wounds, July 2, 1862; David Hyre, killed by guerrillas March 14, 1865; Peter Haynes, died of wounds at Stephenson, Ala., October 17, 1863; James Huston, died in Andersonville Prison June 23, 1864; Frederick Hively died of wounds at Chattanooga, June 25,
1864; Daniel Herr, died at Tyree Springs, Tenn., November 29, 1862; George Holloway died in rebel prison, Danville, Va., March 7, 1864; George G. Ilennemeyer, died at Bowling Green, Ky., January 1, 1863; William Huston, died at Bowling Green November 7, 1862; John D. Harbor, died at Nashville January 5, 1864; Reuben Householder, died at Camp Piatt, West Va., August 3, 1865; William Hutchcraft, died at Savannah, Ga., January 1, 1865.

William F. Johnson, killed at Shelbyville, Tenn., October 7, 1863; John A. Jameson, died of wounds at Nashville, November 1, 1863; Orange L. Jones, died at Murfreesboro September 23, 1863.

Horace S. Klinck, died of wounds December 10, 1863; David Kime, died at Macon, Ga., April 23, 1865; C. L. Kaufman, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 1, 1863; William S. Kearns, killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; Samuel B. Kernes, died at Beaufort, S. C, August 14, 1864; John W. Kline, died at Nashville July 30, 1864.

David J. Lamb, died at Memphis November 10, 1863; William W. Lindle, died at Memphis.

Conrad Miller, killed at Shelbyville, Tenn., October 7, 1863; James McDonald, died in Andersonville Prison October 16, 1864; Jasper McNear, missing in action at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Jackson Mosher, died at

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Chattanooga, February 18, 1864; Allen Myers died at Calhoun, Ky., February 8, 1862; Francis M. Martin, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; William Marshall, died at Nashville January 20, 1863; John Mossman, died at St. Louis December 1, 1863; Calvin Mellet, died at Memphis November 24, 1862; John McNabb, died at Holly Springs, Miss., January 15, 1863.

George Neff, missing in action at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Abraham Nicheles, died at Nashville February 6, 1863; Edward North, died at Columbus, Ohio.

John Owens, died at Indianapolis November 25, 1862; Anthony dinger, died at Marietta, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Solomon Payne, died at St. Louis May 10, 1862; Wesley Parret, died at Memphis July 7, 1862; Noah Pence, died at Nashville, December 21, 1862; Reason W. Pumphrey, died at Memphis November 28, 1862; Royer Pittman, killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

George T. Roley, died at home February 21, 1864; Jesse Rowles, died of wounds at Shelbyville, Tenn., December 16, 1863; Albert Rovenstine, died at Bowling Green November 8, 1862.

Nimrod Smith, died November 23, 1861; Francis M. Slagle, died March 2, 1863; Henry Snavely died at home February 18, 1864; David Stough, killed by pistol shot December 16, 1862; W. B. Summany, wounded, supposed dead. Rock Springs, Tenn., September 12, 1863; David Smalley, missing while foraging near Calhoun, Ga., October 20, 1864; Linton Shoemaker, died at home November 2, 1863; John A. Shoemaker, died at Lavergne, Tenn., May 13, 1863; Mahlon Sipe, wounded and missing at Stone River December 31, 1862;
Joseph Swisher, died at home February 24, 1864; Hiram Smith, died at Evansville March 1, 1864; William Stiver, died December 6, 1861; E. A. Smith, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 26, 1863; James Samuels, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Charles Swindle, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., April 8, 1863; George Simpkins, died in the field November 16, 1863; Allen Sears, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., October 27, 1864; David Sprinkle, died at Louisville November 10, 1862.

Andrew Tinkham died at Gallatin January 25, 1863; Samuel Taylor, died at Camp Sherman, August, 1863.

Milton Whiteman, killed at Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865; John H. Wireman, died September 16, 1862; James C. Watson, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Nathan Walton, died at Nashville September 13, 1863; James Walker, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 20, 1863; Jacob Wise, died May 17, 1865; David Warts, died December 8, 1861; George Weamer, died of wounds received at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Abram Walker, died at Louisville October 23, 1863; Josiah Walker, died at Springfield, Ky., October 10, 1862; John Weil, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

CHAPTER V.

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL.


"We have no title deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates,
From graves forgotten, stretch their dusty hands,
And hold, in mortmain still, their old estates."

THIS is indeed an age when men count lives by milestones and not by paces. The horning of yesterday has become the manhood of to-day. The mythologic era, when Minerva sprang in panoply from the brain of Jove, has found its counterpart in the sudden development of these once lately Western wilds.

"Life ripens in these later years.
The century's aloe flowers to-day."

Come with me to the spire of your temple of justice, this glorious spring morning. From the purple chambers of the East, a modern Phaeton is rising from his couch to harness the fiery steeds of the sun, and take such a ride as the elder Phaeton never dreamed of. Over cities of a million souls, beside the classic seats of learning, among the mountains, round the valleys, until at eventide he shall water his foaming steeds in the peaceful waves near our Golden Gate. I know that we are an English, liberty-loving people, and an aggressive one, too, for I hear the twitter of the English sparrow, that goes where it listeth, and stands back for no bird of
beauty or of song. I know that we dwell in the midst of a Christian civilization — for I can see four spires pointing heavenward, and the place for five more to point. I have been told in my researches among the archives of this people that the reason why they do not point is because they have already built as high as they own. I, however, look upon this as a base canard, suggested by denominational jealousy. I know, too, that the schoolmaster is abroad in the land. There are four of him — the other five of him are schoolmistresses. I know that we are a quiet, law-abiding people, for I see to the southeastward an immense pile of hewn stones, whose windows are of tempered steel and whose doors are of iron, double jointed. And yet when I hear, now and then, of the escape of a prisoner, I realize with crushing force the truth of the poet's statement, “Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.” I look upon the busy marts of trade, I hear the hum of industry, I see the smiling faces of the children of our town, and my heart goes out in adora-

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[Engraving James M. Harrison]
COUNTY CLERK, COLUMBIA CITY.

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tion to Him who hath made these things possible to be. I say to myself, truly this is

“a land of settled government, and just renown,  
Where freedom slowly broadens down,  
From precedent to precedent:”

and a longing comes over me to know whence and how all these things have come to pass in so short a time. Let us trace, therefore, as well as may be, the life of this town and township for the little more than forty years since from nothing it has grown to what it now is.

Upon the 25th day of November, 1839, the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Otho W. Gandy, Joseph Parrett and Nathaniel Gradeless, came to what is now the town of Columbia City, and the seat of justice of Whitley County, for the purpose of platting the town. Henry Swihart, County Agent, Richard Collins, Sheriff and Abram Cuppy, Clerk, came with them. Zebulon Burch was also of the party, and acting in the capacity of Commissary. The party stopped at the place where now stands the office of Jacob Ramp, in Block 7, Swihart's Addition to the town of Columbia City. At that time, the snow covered the ground. It was in the primitive days, and long before Prometheus had brought a second time fire from Heaven in the shape of Lucifer matches. It may be observed by the enlightened reader that Lucifer has not been in Heaven for a long time. The only excuse I can offer is that a country historian, like a spring poet, cannot afford to be too choice in the use of his similes and illustrations. Richard Collins, therefore, unlimbered himself from his steed at the farm now known as the Essig farm, southwest of town about four miles, and where R. J. German then lived, and gathering from his hearth a tin pail of coals, bestrode again his foaming steed and carried the coals to the point of destination. This company proceeded to cut down timber and built a fire. Zebulon Burch then stretched a tent, and, amid the almost unbroken solitudes, the founders of this city lay down to rest.
Upon the next day, Thursday, the 26th of November, 1839, Richard Collins began the survey of the town plat, and proceeded with the same until Friday afternoon. At that time, Dr. Council and Isaac Spencer were Commissioners to view, locate and lay out the Lima & Huntington State road. They came to the camp where Mr. Collins was on Friday night. From that point south, there were no settlers until you reached the vicinity of Huntington. Isaac Spencer was a staid old Presbyterian Deacon, who had that extreme reverence for the Sabbath which has latterly grown to be only a reminiscence of the past. He would not work on Sunday. He, therefore, went back to the cabin of Richard Baughan, two and a half miles up Blue River. On Saturday Mr. Collins set Mr. Kromer, County Surveyor of La Grange County, and his hands at work surveying the town plat. On Saturday afternoon the snow had melted off. On Sunday morning, Richard Collins, who then resided near South "Whitley, concluded to go home. At that date the only highways were Indian trails. He accordingly mounted his horse and struck out. Four

or five hours taught him that if there was nothing in the faith of Isaac Spencer, it at least kept a man out of trouble. For upon examination of his compass, the day having grown foggy, Mr. Collins found himself in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne. He thereupon proceeded to reef and tacked about until finally he reached South Whitley. And thus was begun what in time, we hope, may be an honor and glory to our commonwealth.

On the 1st day of February, 1840, one Elihu Chauncey appeared before William Milnor, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and as such Alderman and ex officio Justice of the Peace, and in due form of law, executed a conveyance to Richard Collins, Trustee of Whitley County, Ind., which embraced these facts:

Whereas, Elihu Chauncey is the owner of a certain tract of land situate in Columbia Township, Whitley County, Indiana, which has been selected by Commissioners duly appointed, as the location of the county seat of Whitley County; and,

Whereas, Elihu Chauncey hath agreed to appropriate and convey to and for the use of said county, one-half of the lots into which the site of said town has been laid off; and,

Whereas, A plat or map of the said site has been made containing 28 squares, each square being subdivided into Slots, except Squares 21, 22 and 28, which are divided into 4 lots each, which map has been certified and acknowledged.

Now, in consideration of said premises and one dollar to him in hand paid, the said Elihu Chauncey releases and quit-claims to Richard Collins, all the lots numbered 3, 4, 7 and 8 in all the squares except 21, 22 and 28, and in 21 and 22, lots 3 and 4, and in 28, lots 1 and 2, to have and to hold the same forever to the use of Whitley County, as and for the location of a county seat.

On the 4th day of May, 1840, the Board of Commissioners met at the house of David E. Long, in the town of Columbia, the county seat. Present, Otho W. Gandy, Joseph Parrett and J. G. Braddock, Commissioners; Abraham Cuppy, Clerk; and Richard Collins, Sheriff. On the 5th day of May, 1840, the following entry appears upon the records of said board:
Ordered, That Congressional Township 31, of Range 9 east, be organized as a civil township, and call the same Columbia Township, and order an election of one Justice of the Peace in said town on the first Monday in August next, and appoint Raymond J. German Inspector of Elections therein. The election to be held at the house of David E. Long, in the town of Columbia, in said county.

The first election in this township was accordingly held on the 3d day of August, 1840. After a closely contested election, Elijah C. Osborn was elected Justice of the Peace, having received four votes to two votes cast for Raymond J. German. He failed to qualify, and Joseph W. Baker was appointed and qualified as the first Justice of the Peace. On the 6th day of September, 1841, at a special election, Horace Tuttle was elected Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph W. Baker.

It is unfortunately true that the early records of the township of Columbia have been lost or mislaid, so that in this sketch it is impossible to give the names and periods of incumbency of the several township officers. In the early days, however, not much attention was paid to the political affiliations of a man when he was a candidate for a local office. The simple query asked was, "Is he honest and capable?" In the year 1844, the Democrats made their first purely party contest in the township, and succeeded in giving Jacob Wunderlich in the county a majority of five, as against his opponents, Gillespie and Thompson. Jacob Thompson at that time was running what was called in those primitive days a tavern. He was exceedingly anxious to be elected Sheriff, and for that purpose opened up on the day of the election a free lunch table, and poured his free whisky out to the electors by the pailful. It was of no avail, however, for upon the final count he had only forty votes. A close observer of any election of recent date may perhaps have noticed that a portion of this ancient mode of electioneering has not wholly passed into disuse. He might also observe that there be yet electors who will drink one man's whisky and vote for another.

It may not be amiss, however, to give to the public, through this medium, a general idea of the manner in which township business was conducted prior to the passage of the new constitution in 1852. On the 17th day of February, 1838, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, passed an act, which provided as follows:

First. Township elections were to be held annually on the first Monday in April.

Second. The officers to be elected were three Township Trustees; a Township Treasurer; a Township Clerk; two Fence Viewers; two Overseers of the Poor, and as many Constables as there were Justices of the Peace.

Third. The Township Trustees were to meet on the first Mondays in March, June, September and November. At their first meeting they were to divide townships into road districts and appoint Supervisors.

Fourth. The Township Trustees were to assess the township taxes and they were to appoint one of the Constables collector thereof.

Fifth. They were to have power upon the petition of twelve householders to establish, vacate or change highways.
Sixth. This was a local act and applied only to the counties of Carroll, Delaware, Clay, Madison, Warren, Clinton, Adams, Jay, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Allen and Hancock.

At that date this county was in the Tenth Congressional District. It was joined with Elkhart and Kosciusko for senatorial and representative purposes. So stood the law until in 1843, Samuel Bigger, by authority of the Legislature of this State, revised the statutes of the State. In that year the officers created were one Inspector of Elections; as many Constables as might be required; a Supervisor for each road district; two Fence Viewers, and two Overseers of the Poor. This act was in force until the year 1852, when the new constitution and revised statutes made a change. On Monday, April 4, 1853, was held the first election under our present constitution, with the following result: Jacob Wunderlich, A. A. Bainbridge, Samuel Brown, Trustees; David M. Hammond, Township Clerk; William H. Dunfee, Township Treasurer.

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For license, 47 votes. Against license, 80 votes were cast. And so it seems that in the raythologic years of the fifties, Columbia Township would have been prohibitory in its vote. At this election 145 votes were cast.

May 28th, 1853, an election was held for the purpose of determining whether a tax for school purposes should be levied. There were only nineteen votes polled — eleven for and eight against the proposed taxation. The residue of the electors did not vote aye. It has been suggested that the reason why was because they did not know of it.

The whirligig of politics shows strange things to the looker-on, for upon the 11th of October, 1853, the present incumbent of our gubernatorial chair, Albert G. Porter, as a Democrat, received in this township sixyeight votes for Reporter of the Supreme Court, as against seventy votes cast for his Whig opponent, Jonathan W. Gordon, now Clerk of the Supreme Court. From out the crucible of life, how doth the alchemist of the ages melt into a common mass the divers elements. At this same election, James L. Worden was elected Prosecuting Attorney. If nothing more could be said of Columbia Township, the fact that in her borders first grew and strengthened the mind of Judge James L. Worden, now of the Supreme Bench of this commonwealth, would be sufficient to show that there were indeed giants in those days.

It is not within the scope of this sketch to record the war period. As an instance however of how strong a hold a military title had upon the minds of the people, it may not be out of place to clip from the Township Records the following portion of the entry made in relation to the election in October, 1864:

"For Lieutenant Governor, Col. Conrad Baker received 178 votes and no more. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Gen. Laz. Nobles received 178 votes and no more. For Reporter of the Supreme Court, Col. Benj. Harrison received 178 votes and no more."

There is at the present time in the county of Whitley a large and very respectable number of people who are surprised that we still continue to vote the Democratic ticket. Nay more, by way of joke, they intimate that we are still casting our ballots for Andrew Jackson. Let me for the moment enter the arena as a politician, and deny the soft impeachment. Let me say that I have carefully examined the records, and I find that the last votes cast for Andrew Jackson were in 1860, when he received 247 votes in this township as Elector for the 11th Congressional District upon the Douglas ticket.
This is neither proper time nor place to speak of the struggles and triumphs of the local politician. He is a race and a law unto himself. Nor is this the place to detail the life and fortunes of those who in humble as well as in exalted situations of public trust served this people faithfully and well. Be it for other pens to glide in Lydian measures softly and sweetly over the stories of their lives. The mere mention of their names suffices here to call up all the amenities and asperities of this township’s political life. The calling to remembrance of the names of the Hon. Adams Y. Hooper, Thomas Washburn, nunc ad astra, of I. B. McDonald, Cyrus B. Tulley, Joseph W. Adair, Walter Olds, James S. Collins, Michael Sickafoose and others, in and of itself sheds a light upon that past which is the future in that what hath been in politics shall be again. Suffice it to say that the present officers of this township are: George Snyder, Trustee; George Eberhard, Jr., Road Superintendent; Cyrus B. Tulley and W. F. McNagny, Justices of the Peace; William Meiser and Joseph Yontz, Constables; John Perry, Assessor; Daniel M. Marshall and John G. Leininger, Inspectors of Elections.

In the year 1837, Asa Shoemaker came into the confines of what subsequently became Columbia Township, and settled upon Big Spring Creek, in the northeast corner of Section 6, and resided there until his death. His son, Samuel F. Shoemaker, was the first white child born in the township. He was born upon his father's farm October 18, 1838, and still resides there. Joseph M. Baker was the second settler, and was also the grand architect and builder of the first court house. He then lived upon what is now known as the Cornell farm, just north of town, in Section 3. Raymond J. German moved into the township shortly afterward. The court house which Joseph W. Baker built was erected in 1841, and was used until 1849. It is still in existence, and used and owned by Joseph Zimmerman as a dwelling-house, and is situated upon Lot 1, Block 12, in the original plat of the town of Columbia.

Elijah Scott and Livonia Witt were the first people married in the township. Their marriage was solemnized April 8, 1841, by Henry Swihart, Justice of the Peace. David E. Long built the first house in what is now the town of Columbia City. He built at first a one-story back, and subsequently added a two-story front. It was erected upon the spot where now stands the drug store of Ruch & Bro., to wit, upon Lot 8, Block 7, of the original plat of the town of Columbia. At that spot David E. Long opened up a hotel; and, in front of it hung a huge, creaking wooden sign, upon which was emblazoned in large characters, “David E. Long, Entertainment for Man and Beast.” And here for many years, beside the ruddy glow of that hearth, gathered the prime factors of progress, and laughed, and joked, and talked of home and friends and native land. When will the time come again when such good cheer shall be found as this which threw itself at the weary traveler as he approached the tavern of those bygone days? As the world has enlarged, has not man contracted? And do not some among us even now sigh for the departed glory of other days, and mourn for the wassail and good cheer of the old-time barroom?

It was in what is now the residence of Henry McLallen that the first court was held in Columbia City. The house at that time consisted of two rooms, and in one of them the grand jury held its sessions. John Wright, of Logansport, was then Judge. On the spot where now stands Grace Lutheran Church was an uprooted tree, on which the petit jury deliberated. A reform among juries might even now be accomplished by sitting them on a log until they agreed.
The first stock of goods ever opened up in this town was by John Rhodes, on the lot he now owns, upon the corner of Van Buren and Chauncey streets. His stock consisted of a few calicoes, groceries and like articles, as are usually kept in the ordinary frontier store. It was not conducted upon an extensive scale, and yet it was of very great convenience to the few settlers in and around Columbia, enabling them to purchase the necessaries of life without a trip on horseback to Wayne, "twenty miles away," and to dispose of the scanty produce they might have for sale.

In the year 1844, James B. Edwards came to Columbia with a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, etc., and opened up his store beside the then tavern of David E. Long. Mr. Edwards, in the years following, became actively engaged in molding the political history of the county, and discharged at different times the onerous duties of Clerk and Sheriff of the county. Mr. Edwards was and is, in popular parlance, "a hail fellow well met," and his store soon became the popular resort of the settlers, where the tide of conversation ebbed and flowed from politics to potatoes.

Among the early settlers of this township, and men who afterward became prominent in the affairs of the county, were Jacob and Simon Wunderlich. They came from Pennsylvania, and arrived here in February, 1844. It grew dark before they were enabled to reach town. In the darkness they inquired of a man how far it was to Columbia. He replied, a short mile. Carefully pursuing their way, they suddenly saw fire flashing from the fireplace. They then observed that they were in front of a building of some kind. They stopped and made known their arrival by the usual backwoods salutation of "Halloo!" David E. Long came to the door. Jacob Wunderlich inquired how far it was to Columbia. The reply came back, "You are in town." The sarcasm of the answer so completely disarmed them that, without further parley, they dismounted and slept beneath the roof of Long's Tavern, the first night of many passed in Columbia.

In the same year, 1844, Thomas Washburn brought the third stock of goods to Columbia, and opened up where the Columbia City Woolen Mills now are. Mr. Washburn was, perhaps, the most successful business man that ever came to the town. He was a man of sterling character, of irreproachable honesty and of kindly ways. He was charitable and well disposed to all mankind, and had he not been so generous, might have left to his estate a princely fortune.

In the year 1845, Thomas Ellis came from Wayne County, in this State, and built the house which is now the residence of Hon. William Carr. In it he also opened up a general stock of goods and seemed upon the highway to success, when, in 1847, he died. His widow disposed of the stock of goods, and returned to Wayne County.

The approaching march of civilization soon made itself apparent, for before 1845 Christian Hower started a saloon where enthusiasm was sold in quantities to suit. William W. Kepner came in shortly after, and bought him out. Among the strange things of those days was the fact that the law did not permit the sale of intoxicants to the Indians. From that it seems that the noble red man of the forest was not thoroughly reliable when under the potent influence of the flowing bowl, and therecords of the criminal courts of the county are full of incidents showing the evasion of that law, and the records of any people will be so filled as long as humanity hopes force will do what argument cannot do. Surely, it cannot be long until the world shall find out that that law is only strong and good which meets the hearty approval of the citizens.
In the year 1842, Jacob Thompson started an opposition tavern, near where now stands the brick business block belonging to Henry Snyder. James B. Simcoke was the first physician and Sheriff of the county. How many there have since been, let yawning gallows and graveyards tell. I dare to make this cut direct, upon the assurance of the publishers that if a second and revised edition of this volume is ever issued, I shall have the honor of re-writing this chapter.

In the year 1844, Henry Swihart, as the agent of Henry Ellsworth, erected upon the banks of Blue River, near where now stands the steam gristmill of R. Tuttle & Co., a saw and grist mill which was run by water. Traces of the old race are still observable in the contour of the land just northeast thereof. Col. [.] B. McDonald, who was then a boy, helped to score the timber therefor. One of his friends has observed to me that he is still scoring. The erection of this mill was a God-send to the young and growing community, as it gave an opportunity for the grinding of wheat and corn without going many miles to mill. The mill now standing upon the site of that one is a grist-mill in fine running order, doing a large and extensive business, and owned and operated by R. Tuttle & Co.

William M. Caff"ertY was the first shoemaker in the town of Columbia, and had his shop where is now the home of Benjamin F. Beeson, on the banks of Blue River. A. K. Goodrich started the first tannery in Columbia, just east of where the county jail now stands, upon the lot owned by Frank Supple. John A. Taupert erected the first foundry near what is now the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and operated the same until it was consumed by the flames.

Pause we here upon the early history of the business interests of this town, and with such a step as only a Colossus, or an historian could take, begin again at the year of grace, 1882. And since the dog law has come into force, and the season of the year is already at hand when the man with the tin box is once again around, it has become almost an impossibility to glean the necessary facts to make a full and accurate statement of the now business of the town. As a pointer in that direction to all uninformed brethren, let me here insert under the captions of their several businesses a list of those engaged therein:

Agricultural Implements — Thomas J. Cuppy, William Sell.
Barbers — John Feist, R. T. Weibe, Henry Noyall.
Booksellers — Liggett & Crider.
Brick — John Brand.
Brooms — Christian Shaffer.
Brewery — Raupfer & Walter.

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Clothing — Charles J. Eyanson, L. M. Meiser.
Feed Yard — Ramp & Brother.
Foundry — Thomas Washburn estate.
Furniture — Andrew Miller, H. Snyder & Son, L. C. Mitten, George Steerhoff.
Harness — Moses Metz, I. W. Prickett, J. E. Sergeant.
Hotels — Maine Hotel, McDonald House, Huffman House.
Hoop Factory — Ernest Schwartz.
Jewelry — L. C. Show, A. H. Woodworth, two stores.
Livery — Mrs. O. J. Dempsey, Samuel Lore, Heacock & Ruch, D. & F. T. Ruch.
Marble Works — Ferguson & Elliott, O. E. Line.
Milliners — Mrs. M. J. Mason, Mrs. A. T. McGinley, Mrs. S. J. North, Mrs. W. C. Wallace, Mrs. S. A. Washburn, Mrs. J. G. Williams.

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[Engraving Francis M. McDonald]
WASHINGTON TP.

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Music — D. R. Benneman & Bro.
Photographers — M. E. Click, Jones & Study.
Planing Mill — Philip Ramp.
Produce — H. McCray & Sons.
Pumps — Albert Hilbert.
Restaurants — H. E. Brandenburg, Daniel Meyers.
Saw Mills — Jacob Ramp, Philip Ramp, Peabody & Bro.
Spoke and Huh Factory — Edwards & Anderson.
Stave Factory — James E. Clark.

Table Leg Factory — Theodore Garty.

Tiling — J. S. Hartsock.

Tinware — S. M. Zent, Zeno Wood.

Tobaccos — George Bechtoldt, George W. Cribbs, J. C. Miller & Bro.

Undertakers — Ferguson & Elliott, H. Snyder & Son.

Wagon Makers, Carriages, etc. — W. M. Appleton, Robert Hood, Horth & Cutter, North & Thrush.

Woolen Mills — R. S. Glass, Eel River Company.

The woolen mills now owned by R. S. Glass were first fitted up to their present capacity for Thomas E. Eyanson. They are now in good running order and are worked to their full capacity. Mr. Glass manufactures about $20,000 worth of goods each year, for which he finds a ready market.

In April, 1881, a joint-stock company was established in Columbia City for the purpose of erecting a new woolen mill. The stockholders were the Hon. Thomas Washburn, since deceased, Dr. M. Ireland, Christian D. Waidlich, John W. Hunter and Thomas E. Eyanson. This company erected a two story brick structure, 36x126 feet, completing the same in September, 1881. They placed in it the best and latest improved machinery, making a total cost of about $16,000. By December, 1881, they were ready for work, and since that time have been doing a large and rapidly increasing business. They make a specialty of the manufacture of flannels, but also to some extent manufacture blankets and yarns. The present officers are: President, Dr. M. Ireland; Vice President, C. D. Waidlich; Treasurer, John W. Hunter; Secretary and Superintendent, Thomas E. Eyanson.

In the same year, Hon. Thomas Washburn erected a large foundry on his lots, east and southeast of the court house. Just as he was preparing to put the same in operation, death ended his labors and closed in peace a life full of good will and charity toward all mankind. The brewery property of Messrs. Raupfer and Walter, on the banks of Blue River, is probably one of the most extensive of its kind in Northern Indiana. It is now in the very best of shape, ably managed and is turning out kegs of foaming beer that is said by the followers of Gambrinus to be of the very best quality. The planing and saw mill of Mr. Philip Ramp is of about the usual capacity of such mills in towns of this size. The saw-mill of Mr. Jacob Ramp is in good condition and is doing a good business. S. J. Peabody, as well as Peabody & Bro., of which firm he is the senior member, is one of the few extensive dealers in lumber in Northern Indiana. Bnergy, ability and integrity have enabled him to amass a good sized fortune; and, in his large and continually increasing business he is doing his best to double his ducats. Mr. Theo. Garty has a neat little factory, and he struck quite a lead on the mountain of wealth when he conceived the idea of using up the walnut butts of the country by manufacturing them into table legs, chair arms, etc. J. E. Clark erected in 1881 a very large stave mill south of the Pittsburgh Railway, with a capacity of 7,000,000 per annum. It will require a capital of $25,000 to run this business. Messrs. Edwards & Anderson, the hardware men, in the year 1881 also erected a spoke and hub factory at the Wabash Railway depot, where they are giving employment to about twenty men and doing a good thing for themselves and the county.
The flouring-mills of R. Tuttle & Co., on the banks of Blue River, cost at least $20,000. They have five run of buhrs and are capable of grinding out 100 barrels of flour per day. The new flouring-mills of W. H. Liggitt & Co. are also in fine shape, with four run of buhrs and all the latest improvements. They can do about as good work in their special line of business as can be done in any town in the country. Their capacity is about eighty barrels per day.

Messrs. H. Snyder & Son have also attached to their large furniture establishment a neat little factory, where they manufacture anything a man may want in their special line of trade.

Enterprise and competition between the two great railways passing through Columbia City, have made it the leading grain market of Northern Indiana. At any season of the year, wheat is from 3 to 7 cents higher upon the bushel than at any of our neighboring towns and cities. Let us give some figures upon this point:

During the year 1881, Mr. A. Kramer shipped as follows: Wheat, 33,426 bushels; oats, 8,000; clover seed, 3,500; flax, 1,950; wool, 9,200 pounds. Messrs. Daniel & Brother: Cattle, 1,000 head; sheep, 1,500; hogs, 1,000; horses, 100; wool, 10,000 pounds.

In addition to this business, which aggregated about $75,000, they purchased $10,000 worth of hides, pelts, tallow and furs. Messrs. Kraus & Brother, of the Central Building Grocery, are also very large purchasers of grain.

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wool, pelts, etc. Messrs Meeley & Hemmick also deal largely in grains. I am informed that during the year 1881, about 150,000 bushels of wheat were bought and sold in Columbia City.

It was in the year 1853 that the present incorporated town of Columbia City was organized as an incorporated town under the laws of the State of Indiana. Prior to that time, the name of the town had been Columbia and the post office had been Whitley Court House. There was then as now a post office in Fayette County, this State, called Columbia. By a majority of three, the name of the town and post office was changed to Columbia City, against the proposition to change it to Beaver. The town as a corporation has little worthy of mention, having pursued the even tenor of its way from that time to this, except that twice an effort has been made to incorporate it as a city. These efforts have both failed. It would be an unending and a useless job to give the various officers of the town from its inception to the present. In fact it would be an impossibility, as the early records of the town have been misplaced so that no data can be obtained. The present officers of the town are: Henry McLallen, William Weber, Vallorous Brown, Chauncy B. Mattoon, Abram Meyers and W. A. Beall, Trustees; Charles J. Eyanson, Treasurer; Theodore Garty, Clerk, and John Hildebrand, Marshal.

In the year 1877, the town recognized the necessity of making some provision in case of fires devastating it. Upon a petition signed by the property owners, the board finally contracted an indebtedness in the sum of 310,000, for which they issued the bonds of the town, payable at their option inside of twenty years, with 8 per cent interest, payable in advance. From the proceeds of this fund the town first proceeded to purchase the old jail property of the county, being the lot just west of the court house. Upon this lot, after removing the old jail, they erected a two-story brick, the lower story of which is utilized for the apparatus of the fire department, and the upper story is divided into a Council chamber, a fireman's hall, and an office for the chief
of the fire department. Then arose, perhaps, the most spirited contest the town ever knew, over the purchase of an engine, the principal contestants for corporate favor being the Silsby and the Clapp & Jones Company. At last the board purchased a Clapp & Jones steamer. The same is now under the management of Mr. Frederick Schinbechtel, as engineer; and, in the few instances in which it has been necessary to use the same, it has always been ready. The residue of the firemen, besides those who run with the engine, are divided into two hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The town is well supplied with cisterns, and all due precaution is taken that in case of necessity no citizen shall suffer by the negligence or inattention of the fire department. The present chief of the department is Henry N. Beeson.

The two great railroads, the Pennsylvania Company and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company, pass through the town. The outlying lands are fertile, and are inhabited by a race of hardy yeomanry, whose chief delight,

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from year to year, is to see the county prosper. The roads of the town and township are, however, like those of the county, in a miserable condition, and the cry of the wayfaring man still goes up to Heaven, "How long, Lord, how long!" This state of affairs has come about, not by a misapplication of the road funds, nor by inattention; but it is the result of the peculiar characteristics of this soil. The major portion of it is a grayish clay that you would, upon cursory examination, assume to be unfit for the sprouting of black beans. But upon more thorough research you would find it to be one of the richest of soils. One of its peculiar features, and probably the reason why it is so fertile is, that by burning you can set free quite a quantity of lime.

The sidewalks of the town are in a deplorable condition at present; and yet there is hope for better things. In the last few years the erection of fine business blocks has attracted the attention of its citizens, and the indications are that in a few years Columbia City will be as neat and trim and as prosperous a town as can be found within the borders of our ever-blessed commonwealth. We make this statement with a belief in its absolute verity. Man is a dissatisfied being, and, since Babel, has been a wanderer. Eutopia is just beyond, and Eldorado is the last* land found. To us the benefits of good climate, good soil, good government and good people, are not fully known. Before Christ, it was advised, let the shoemaker stick to his last. To-day let me give this gratuitous advice: Let the Hoosier hang to his inheritance. Let us thank God for these forty years of progress, and, fervently invoke His blessing for the hundreds that are yet to come, wo hope.

I have found very great difficulty in being able to glean any facts whatever as to the schools of this town and township. Prior to the year 1852, when the present magnificent school fund of this State was begun, learning was dispensed, either by local taxation or by private schools, or entirely dispensed with. No records whatever have been kept. Therefore, prior to that time, all the facts in relation thereto rest in the uncertain memory of mankind. James Smith and Warren Mason both taught school here in the year 1844. John H. Alexander also taught here shortly after.

Just west of the court house square, and upon the corner where now stands the mammoth dry goods house of Clugston, Adams & Co., had been built two small houses for the county officials. These offices had been vacated when the new rooms were built upon the court house square. In April, May and June of 1846, Jacob Wunderlich taught select school in one of those offices. He had at that time about 30 scholars, and charged them $2 each. Among his scholars were Adam Swihart, his sister, now Mrs. W. C. Scantling, Curtis W. Jones, Dewit C. Jones, their sister, now Mary Sherwood, and Matthias Slessman. The course of study then
pursued embraced McGuffey's readers, Ray's arithmetic and Webster's spelling book. Grammar was not taught, nor was geography. In fact it might be doubted by Richard Grant White, whether grammar is yet taught in our schools. Mental arithmetic was the elabor-

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ation of a later period. Slates were however in vogue, and the gay and festive spit-ball, then as now, attracted the attention of the future Presidents of the United States. The Scriptures were used in those days, and the solemn warning of Solomon to spare the rod and spoil the child was duly heeded, for instructions were imparted at both ends of the human anatomy. The first schoolhouse built in the township was of logs, the prime mover in the erection of which was Asa Shoemaker. It was there that his son Samuel F. Shoemaker obtained the major portion of his education. The first brick schoolhouse in the township, as well as in the county, was erected in the year 1847, upon Lot 3, Block 25, in the original plat of the town of Columbia, and is now owned by the Slessman estate. The brick used in the construction of said building were burned upon the Kinderman property.

In the year 1852, under the new law, Isaiah B. McDonald was elected! School Examiner, and held the office until 1854. From 1854 to 1864, I am unable to give the several periods of the different incumbents. The official* were, however, all residents of Columbia City, and their names were A. J. Douglas, A. W. Meyers, Philip Hardesty, Isaac Vanhouten and H. D. Wilson. In 1864, I. B. McDonald was re elected upon his return from the army, and held the office until 1871. From 1871 to 1881, Rev. A. J. Douglas was the incumbent, when he removed to Florence, Ky. The Hon. J. W. Adair was elected as his successor, and now holds the position to the entire satisfaction of all classes of people.

The wise and beneficent legislation of 1852 has enabled the officers of this town and township to dot its hills and valleys with schoolhouses, whither the tribes go up to the preparation for future citizenship. From 1861 to 1881, there was raised for special school revenue in this township, $18,095.38, and for tuition purposes $30,932.88. In the town of Columbia City, during the same period, there was raised for special school revenues $26,192.16, and for tuition purposes $32,605.67. From the above given figures it will be seen that the current rumor that the West End Schoolhouse cost $20,000,000 is incorrect to the extent of a dollar or two. The school facilities of the town of Columbia City are embraced at present by a three-story brick in the west end and a twostory brick on the south side, with a cupola and a lightning rod, but no mortgage on it. It is the intention of the present Board of Trustees to erect a new building in the east end. There is some talk that the same will be built near the old cemetery. The subject of the proposed site has met with very grave discussion.

The present Board of School Trustees is composed of J. G. Leininger, President; Dr. N. I. Kithcart, Secretary, and E. L. McLallen, of the Farmers Bank, Treasurer. The schools are under the very able management of Prof. W. C. Barnhart, who might be termed a school god, in that he has brought order out of chaos. Under him are the following instructors: Francis B.. Moe, High School; Walter Irvin, Eighth and Ninth Grades; Ida M. Lore,

Sixth and Seventh Grades; Lizzie F. Irwin, Fourth and Fifth Grades; Minnie M. Markwood, Second and Third Grades; Lottie Earl, Infant and First Grades; Robert J. Emerson, Third, Fourth and Fifth Grades, South Ward — Mabel West, Infant, First and Second Grades, South Ward. For the year 1881, there were enumerated for school purposes 769 children. Of that number, 565 were enrolled as scholars. The per cent of attendance was 93.
Scholars to the number herewith given pursued the following branches: Spelling, 521; writing, 521; language lessons and grammar, 225; drawing, 521; United States history, 20; English analysis, 15; higher arithmetic, 21; higher algebra, 6; physics, 7; civil government, 6; Latin 29; reading, 521; arithmetic, 521; geography, 161; oral science and literature, 521; physical geography, 22; physiology, 15; elementary algebra, 13; book-keeping, 7; geometry, 6; botany, 8; English and American literature, astronomy, chemistry, rhetoric and general history, each, 2.

From the above it will be seen that the schools of this town are in a flourishing condition, thanks to the hearty co-operation of the citizens, Trustees and Instructors.

The first private high school taught in the town was over the old Baptist Church, what is now the McDonald House, and was taught by Isaiah B. McDonald. In 1873, the late Hon. A. Y. Hooper built what has since been known as Green Hill Academy, and placed the same in charge of Misses Lovisa C. Kinney and Sara A. Nichols. They conducted the same with signal ability until the year 1880, when they went West, since which time the academy has not been used for school purposes, but has been converted by its present owner, Mrs. A. Y. Hooper, into a dwelling house.

In the year 1846, the first Sunday school was organized in the township. It embraced the following members, as shown by the Constitution, now in the possession of the family of the late Levi Myers, deceased, to wit: Henry Swihart, Benjamin Grable, Sr., James B. Simcoke, John Gillespie, Joel Gregory, Benjamin Grable, Jr., Richard Collins, J. B. Edwards, D. E. Long, Jacob Wunderlich, James S. Collins, S. H. Wunderlich, Levi Myers, Jacob Taylor, Jacob Keefer, Martin Schrader, Samuel Brown, S. S. Soules, Z. Brown, James Myers, Franklin Templin, Lorenzo Havens, Isaac Whiteman, Jacob Whiteman. It was known as the Union Sabbath School at Columbia, and had a formidable Constitution with all its provisos and whereases.

Upon the 15th day of April, A. D. 1847, its name was changed to the American Sabbath School Union at Columbia, Whitley Co., Ind. This organization continued to exist until the various church organizations of the town established schools of their own. It was under the general management of Levi Myers, who was an indefatigable laborer in the Sunday school vineyard to the day of his death. To Mr. Myers perhaps more than to any other man the present high state of the Sunday school cause in the county is attributable.

On the 4th day of April, 1853, pursuant to the invitation of a number of brethren and sisters, an ecclesiastical council convened at Columbia and was organized by the choice of Elder E. Barnes as Moderator, and Elder Ira Gratton as Clerk. Thereupon, in conformity with the laws of the Baptist Church, the following persons presented themselves, wishing to be recognized as a Regular Baptist Church: James Gruesbeck, Simon Trumbull, George W. Harley, Samuel Whiteman, John Worth, Henry Harley, Rachel Shinneman, Phoebe Whiteman, Polly Trumbull, Permelia Harley, Sarah Harley, Mary Gruesbeck. According to their petition they were all duly recognized as a church. They organized as a church, and elected George W. Harley as Clerk, and James Gruesbeck, Deacon. Sunday evening, May 15, 1853, they resolved to make application for admission into Elkhart Association, by sending a letter and delegates. James Gruesbeck, John Worth, Henry Harley and George W. Harley were accordingly chosen delegates.

On May 31, 1855, the church gave Elder Wilder a call as its pastor, which was at once accepted. A strange thing appears, or rather fails to appear, in the records of this meeting, in the light of the latter-day way of
calling pastors, in this that no reference was made as to the salary. I now desire to withdraw the above remarks, for upon the next page, under date of June 1, 1855, it was resolved to apply to the Home Mission Board for an allowance of $100 to aid in the support of Elder Wilder. April 7, 1857, the church began the discussion of the advisability of disbanding; but in God's providence they failed to agree to it. On Saturday, July 11, 1857, Daniel Hartsock, now deceased, joined the church by letter. On October 3, 1857, the church was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State. I. B. McDonald, K. B. Miller and James Gruesbeck were elected Trustees. On December 26, 1857, I. B. McDonald presented a proposition to the church that if they would erect a building on his lot west of the court house, to cost $400, he would give $40 thereof, and build the same so that the church should have a room 36x52, and not less than thirteen feet in height, all painted and comfortably seated, and they should have the use of the same for ten years. This was at once unanimously agreed to. The building was built, and is now the McDonald House. It was used by the church until the erection of their new church edifice. On December 11, 1858, Rev. J. L. McLeod was elected the second pastor. April 2, 1859, the Sabbath school was established. March 1, 1862, Rev. R. H. Cook was elected pastor. It seems that the church had its periods of warfare also. Without giving names, the record of March 19, 1864, shows that some of the brethren could not dwell together in unity. C. B. Kendall was the fourth pastor of the church. Adam Snyder was the fifth pastor.

In the year 1872, this church erected its new, commodious and elegant place of worship, and first met there on December 27, 1873. The pastor at that period was the Rev. John Reider, who was a schoolmate of the writer. Of his incorruptible manhood and sterling piety, I have never had a moment of doubt. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I record the fact that to-day the cause of the Lord prospers in his hands at Bluifton. In January, 1874, John H. Reider was ordained to the ministry by the Ecclesiastical Council convened for that purpose in Columbia City.

W. W. Robinson accepted the call of the church to be its pastor February 3, 1877, and so continued until October, 1880, when the Rev. V. O. Fritts, the present pastor, assumed charge. At the present time the church consists of sixty-nine members. And if an outsider might be permitted to judge, there has been a great deal in the past to encourage this church. It is not only now the possessor of a fine church edifice, but it is also the mother of the flourishing church in the Sheckler settlement, known as the Mission Chapel.

Grace Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. J. B. Oliver April 19, 1847, with six members. His successor was Rev. Franklin Templin, who served the church, in connection with one in North Manchester, for the space of four years. During his incumbency the first church building was erected, prior to which time they worshiped in the Methodist Church. The next pastor was Rev. H. Wells, who began his labors October 1, 1852, and continued sixteen years. In the summer of 1868, Rev. S. Ritz took charge of the church. He remained a short time longer than one year. He was succeeded in 1870 by Rev. A. J. Douglas. Rev. A. H. Studebaker was called in 1871, and remained until 1876, when Rev. J. B. Baltzly, D. D., took charge of the church for two years. October 5, 1879, Rev. J. N. Barnett, the present pastor, assumed control. The church is the largest and finest edifice in the town; and is capable of seating 1,500 persons.

I have been unable to learn the facts in relation to the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is at the present in a very flourishing condition, with the Rev. Albert Cone as its pastor. They now worship in the most elegant church edifice in the city.
The Roman Catholic Church, under the charge of the Rev. H. A. Hellhake, is pursuing the even tenor of its way, as all such churches have done since the days of Christ. They own a very fine church edifice, and, they keep up a school for the education of their children.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in an early day, and has kept on organizing ever since. It seems to have been foreordained from all eternity to be a failure. They are the possessors of a small church edifice and a bell. They are without a pastor, but the ladies are full of hope, and, doubtless, God will in time work out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of joy and glory than they now possess.

The United Brethren in Christ, the German Lutheran and the German Presbyterian have each edifices and pastors, and are doing their share of the work for the upbuilding of the cause of Christ on earth. The Revs. Thomas, Hess and Zimmerman are their pastors. The Universalists are now the owners of the old Methodist Church edifice, but are without pastor at present.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have elegant quarters in the third story of Central Building, and are in a flourishing condition. The members are active, zealous, wide-awake, full of charity, and are from the best of our citizens. Their charter was granted to J. M. Barnes, J. Z. Gower, C. C. Romig, J. S. North, C. T. Barber, David Hammond and James Briggs on the 22d day of May, 1856, from the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana. Their first oflScers were: James M. Barnes, N. G.; J. Z. Gower, V. G.; J. S. North, Treasurer; D. M. Hammond, Recording Secretary; G. Hook, Permanent Secretary; G. Hook, Inside Guardian; J. G. Williams, Outside Guardian; C. C. Romig, Warden; C. H. Pond, Conductor; C. Kinderman, R. Supporter N. G.; James Briggs, L. Supporter N. G.

The present officers of the lodge are:

C. D. Waidlich, N. G.; Jacob Ramp, V. G.; J. W. Baker, Recording Secretary; H. Snyder, Treasurer; Robert Hood, Permanent Secretary; D. R. Hemmick, Warden; J. F. Johnson, Conductor; Lewis Baker, Inside Guardian; Zeno Wood, Outside Guardian; Daniel Myers, R. Supporter N. G.; John Brand, L. Supporter N. G.; Fred Schinbechtel, R. Supporter V. G.; David Baker, L. Supporter V. G.

The number of members at the present time is eighty. This lodge is the mother of the two flourishing lodges at Churubusco and Forest.
Upon the 29th day of January, 1856, A. C. Downey, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, issued a dispensation to James Briggs and others, empowering them to work as a lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. They worked under this dispensation until the 27th day of May, 1856, when the Grand Lodge granted to them a charter under the name of Columbia City Lodge, No. 189, A., F. & A. M. The first officers were James Briggs, W. M.; William Larwill, S. W.; John B. Firestone, J. W.; James B. Edwards, T.; P. W. Hardesty, S.; Charles H. Pond, S. D.; Peter Simonson, J. D.; H. Rankin, T. J. W. Bradshaw and H. Duffin were also charter members. The present officers of this lodge are: William Carr, W. M.; Chauncey B. Mattoon, S. W.; M. Ireland, J. W.; Charles S. Edwards, T.; Charles H. Pond, S.; Thomas R. Marshall, S. D.; John M. Ireland, J. D. The membership at present consists of 101 members. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and occupies elegant quarters over the business room of William Meitzler.

Columbia City Chapter of Royal Arch Masons began its labors under a dispensation from Thomas Patterson, Grand High Priest of the State of Indiana, under date of May 11, 1865, to companions Charles H. Pond, H. P.; Henry Vanarsdoll, K.; and John A. Taupert, S.; and worked thereunder until May 24, 1866, when a charter was granted them from the Grand Chapter. The other officers in addition to the above were: I. B. McDonald, S. and R. A. C; M. E. Click, C. of the Host; J. H. Hutchinson, G. M. 3d v.; William Carr, G. M. 2d V.; H. H. Beeson, G. M. 1st V. and G.; Adam Zumbaugh, P. S.

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The Improved Order of Red Men was organized under a charter from the Great Council of Indiana, bearing date the 21st Sun of the Traveling Moon, G. S. D., 383, to be called Blue River Tribe No. 47, and to bear date as of the 4th Sun of the Hot Moon G. S. D. 383, which corresponds to the 4th day of June, 1874. Its charter members were William Wolff, Philip Anthes, Daniel Wagner, Fred Heitzfield, Fred Grund, John Wagner, A. L. Sandmyer, Jacob Hose, Jacob Steinfeld, Nathan Kramer, Daniel Daniel, Simon Kraus, Adolph Schiffermyer, Martin Schnetzler, Leopold Daniel, Theodore Garty, William Meiser, Herman Theile, Michael Slessman, I. B. McDonald and George Bechtold. The present officers of the tribe are: I. B. McDonald, S.; Adolph Shiffermyer, S. S.; John Shulthieis, J. S.; George Bechtold, C. of R.; Daniel Daniel, K. of W. The Tribe at present consist of twenty-two members and has its wigwam in the third story over W. H. Smith's drug store.

And thus, in an imperfect manner, I have gleaned from the rich harvest of the past a few sheaves that may, perhaps, furnish food for future contemplation. I had not that leisure without which, Lord Macaulay says, no man should write history. By "the oldest inhabitant" it may be said, "I could have done better." Grant it. No man yet ever made so perfect his plans but that his fellow-men could improve on them. To him, and to all such, I say, "The field is open, and the public, which bade these lines be written, will, with equal cordiality, receive and acknowledge, for what it is worth, anything that may be penned upon the prehistoric era of Columbia Township." Close we, therefore, this sketch with the hope that peace may long prevail and prosperity abide within the palaces of this people.
CHAPTER VI.

BY PROF. W. L. MATTHEWS.

CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP—EARLY EVENTS—SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH—ANECDOTES—LAND ENTRIES—PRIVATIONS OF THE PIONEERS—STORIES OF THE CHASE—MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC., ETC.—VILLAGES—EARLY TEACHERS AND PREACHERS,

CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP, named in honor of Benjamin Cleveland, enjoys the honor of having been the site of the second white settlement of Whitley County. Its history carries us through many scenes of pioneer life to the present. The building of the log cabin, the moving of the family from the familiar scenes of its youth and civilization, to the then wilderness, the toils and hardships of the father and mother rearing their family with nought but their own hands to administer to all their wants, come with them a sympathy felt and realized by the present generation. Many years of toil and danger, forests fading away, fertile fields coming into existence as if by magic, comfortable homes instead of the log cabin, the schoolhouse, the church, and, in short, the various changing scenes from the wilderness to the metropolis, from barbarism to civilization, from uncertainty to success, all combine to make a history worthy of perusal by the present generation.

Cleveland Township, as was Whitley County, was originally a part of Huntington County, and was organized May 1, 1838, at the first session of the Board of County Commissioners, which was held at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr., near the present site of South Whitley, Springfield, and an election was ordered for Justice of the Peace; subsequently, Henry Swihart and Aaron M. Collins were chosen. It was at one time a Congressional Township, but since its organization, a few sections have been added to it from Richland Township. It is now eight by six miles in area, and contains about 30,720 acres of land in a fair state of cultivation. The population in 1840, the first census, was about sixty-five, in 1880, the last census, it was 2,295. In 1838, at the first election, there were eight votes polled; in August of the same year, there were twenty votes polled; at the time mentioned, there were twenty-one polls; the personal property was valued at $2,198, and the assessment for all purposes was $55.25; the taxables of Cleveland Township for the last year were $8,709.50, and 415 polls, which shows a decided gain and a great comparison to those who survive the great change that time has wrought. Among the first settlers to whom honorable mention is due, is James Chaplin, who settled near Collamer (Millersburg) with his family in the fall of 1835; the farm is now known as the Joseph Myers farm. He built a rude log cabin near where a stately farm dwelling now stands, surrounded by all the comforts of modern civilization. Mr. Chaplin cut the first road from his humble cabin intersecting an Indian trail which led to Monoquet and Oswego on Turkey Prairie in Kosciusko, to which he made frequent pilgrimages in order to purchase meager supplies for his family. John Collins came in the latter part of the year 1835, and settled on the farm now owned by Isaiah Pence. Scarcely a tree had been felled; no roads, no bridges; wild game, together with a company of Indian hunters now and then, were about the only elements to disturb the monotony of the pioneer's home. His journey was a tedious one; at night he slept in his wagon, while the horses, either hobbled or tied in order to prevent escape, grazed on the grass or browsed upon the trees around them. The cabin is built, the trees are felled, the ground is planted, the family is reared, and after a lifetime of toil and success, he passed
to his rest. He left seven sons — Richard, who has served as County Clerk, Auditor, Recorder and in various other positions, while Judge Collins is a lawyer of good ability, now prac-

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ticing in Columbia City. Benjamin Cleveland and family came in 1836, settling two miles southeast of South Whitley; his remains repose in the graveyard which bears his name, and perhaps he was among the early dead to be deposited there, about the year 1845. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, sagacious, honest, frugal and industrious. About the same time came Samuel Obenchain, who settled near the Cleveland family; Joseph Creager and Joseph Parrett, settling on the present site of South Whitley. Joseph Parrett was a man of great enterprise and business capacity; he actively engaged in cutting out roads, building bridges, mills, holding religious meetings, and, in fact, was just such a man as pioneers love to welcome among them. David Cuppy, afterward County Clerk, John Arnold, noted for his enterprise, Dr. Edwards, Dr. Merriman, the Stewart family, the Myers family, the Pence family, the Miller family, the Butler family, the Swihart family, the Kinsey family and a few others came at an early day, and were among the first settlers of this vicinity, the majority of whom came between the years 1837 and 1844. The following tracts of land were among the first that were entered within the present limits of Cleveland Township, although many of the owners did not settle at the time of entry of the lands:

NAMES.

[Chart omitted]

John Delafieid
John Delafieid
Abram Halderman..
John S. Barry
John Delafieid
William Harper
Stephen Reaves
Stephen Reaves
Henry S. Gobin
David Reed
David Reed
Levi Beardsley
Joseph Dickey
Allen Halderman....
Morse C. Wood
Daniel Lesley
Benj. H. Cleveland..
Robert Grimes
George Sickafoose...

As has been stated before, the first session of the County Commissioners was held at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr.; the members of the board were Otto W. Gandy, Nathaniel Gradeless and Joseph Parrett, Jr. Gandy was chosen President of the board, and John Collins was appointed County Treasurer. At a subsequent meeting, the township was divided into two road districts; all that portion south of Eel River constituted Road
District No. 1. Charles Chipman was appointed Supervisor. All that portion of the township north of the river constituted District No. 2, John Parrett, Super-

visor. The principal road at that time led from Huntington to Goshen, a distance of about sixty-five miles. The majority of the other roads had been made for the convenience of the people and did not follow any direct line or section, so that the work of the Supervisor was an arduous one. The paths and traces were mere starting points. Soon after, trees were blazed, roads widened, creeks bridged and the low ground either "brushed" or poled. About the year 1840, one passable road led from South Whitley to Columbia City, one to where now stands Liberty Mills, Wabash County, and two running north and south in the east and west parts of the township, in addition to the Huntington & Goshen road.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad was surveyed through the township in 1865-66, and completed in the fall of 1870. The road is now known as the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. The road enters the southeast part of the township and runs in a southwesterly direction. At the present writing (April, 1882), the New York, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad is completed, and crosses the former at South Whitley, and will be an additional aid to the county and to shippers.

The first cemetery is located west of South Whitley one-fourth of a mile. It was originally used as a family burial-place, in which Henry Parrett was the first person laid to rest — August, 1845. At this spot, soon after, others were interred, and it was soon known as the South Whitley Cemetery. It is rather a beautiful spot of ground, containing about four acres, and there are numerous neat monuments standing here and there at the graves of the loved and dead. The other cemetery, just west of the South Whitley Cemetery and adjoining it, was also used as a family burial-place, until, after a few remains were deposited there, the people around Collamer began to use it as a last resting-place for their dead. It contains about three acres, and is similar to the other. John Collins' body was the first deposited in this cemetery — buried in the year 1845, as far as known. The Cleveland Cemetery was started in much the same way, and Horace Cleveland's was the first body deposited within its limits, about the year 1840. The first person who died within the limits of the township was Roxina Chaplin, September, 1836, and was buried on the Myers farm, formerly owned by James Chaplin, her father. The first birth was Byron Chaplin, born April, 1836.

The settlers had but little trouble from the Indians, as their villages were located near the line in Huntington County on the south, and near the present village of Coesse, on the southeast. They were great beggars, and often visited the homes of the settlers in order to get something to eat. From the great abundance of game in the country the Indians derived their supplies, when not too lazy to pursue or take it. The whites seemed to be more expert in the hunt of game than the average Indian. Indeed, the dusky brave often took lessons from his white brother, and the Clevelands, Martins and Parretts were often more successful than they. In 1844, the Indians — the Miarais and Pottawat-
Parrett erected a humble log house, 18x24 feet, on the west side of State street, near the bridge, South Whitley, and in it he placed a stock of notions which the people would likely need. The stock would probably invoice $100, and was placed on sale in this rude building. Mr. Parrett was succeeded by Arnold & Townsend, who came from Stark County, Ohio, some two years after the store was established. Their stock was probably worth $400, and they did a good business. Soon after the first store was established, Parrett & Cotton started another on the corner of State street. This firm had a good stock of goods for those days, and, after doing a good business and establishing a fair patronage, the firm sold out to Edwards & Cotton, the value of their stock being about $1,200.

About the year 1841, William Parrett erected a saw-mill on the farm now owned by Nathan Witzell. It was of the most rude structure, with but little iron or steel, save only the saw and a few cogs on a wheel. This mill was kept running constantly when the season would admit, and aided the people very much in getting building material. The saw was of the "up-and-down" character, and some say that the head sawyer could start the saw on a log and then go to the woods and cut and haul another before the saw would get through the log. It continued to run until the year 1870. Another mill of ancient date, and the second saw-mill built in the township, was erected by Milton Grimes and David Clapp, about the year 1842, one mile southeast of South Whitley, and was not so rude in appearance. It did good work in its day, but the circular saw of "finger fame" superseded it, and, after changing hands a few times, ceased to run in the year of 1872. These mills in their time aided the settlers very much in preparing lumber for building purposes, and lightened their labors very materially. The roofing, flooring and furnishing material all had to be hewed and cut from the forest by the ax. The "bee," or raising, in those days was an important event. One party, for which the Clevelands, Parretts and Collinses were noted, generally cut the trees into proper lengths; others, no less generous, prepared the boards for the roof; and others would hew the puncheons for the floor. The material all on the ground, the first thing to be done was to select the four "corner-men," whose business it was to notch the logs and assist in putting them in place; the rest of the company did the lifting. In numerous instances, when the building or cabin was finished, the event was generally celebrated with a "break-down" or dance, with "a little liquor." These exercises were generally full of spirit and fun.

Going to mill in early days was quite an undertaking with the pioneer. The time required was often two or three days, and frequently performed on

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horseback. It was a tedious way of transporting grain to the mill, and the father was often anxiously waited for by the family at home, sometimes suffering from the scarcity of flour or corn-meal. The first grist-mill that Avas built in the vicinity of this township is located at Collamer's. It was erected by Elias Miller about the year 1845. It is large and commodious, propelled by a magnificent water-power, and is in excellent running order at the present writing. For the time being, the people were relieved from their long journeys to the mill. The next grist-mill in the township was built, in South Whitley, in 1851. It was commenced by W. W. Arnold and S. A. Shively in 1848, and completed, by Jesse Arnold, at the time indicated above. It is said to be one of the best mills in the State. It has four run of buhrs, new and improved machinery and a grinding capacity of 240 bushels per day. The mill is now run by J. Arnold & Co., and does the principal business of the county. It has a magnificent water-power, made powerful by a dam thrown across Eel River, which furnishes abundance of water during the entire year. In fact, Eel River is one of the best streams of water for power in the State. While other streams run low at certain seasons of the year, this river always furnishes a sufficient supply.
In 1841, or near that time, H. S. Parrett erected an ashery on the south side of Eel River and east of the iron bridge at the foot of State Street, and began the manufacture of what was then called black salts. It was the first process in making saleratus. The process was to get the lye from ashes put in large kettles set in a furnace, and boil until sufficiently reduced to be called black salts. The salts were then put into barrels and conveyed to Columbia City by teams, where the salts were converted into pearls by another process. The process was to put the black salts into a large oven, and, by a hot fire, scorch them until they became partly white, when they were then put into a large trough of clean water; from thence into a settling trough; then drawn off into clean kettles and boiled until they became pure white salts. They were transferred to an oven, and, by a heating process, became pearl ash. It was then put into a tight room, made for the purpose, refined and carbonized, and became saleratus. In 1848, the ashery was transferred to C. S. Lawton, who added the last processes to the manufacture. He continued the business for ten years, shipping large quantities to various towns in Northern Indiana. Many of the old settlers remember his brand used upon his packages, and the journeys they took in marketing the commodity.

The wedding was an attractive event of pioneer life, and was celebrated generally at the home of the bride, she choosing the officiating clergyman. The wedding engaged the entire attention of the neighborhood; there was but little distinction of rank; old and young participated in the festivities of the occasion; the groom's friends went to the wedding usually from his home on horseback or on foot; after the ceremony the supper was served, then the dance, or some other amusement, continued until a late hour; soon after dark, came the party to make the night hideous with guns, bells, horns, tin pans, and whatever else was at their command; if the party was invited to come in, or received some cake, pie or something stronger, the belling ceased; if not, the noise continued until the party became wearied. This custom often resulted in serious accidents, and is now nearly gone into disuse. The first marriage of which there is any record took place December 27, 1838, between Isaac H. Collins and Nancy Cuppy. The next marriage was between John Cuppy and Nancy Hale, February 8, 1839, a Justice of the Peace officiating. The third marriage occurred on September 16, 1839, between A. Rombo and Margaret Collins, a Justice of the Peace officiating. The bride and groom usually went to the home of the groom the day after the wedding. This was called the infair, and with about the same festivities as the previous day. In those days the young married couple did not go on a wedding tour to Niagara Falls, New York or Chicago, but quietly settled down and engaged earnestly in the various pursuits of life. Frugality, economy and industry were the leading characteristics of the average pioneer family.

The facilities for acquiring education were limited and the accommodations were of the most rude character. In pioneer days, the school master was looked upon with a good degree of veneration, and although similar to the rural surroundings he was the principal man among the people. The only period of the school term that the pupils lost their respect for the schoolmaster was when he refused to treat them; he was sure to "be barred out," or have his face washed in the snow or stream of water near by. In this sport the heads of families took especial delight, and even encouraged their children to exact the "treat" from the master. In 1837-38, David Parrett taught the first school in the vicinity of South Whitley. He taught in the log cabin which stood near and below the iron bridge which now spans Eel River. He taught in the summer time and had not to exceed ten pupils in attendance; the school usually lasted from three to four months in the year and was sustained by subscription; the length of the term, of course, was contingent on the pioneer's pocket-book or funds. This first schoolhouse had but one desk on which the scholars could write, and it was a long slab hewed as nicely as possible, and was sustained by two or three pins driven into the wall some three feet from the floor; rude benches completed the
rest of the school furniture, which, at the present day, would not even be allowed in the school room; the books were Cobb's and McGuffee's readers, the Testament, Smith's and Pike's arithmetics, Webster's spelling-book and Parley's geography. Mr. Parrett was succeeded in the school-work by Miss Elma Thompson, she by Sarah Sluves.

In the year 1851, David Decker taught a subscription school in what is now known as District No. 7. The log schoolhouse was still in existence, and the attendance had increased from ten to about twenty-five. This schoolhouse has long since disappeared, and the third now stands by where the old one stood years ago. The old play-ground, with its extended woodland surrounding,

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[Engraving of Elijah Merriman, M.D.]  
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ings, has been circumscribed to the usual modern limits; the once familiar paths traveled by the young hopefuls have been obliterated, and not a few of the feet that passed over them have grown weary and passed from earth.

In 1853, there was a change in the school system of the State, and a school fund began to be realized, so that in addition to the subscription fund, schools were maintained from three to six months in the year. At the present time, there are thirteen districts in this township, in which are erected brick and frame schoolhouses. The apparatus is valued at about $2,000, the school fund of all kinds aggregates $3,421.37, and the children of proper ages enumerate 781. The average length of school term for the year is seven months, and sustained by public money.

The following are the schoolhouses, number of districts, together with their cost, etc.:

District No. 1, frame, cost $600; District No. 2, located in South Whitley, brick, cost $6,000, three teachers; District No. 3, located in Collamer, brick, cost $2,000, two teachers; District No. 4, brick, cost $1,200; District No. 5, brick, cost $1,200; District No. 6, brick, cost $1,200; District No. 7, brick, cost $800; District No. 8, frame, cost $600; District No. 9, frame, cost $550; District No. 10, frame, cost $550; District No. 11, brick, cost $1,200; District No. 12, frame, cost $550; District No. 13, frame, cost $550. Dr. Merriman, the Trustee just gone out of office, was a worthy and efficient school officer, labored unceasingly to bring up the schools of the township to a high standard, and also to put the township out of debt.

Among the first ministers to labor in the section were Revs. Martin B. Goodrich, Simon Smith and Rev. Bodley. The first protracted meeting was held at the house of Andrew Sickafuse, owned then by William Parrett; the meeting was conducted by C. W. Miller. The members of the first class at South Whitley were as follows: Joseph Parrett, Jr., and wife, John D. Parrett and wife, William D. Parrett and wife, David Parrett and A. Parrett and wife. The class was formed about the year 1839. In those days there were no costly houses of worship; but the private homes of the settlers and the groves were "God's first temples." The ministers often
went from place to place, and met from ten to twelve persons at an appointment; they preached the Gospel in its purity and simplicity; they traveled on horseback and on foot to meet their appointments, and their salary at any one place did not exceed $5. The first funeral preached was Mrs. Roxina Chaplin's, who died in September, 1836.

Records of the churches are so incomplete that we are unable to give the date of organization or membership complete. Houses of worship, with the denomination, are as follows: M. E. Church, South Whitley; Baptist Church, South Whitley; Christian Church, Collamer; Union Christian, Fairview • West Bethel M. E.; Sickafoose United Brethren; County Line Lutheran. There are now seven churches with a membership of nearly five hundred.

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The Lutheran Church, built in the southeastern part of the township in the latter part of the year 1839, was probably the first church edifice erected in this section of the country; it was built of hewn logs and principally by its first pastor, James Oliver; this good man could not only administer to the spiritual wants of his flock, but labored in many other ways to develop the country. The church was organized in 1840, with a membership of about ten persons. Mr. Oliver continued to be its pastor for two years.

An election was held at the house of Lewis Kinsey, May 19, 1838, for Justice of the Peace. The electors present were Lewis Kinsey, John D. Parrett, Anderson D. Parrett, S. A. Chaplin, Aaron Collins, Peter Creager, Charles Chapman, Samuel and Henry Swihart and John Collins. As has been stated, Henry Swihart and Aaron M. Collins were chosen Justices of the Peace. An election was subsequently held at the same place, April 6, 1838; at this election. State Senator, Representative, Sheriff, Probate Judge, School Commissioner and Coroner were chosen. The electors present were Moses P. Chaplin, W. D. Parrett, John Collins, Palmer Cleveland, Joseph Parrett, Jr., Aaron M. Collins, Jesse Cleveland, John D. Parrett, Samuel Cuppy, D. D. Parrett, Adam Creager, Benjamin Cleveland, Thomas Cleveland, Elias Parrett, Henry Swihart, John H. Alexander, S. A. Chaplin and Abner T. McQuigg. Charles Chapman, A. T. McQuigg, Clerks; S. A. Chaplin, Inspector, and John Collins, W. D. Parrett, Judges.

In Cleveland Township, there are two voting precincts, South Whitley and Collamer. At the Presidential election held in November, 1881, there were 554 votes polled; at the April election, 1882, there were 475 votes.

South Whitley, originally Springfield, was laid out in the fall of 1838, and is the oldest town in the county. The name has never been legally changed from Springfield to South Whitley, although frequent attempts have been made to do so. The name of the first post office is South Whitley, hence the name. The town was surveyed and laid out by Joseph Parrett, who owned the land. Section 4, Town 38, Range 8 east. The original plat contained ten lots, and since then additions have been made by D. D. and A. D. Parrett and Vants & Edwards. The town is situated on the south side of Eel River and at the junction of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Eel River, the northern boundary, runs in a westerly direction and furnishes abundant water-power for all kinds of machinery. The town is nine miles southwest from Columbia City, and contains about six hundred inhabitants. The Pacific express furnishes mail twice a day, and S. Robbins is the obliging Postmaster. The first Postmaster was D. D. Parrett.

The town is located on an elevated portion of ground, with a beautiful country surrounding it, and, in fact, is the oldest town in the county. The merchants and business men are accommodating and enjoy a good
trade. The first hotel, built of hewn logs in 1837, was a great stopping-place; its genial landlord, John Parrett, was never known to turn anybody away, either rich or poor; the bill of fare consisted of corn bread, potatoes, and almost all the varieties of wild game. It changed hands several times. Other places of entertainment were built as the changes of time demanded. There are two hotels at present, one kept by Samuel Sickafoose and the other by William Dunlap.

Among the business men who may be mentioned are the following: John Arnold & Co., proprietors of the flour-mill and bankers; this firm shipped last year about 15,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 8,000 bushels of oats and 2,000 bushels of flax seed; they pay the highest market price in cash for all kinds of grain. The bank was organized more as an auxiliary to their increasing business than for general banking purposes. The capital aggregates $10,000; deposits are received and money loaned; it organized in the summer of 1875. Edwards & Cotton, dry goods, do a business of perhaps $150,000 annually; this firm buys and ships grain of all kinds. Merriman & Robbins, druggists, do an extensive business, amounting to over $10,000 annually; the stock is well selected and amounts to over $4,000; the firm keep first-class goods, pure drugs, paints, oils, notions, etc. S. Weimer & Co. keep clothing, notions, etc. Grimes & Stults, dry goods; Wyatt Borton, dry goods; Thomas J. Cuppy, agricultural implements, and Remington & Co., the same. In addition to those already mentioned, there are four groceries, two boot and shoe stores, one drug store, two millinery stores, one furniture store, one meat market, one wagon-shop, two blacksmitb-shops, one planing-mill, one stave factory, one harness-shop, one saw-mill and two saloons. South Whitley also has five physicians and one lawyer.

The secret orders are well represented in South Whitley. Masonic, known as Eel River Lodge, No. 510, was organized originally at Liberty Mills, Wabash County, October 13, 1874. The lodge had the following officers: Cyrus V. N. Lent, Worshipful Master; Lewis J. Long, Senior Warden; George B. Bender, Junior Warden; Robert Carson, Treasurer; Thomas W. Piper, Secretary; Joseph Cave, Senior Deacon; Peter Runkle, Junior Deacon; T. A. Wheeler, Tiler, and E. S. Baugher and H. Phillips, Stewards. In order to better accommodate the members, the lodge was removed to South Whitley, October 4, 1879, and is now located in John Arnold's Hall. The following names appear on the records of the lodge who have either been members or are at present: C. V. Lent, Lewis J. Long, John Simonton, Robert Carson, Henry H. Phillips, T. A. Wheeler, M. K. Martin, Peter Runkle, W. S. Beigle, Joseph L. Cave, G. W. Bender, Washington Messmore, John Fisher, E. Baugher, Wyatt Turner, Charles D. Moe, W. A. Danner, S. M. McCutcheon, John W. Perry, 0. P. Stewart, A. Ross, J. M. Stults, B. L. Eberhard, S. Weimer, Richard Shenifield and H. Cole. The following officers govern the lodge during 1882: O. P. Stewart, W. M.; Alfred Ross, S. W.; W. S. Beigle, J. W.; J. M. Stults, Treasurer; E. L. Eberhard, Secretary; S. Weimer, S. D.; Richard Shenifield, J. D.; H. Cole, Tiler. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and many of the best citizens are members of it.

Springfield Lodge, I. 0. 0. F., was organized November 15, 1859, at which time a charter was granted by Grand Master A. H. Matthes. The lodge is located in a building formerly owned by Obadiah Carper, which has since burned down, about the year 1877. The following members were included in the charter: Dr. Elijah Merriman, Obadiah Carper, Daniel Nave, George H. Winters, A. T. Bitner, 0. P. Koonts, Aaron Metz and S. B. Koonts. Dr. Elijah Merriman was the first Noble Grand; Daniel Nave, Vice
Grand, and A. T. Bitner, Permanent Secretary. The lodge is pleasantly located in the hall which it owns, and at the present time is without debt. The present officers are: S. W. Doll, Noble Grand; Enos Stanley, Vice Grand; Martin R. Clapp, Permanent Secretary; M. Pinkham, Recording Secretary; S. B. Foster, Treasurer. The order has a substantial membership composed of a number of the best citizens.

The Ancient Order of Workmen, known as Welcome Lodge, No. 65, is located in the hall owned by the Odd Fellows. The lodge was organized May 17, 1881. Its objects are to better the condition of the laboring classes and to give dignity to labor. The following were charter members: H. Cole, G. W. Bonebrake, C. E. McCarty, J. S. Norris, A. Seymour, W. H. Foster, S. Weiraer, J. Keiser, H. Shively, W. A. Rynaerson, John W. Parrish, D. S. Cullimore, E. L. Eberhard, J. N. Whittenberger, D. Doll, M. R. Clapp, GW. Reaser, F. F. Fisher, L. Cornelius, J. Hapner, H. H. Quick, A. H. Baughman and W. W. Smith. The society at present has a membership of twenty-six. The first officers were: M. R. Clapp, Past Master Workman; S. Weiner, Master Workman; Jeremiah Hapner, Foreman; E. L. Eberhard, Overseer; W. W. Smith, Receiver; D. Cullimore, Secretary; J. Stiver, Financial Secretary; John Clapp, Inside Watchman; H. H. Quick, Outside Watchman; and A. Baughman, Guide. The present officers are: Henry Shively, Past Master Workman; M. R. Clapp, Master Workman; S. Weiner, General Foreman; J. Hapner, Overseer; J. N. Whittenberger, Receiver; E. L. Eberhard, Recording Secretary; C. McCarty, Financial Secretary; John Clapp, Outside Watchman; and John Kaser, Inside Watchman.

Numerous temperance organizations have existed at various times, but none of them have been permanent. Nevertheless, there are a number of good temperance workers in South Whitley.

This town has a bright future before it, and the historian who visits it ten years hence will write a more lengthy history of it, for it will undoubtedly extend its present limits and increase in prosperity.

Collamer (Millersburg), located near the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, and on the south side of Eel River, contains a population of about one hundred and fifty souls. The town was surveyed by John Arnold, and the plat filed by R. Miller in the summer of 1846. It was at one time a place of considerable trade, grain, stock and lumber being exported in large quantities. It contains a good grist-mill, one saw-mill, two general stores, one drug store, one boot and shoe store, one physician, a graded school and a Christian Church. Alfred Boss is the present Postmaster.

CHAPTER VII.

BY ELISHA L. MCLALEN.

CONCERNING RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY—THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE MADE IT THEIR ABIDING PLACE, AND THE NOTABLE EVENTS THAT HAVE MARKED THEIR FOOTSTEPS.

"Whoever thinks a perfect work to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."
THIS memorial of Richland Township will, we trust, have some interest for citizens of the township; it is not expected that it will interest others, as it treats solely of matters of local interest. Nothing would have induced the undersigned at this time to prepare this memorial — with his hands already full of work — but the fact that he came to Richland when a small boy, in 1845, grew with its growth, strengthened with its strength, participated in the attendant pleasures and pains of its early life, was identified with its business interests and its social life, and he felt an interest in doing what he could to set her fairly before the world with her sister townships.

Want of time to search for the needle of truth in the haystacks of allegation and negation, non-existent and imperfect records, the lapse of time, the fallibility of the human memory, were some of the stumbling blocks in his way; want of time was, however, the greatest. The theme is one that warms with its unfolding, and the temptation to enlarge must be resolutely curbed, and the bare statement of fact given where pages might have been written. The writer must condense continuously in order to remain within the field assigned by the publisher, and in this case, withal, that space has been considerably exceeded. Life is short and uncertain, and it is well to glean from the few survivors facts and incidents connected with the advent of the white man almost fifty years ago, into this our glorious inheritance, for ours it is now, whatever may have been the prior right of the red man. And it is in that respect, more than any other, that the writer found it out of his power to meet the demand — to visit and make note of the recollections of those first-comers, who, by reason of nature's law, must soon "go over to the majority." Unfavorable criticism he expects, and blame for omissions and noteworthy things not noted, but no one will be half as conscious as he of the imperfections of this memorial. Trusting that he has in some measure fulfilled an obligation to the home of his boyhood, the friends of his youth and manhood, and, by personal experience, knowing that "there is a great deal of human nature among mankind," he rests his case.

It is to be borne in mind that whatever this memorial sets forth is with reference to the township as at present formed, including the portion added from Troy Township and excluding the portion set off to Cleveland Township, to which event reference will be made further on in this veritable history.

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Rightly named is Richland Township. He or they who named it were evidently persons of discernment and observation. Lying midway in the western tier of townships, its general surface somewhat more undulating than the prairies of Northern Indiana, yet so diversified that its landscapes are pleasing, and its surface is yearly becoming more and more enriched with spacious and well tilled farms, pleasant, tasteful and commodious homes.

Fifty years ago, probably, no white man's foot had rustled the fallen leaves that carpeted her primeval wilderness, and to-day it taxes the memory of the first comers to detail what was the stately magnificence of her forests, much more those later comers, who found her bosom dotted with growing farmsteads and the lusty struggle for the mastery over the forest well advanced toward completion.

As has been detailed in other portions of this history, Whitley County was organized in 1838, having previously had a sort of territorial connection with Huntington County. At the first Commissioners' Court held in the county, and which met at the residence of Joseph Parrett May 7, 1838, Richland Township was organized, and the court ordered that for road purposes it should constitute one road district. Zebulon P. Burch was appointed to be the first Supervisor, and an election was ordered to be held on the 19th of May following.
Within its limits is the thriving village of Larwill (of which more anon), lying one mile north of the center, and the seat of township government. Part of the village of Lorain is in its northeast corner. Five small lakes lie within its limits, and Spring Creek, with its two branches, on the east and Clear Creek on the west afford an outlet for superabundant waters, emptying them into Eel River, just above South Whitley, in Cleveland Township, thence, via the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi, to the Mexican Gulf.

The Squawbuck trail (an Indian trail, which was doubtless the route by which the very early settlers reached the western part of the county) passed through the north part of the township. Other Indian trails there were crossing the township at various angles and in various directions; but the white man, actuated by thrift and utility, has, in most instances, placed the highways on lines and at right angles, while the Indian was content to have short cuts and to follow ridges and devious ways, to avoid swamps and other disagreeable impediments. A trail was blazed through the forest from Asa Shoemaker's, in the northwest corner of Columbia Township, in a westerly direction, past where Larwill now is, and on into Kosciusko County by way of Hayden's. The first practical attempt to open communication with the outside world was the Huntington and Goshen road and the Fort Wayne and Warsaw road, intersecting at a point one mile west of Larwill. It is to be remembered that the prairies up about Goshen and Elkhart were settled several years earlier than our county, and that was the Egypt to which our early settlers were wont to go to get grain, to have flour ground, etc., and the roads were merely blasted through the woods, with here and there an old log cut off or a bit of underbrush cut away, and were devious and rugged to traverse.

David Hayden was the first settler in the township, although several others followed him the same season. He was the first comer, built the first cabin and long and far shall the seeker go ere he find a worthier example of the men who bore the heat and burden of the day in the first settlement of our county.

David Hayden was born June 5, 1807, in Fayette County, Penn., thence removed to Franklin County, Ohio, and was married to Alma Cone. He determined to come West and settle in Indiana. On the 9th of March, 1836, he landed in Richland Township with wife and children, twenty-nine years of age, in the prime of young manhood, in the heart of the wilderness, miles and miles away from any other human habitation, armed with his trust in God and his ax and rifle, and endowed with those qualities of heart and head which made him in after time a successful and prosperous man, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Of him his sons might have said

"A prompt, decisive man; no breath
Our father wasted."

From early life, a professor of religion, adhering to the Methodist Church with unswerving tenacity, there was something of the Puritan spirit in the way he held to his earlier convictions. In early life a Whig, later a Republican of the straightest sect. In all the relations of life, the same characteristics predominated — laboring in season and out of season, naught but an iron constitution enabled him to bear all his burdens. His native sagacity was shown in the lands he entered and the very comfortable estate he was enabled to gather about him. He died at the homestead, October 22, 1878, aged seventy-one years nine months and seventeen days. His ashes
lie in the family burial-place, a short distance from where he built the first cabin in Richland Township. Loved, honored, revered, his aged consort survives him, born at Turin, Lewis County, N. Y., August 5, 1810. Walking steadfastly by his side through all the trials and privations of frontier life, animated with strong and high purposes for the welfare and prosperity of her sons and daughters, her old age soothed by the loving care of her children, long may she remain among us. The first woman who dwelt within our borders, the mother of C. W. Hayden, the first man child born in the township. Of the sons and daughters of this Adam and Eve of Richland Township there survive John E., Daniel C, Charles W., David F., Alvah 0. and Mary E. Hayden.

Pursuant to an order of the first Commissioners’ Court held in the county, there was held, on May 19, 1838, the first election in the township; officer to be elected. Justice of the Peace. Inspectors of Election, John Jones, William Rice and Zebulon Burch. William Cordill and Edwin Cone were Clerks. The record says nothing of grand rallies and mass conventions, stump speeches or rallying the masses, it simply points its dead finger to the names of the five voters, viz.: William Rice, Edwin Cone, Zebulon Burch, John Jones and William Cordill. The candidates were Edwin Cone, who received four votes, and William Rice, who received one vote. And, of that memorable first board of voters and election officers, William Rice alone survives to tell the tale this spring of 1882.

The second election was held at the house of Andrew Compton, August 6, 1838. Eleven voters appeared, viz.: Otto M. Webb, Zebulon Burch, Levi Curtis, Ezra Thomson, John Jones, Jackson Gunter, Abraham Cuppy, Jacob Kistler, John Thomson, David Hayden, Edwin Cone. For State Senator, W. G. Ewing received four votes, David Colerick three, Thomas Swinney one; for Representative, J. F. Merrill received four and William Vance seven; for Sheriff, Richard Collins received eleven votes; for County Commissioner, Joseph Parrett received eleven votes; for Probate Judge, Jesse Cleveland had three votes, Joseph Pierce one. These were the old Whig and Democrat days, and, as we are accustomed to say, the good old times. However, it is doubtful if Mr. Richard Collins could take the unanimous vote of Richland Township for Sheriff to-day, as he did forty-four years ago, worthy though he is. At the next election, held, as all the early elections were, at the residence of Andrew Compton, a township organization was formed. Otto M. Webb was chosen Township Trustee; Ezra Thomson, Township Treasurer; Andrew Compton, Township Clerk; David Payne, Fence Viewer, each receiving fifteen votes. At the first election in Troy Township (after its organization on March 19, 1839), held July 4, 1839, appear the names of Jesse S. Perin, Price Goodrich, Timothy F. Devinny and Bela Goodrich, who were residents of what is now a part of Richland; and at that first election Price Goodrich and Jesse S. Perin were Inspectors of Election. Twelve votes were cast. Nathan Chapman was at that time elected Justice of the Peace by seven votes, Price Goodrich receiving five votes.

The first Presidential election held at Andrew Compton's house, November 2, was that of 1840-41. The Harrison campaign — the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign — now only remembered by elderly persons. The candidates were Harrison and Tyler for the Whigs, and Van Buren and Johnson for the Democrats. Twenty-five votes were cast, of which fourteen were for Harrison and eleven for Van Buren. Those twenty-five voters were Daniel Cone, John Wright, Daniel Cullomore, Andrew Compton, Edwin Cone, Joshua Helms, John Jones, William Rice, John Anderson, Elijah Scott, Zebulon Burch, David Hayden, John Thomson, Reason Hueston, Levi Curtis, Charles Ditton, Samuel L. Andrews, Anderson D. Parrett, William D. Parrett, Joab McPherson, David Payne, George Ditton, David Payne, Jr., Ezra Thomson, Jacob Kistler, Jr. Judges, W. D. Parrett, Ezra Thomson, Zebulon Burch; Clerks, Andrew Compton, Edwin Cone.
Surviving these now are William Rice, J. R. Anderson, Elijah Scott, Levi Curtis, A. D. Parrett, David Payne, Jr. — six only. Jesse S. Perin, John Buck, James Buck, William Guy, James Grant, Bela, James and Price Goodrich, of the Troy Addition to Richland, voted November 2, 1840, at the shop of Joseph Tinkham, in Troy, for the same candidates, of whom James Grant and Price Goodrich only survive.

Presidential elections in the township have resulted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Whig</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
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(chart omitted)

Township Trustees since 1865: James Cordill, qualified April 8, 1865; Charles G. Ferry, April 5, 1866; Albert Webster, April 3, 1867; Albert Webster, April 8, 1868; Alexander McNagny, April 10, 1869; Alexander McNagny, October 15, 1870; Thomas Stradly, October 15, 1872; Thomas Stradly, October 15, 1874; William H. Lancaster, October 16, 1876; Joseph Essig, May 18, 1878; L. B. Snyder, April 14, 1880; John Halderman, April 11, 1882.

Justices of the Peace since the organization of the township: Edwin Cone was elected June 11, 1838; Nathan Chapman, July 24, 1839; James Grant, May 7, 1841; Reason Hueston, June 23, 1841; Zebulon Burch, April 10, 1842; Edwin Cone, April 25, 1845; Thomas Cleveland, May 7, 1846; Reason Hueston, June 5, 1846; James Grant, February 5, 1847; Henry McAllan, Sr., April 25, 1850; Reason Hueston, June 23, 1851; James Grant, April 21, 1852; Henry McAllan, Sr., May 9, 1855; William Finley, April 22, 1856; Truman Hunt, October 21, 1857; R. W. Dodge, May 1, 1860; Luke McAllister, April 19, 1862; R. W. Dodge, April 15, 1864; Jackson Sadler, November 1, 1864; A. H. King, April 14, 1866; Jackson Sadler, November 11, 1868; Jackson Sadler, May 27, 1873; 0. L. Cone, May 27, 1877; Jackson Sadler, May 27, 1877; David Bonar, April 22, 1880; John J. Alms, April 3, 1882; Warren W. Martin, April 3, 1882.

There may be seen in the County Auditor's office the first tax duplicate; it is for the year 1838. It is of primitive character, and, as the patent nostrum vendes say of man, it is "fearfully and wonderfully made," consisting, as it does, of four pages of foolscap paper, bound in the cover of Smiley's school atlas, cut down to
the proper size. From this ancient document, we learn that in that year there were found within the limits of Richland the following persona upon whom to lay the following taxes, as by statute provided;

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TOWN 31, RANGE 8.

Anderson, John....  
Burch, Zebulon  
Burns, John  
Cordill, William...  
Cone, Edwin ,  
Cone, Daniel  
Curtis, Levi  
Compton, Andrew.  
Hayden, David  
Jones, John  
Kistler, Jacob, Sr. Kistler, Jacob, Jr..  
Perin, Jesse S  
Payne, David  
Rice, William  
Thomson, Ezra  
Thomson, John

Price Goodrich was Probate Judge August, 1848, to November, 1851, and is entitled to be called Judge Goodrich. He was County Commissioner from 1856 to 1859, and was re-elected. H. McLallen, Jr., was County Treasurer, 1870 to 1872, and was re-elected 1872 to 1874. J. W. Miller was Sheriff of Whitley County during the same period. F. P. AUwein was elected Sheriff in 1880, and is renominated now for the same office. Benjamin F. Thomson has been County Commissioner the four years last past.

May 7, 1838, Ezra Thomson was the first Grand Juror from Richland; May 7, 1838, Edwin Cone, David Hayden, John Jones, first Petit Jurors, and the Commissioners appointed Edwin Cone and Ezra Thomson Overseers of Poor for the township, and Zebulon P. Burch, Road Supervisor, with the whole township for his road district.

The first road petition after organization of county was presented May 7, 1838, and Zebulon Burch, David Payne and Stedman Chaplin were appointed Viewers. Its line was south from David Hayden's.

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June 25, 1838, Edwin Cone was allowed $2 by the Commissioners for making returns of the first election held in the township, and, as the writer believes, the first in the county after its organization. Henry Pence, County Assessor, first assessed the township in 1888.
September Term, 1839. The Commissioners appointed Zebulon Burch Three Per Cent Road Fund Commissioner.

January Term, 1840. Allowed the same 15.15½ for his services in laying out Columbia City. In 1839, the Circuit Court fined Nathan Chapman 6¼ cents for retailing foreign merchandise without taking out a license.

January 4, 1841. "'Squire" Nathan Chapman reported the first fine collected, $1.50, of Henry Moon, for assaulting and battering whom the record sayeth not; but as he was the first person who was "moon-struck" in the county, 'tis a pity his name has not been handed down.

This is, no doubt the first marriage in the township, and probably in the county:

Charles Ditton and Eveline, daughter of Zebulon P. Burch, were married at Z. P. Burch's, December 15, 1836. Mr. Ditton went to Goshen for his license, and the preacher came from near Elkhart to perform the ceremony.

The records of Whitley show the following first entry in the marriage department.

*State of Indiana, *}
*Whitley County, *}

_Be it remembered that on the 1st day of September, 1838, a license was issued by the Clerk of Whitley Circuit Court, authorizing the marriage of Jacob Kistler and Sophia Payne._

And the following certificate of its solemnization:

*State of Indiana, *}
*Whitley County, *}

_To all persons to whom these presents may come — greeting: Know ye, that on the 2d day of September, 1838, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for Whitley County, joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Jacob Kistler and Sophia Payne, both of same county. Given under my hand this 8th day of September, 1838._

Edwin Cone, J. P.


In early days, to be expert with the ax, the rifle or some implement of iron carried more weight than book learning or erudition. Abraham Cuppy, William Cordill, James Perkins and Andy Compton were accounted by a well qualified jury expert with the ax, first-class choppers, and at a raising John
Jones, E. L. Scott and John R. Anderson were accounted number one cornermen. Be it remembered, that it is no child's play to take up the corner of a log building in good and workmanlike style. It is to be borne in mind that, in the early days, it was a prime necessity to have whisky at raisings, loggings and other gatherings; at raisings it was customary to toss up a bottle to the cornermen, who were usually the most expert woodsmen and knew the flavor of the creature; having tasted it, they tossed it down again. Black-strap was another form, and a very seductive form the critter took. Now, black-strap, be it understood, is composed of six parts whisky and one part New Orleans molasses; nowadays you have it called rock and rye or some other high-fangled name.

Among riflemen many were good, but it was conceded that E. L. Scott carried the belt: Abraham Cuppy was an artist in that line; Christian Souder was conceded to be the most expert hunter; George Clapp, most successful wolf trapper, and E. L. Scott most successful trapper of otter. David Hayden built the first frame dwelling in the township; it still stands a monument to his memory; David Hayden also built the first frame barn, in 1844. The first brick house — D. Firestone's residence in Larwill. First dance in township at Otto M. Webb's, April, 1841, Grover Webb, fiddler. First log-rolling at Abraham Cuppy's — present, John Cuppy, Thomas Webb, E. L. Scott and others, , 1837. First shoemaker, William Cordill, 1837. First blacksmith-shop, Samuel Barnhouse, near Richland Center, Section 16, 1888. First lawsuit was between Andy Compton and George Clapp, about a settlement, about 1840. The first quilting frolic was at David Hayden's barn,. in the spring of 1845. Andrew Compton killed the first bear in the township, in company with Zebulon Burch, Charles and George Ditton and John Anderson. Zebulon Burch killed two wolves, the first killed of which we have any account. E. L. Scott was returning from mill in 1839, with six miles in front and eight miles behind him to the nearest house, when five Indians suddenly appeared upon the scene; two of them held the horses and the other three searched for fire-water. It is thought they found it, though 'Lige would never own it; he owned, however, that he was a “leetle” bit nervous. They made him haul them three miles, when they struck three other native Americans, who had a supply, and, “very much against his will, insisted on his taking a nip,” in fact, several nips, and it was 2 o'clock in the morning before he could tear himself away from his new found friends.

It is not known that any murder has been done within the township. After the building of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, the bones of an unknown man were found in the woods north of Trembley's; whether a dark crime was connected with his taking off none can tell. A little daughter of George Huston died in the spring of 1844 from the bite of a rattlesnake. John Rodebaugh shot himself, about 1852, at his store in Summit — was deranged. Alexander Norris was killed by a limb of a tree falling on him when chopping in the woods, in 1860. Henry Souder was instantly killed at Van Liew's Mill, Larwill, by the bursting of a grindstone in 1863. John Buck got his death from being struck by an express train at Larwill station. Marcellus Thomson blew out his brains in a temporary fit of insanity, in John Steele's woods, in 1870. Mrs. Essinger hanged herself with a pillow-slip to the third rail from the ground of the fence of her own door-yard. Samuel Aker hanged himself to the ladder in hia barn. Jacob Long, Section Foreman, was run over and killed by an express train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in the spring of 1881.

There seems to be no doubt that C. W. Hayden, son of David and Alma Hayden, was the first white child born in the township; the date of this, to him, memorable event was August 12, 1837. Having passed
through the stages of childhood, youth and young manhood, and made the most of the meager advantages that surrounded him, he united his fortunes with those of a daughter of Alfred Hoover, Esq., of Kosciusko County, and became a farmer on his own account. A few years of this begat a spirit of adventure, and he sold his place to B. F. Thomson, who now lives there, and removed to Missouri, where he spent several years with varying success, and, his health failing, returned to the land of his fathers. He is now engaged in mercantile pursuits at Collamer, in this county, and whoso knows him knows a man whose word is as good as his bond.

The second person born in the township, and the first female, was Eveline, daughter of Charles and Eveline Ditton, born in September, 1837, the mother surviving but two weeks. John Thomson and other neighbors made for her a coffin from the boards of a wagon box, and the few neighbors there were in a range of half a dozen miles gathered to lay her at rest. Mrs. Ditton was a daughter of Zebulon P. Burch, a very early settler, whose old place is now occupied by Henry Norris. Mr. Burch was a prominent character in those early days, and filled several stations of honor and trust. One of the first courts held in the county was held at his house, Judge Ewing presiding. The daughter of Charles Ditton, now Mrs. Todd, resides at Lagro, Indiana, where also, her father, Charles Ditton, resides, and is highly regarded.

The third birth of which authentic information has been produced was that of Orilla, daughter of Edwin and Salima Cone, who was born 30th January, 1839, married to Frank Inlow, April 28, 1857; removed to Missouri in the spring of 1864, and there died November 21, 1881.

Chauncey, son of Price and Martha Goodrich, was born October 7, 1839; is a prosperous and very successful builder. Most of the good brick buildings in the county can bear witness for the honest manner his work is done.

In February, 1837, Samuel Jones, first-born of John Jones, died at the house of Ezra Thomson (where the family were stopping whilst the rude cabin was being made ready to receive them) from exposure, having caught the mumps while moving to the country. This was the first death among the early settlers of Richland. The death of Mrs. Eveline Ditton, in September following, elsewhere referred to, was the second; and later Mr. Jones himself made the coffin of Mrs. Andrews, his sister. Mr. Andrews settled where John Steele now lives, and Mr. Jones where Alexander McNagney now lives. Older citizens will remember going to the post office, first kept in the cabin he built, a few rods south of Mr. McN.'s present residence. Messrs. Jones and Andrews came in the fall of 1836, and were among the very early settlers. W. N. Andrews, Postmaster at Larwill, is the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Andrews. Another brother resides in Iowa.

The Eel River Baptist Church was organized in 1840, at the house of John Collins, in Cleveland Township. Among its first members were John Collins, William Cordill, John Cordill, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and S. A. Chaplin. To these were afterward added, by baptism and letter, Edwin Rambo and wife, Margaret Rambo, John Cuppy and wife, Mary Cuppy, Jane Collins (wife of John Collins), Mrs. Martin Collins, Isaac Collins and wife, Nancy Collins, Mrs. Chaplin (wife of S. A. Chaplin), William Norris, James Chaplin (father of S. H. Chaplin, and Mores P. Chaplin (brother of S. A. Chaplin). James Martin was the first Pastor of this little flock. February 19, 1842, S. A. Chaplin, now editor of the Restitution, at Plymouth, was licensed to preach, and on August 20, 1842, he was ordained, and for some time preached for them. A change of views in regard to the
future destiny of the earth as well as of man's nature, whether immortal by nature or redemption — the view of earth restored being the future home of the redeemed — in plain English, Millerism or Second Adventism — was embraced by Elder Chaplin and a number of other members of the church, who dissolved their connection with it, and it languished for several years. Reorganized December, 1845, William Norris, John Cordill, Esther Cordill, Norah Hand, Elizabeth Cuppy, Michael B. Kelly, Rebecca Riesson, K. C. Hamilton, Caroline Hamilton, Caroline Collins, George Gunter, John Cuppy and Nancy Cuppy were members. The present church was built in 1861, at a cost of $1,200. Number of members now, seventy-six. Present Pastor, Elder V. O. Fritz. This is the best account the meager facts in hand make possible of this society.

A Methodist society was organized near Lorain in 1840. The first preacher was Rev. Samuel Smith. Of the early members are the names of Henry Roberts, Joseph Tinkham, Elizabeth Tinkham, Michael and Fanny Blanchard, Price and Julia A. Goodrich, Isaac and Elizabeth Kern and Harlow Barber. As time and convenience dictated, they met at the houses of settlers. When the chapel near Cedar Lake, in Troy Township, was built, this society was merged with it, and now constitutes a part of that vigorous branch of the church.

In the early days, there was a Methodist class near John R. Anderson's, called the Union Class, which, as usual, met from house to house. With various other societies they united, in 1855, in building the Union Church. Among the earlier members were Henry Rupely and wife, John Jones and wife, A. D. Parrett and wife, Eliakim Mosher and wife, Edmond Parrish and wife and

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John Graham. There they prospered until 1880, when they built the neat and commodious Oak Grove Church, a brick edifice costing about $2,000, and are comfortably settled therein, with a membership of somewhat over thirty. If this account be faulty or meager, it is because the information sought for failed to come to hand.

A society of the Christian denomination has long been maintained at Booneville, with a comfortable church building and a strong society. Data sought for failed to come to hand, and this brief notice must suffice.

The history of education in Richland would be a repetition of that of other towns round about. The first school, taught by Zillah Adams at Summit, was a subscription school. Indiana's munificent school funds and judicious provision for schoolhouses and school appliances were then unthought of. Instead of the comfortable school desks, slab benches, with the legs inserted in auger-holes, were the seats; the desk was of boards laid on arms inserted in the side walls of the building in the same way. Samuel Andrews and Jesse S. Perin were wont to grumble because, each having large families, they together had to pay over half the teacher's salary. Divers and numerous were the bandings-out of teachers, etc., etc., but Eggleston has so graphically described it in his "Hoosier Schoolmaster," that details would be superfluous. Miss Sarah Thomson (now Mrs. Jesse Arnold) taught a select school in an old log house on John Thomson's farm in the early days. Periodicals and books were scarce, and blessed was the home whose heads had not forgotten to bring a store of books when they plunged into the wilderness, for in the hand-to-hand struggle no money was to be expended for superfluities when the bare necessities of life were hard to come at. As time passed, and after the State made provision for public education, schoolhouses were built of logs (similar to the one at Summit, elsewhere described), at suitable distances all over the township. These were afterward replaced with frame schoolhouses, and these latter, as they become old and are condemned, are being replaced with good substantial brick structures. It is thought that the new law taking the road work off" the Trustees' hands, will tend to better oversight and general improvement of schools. The following is the present school accommodation in the township:
The following table shows the amounts and growth of the tuition and special school funds since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1852. It will be remembered that the special school fund is applied only for the purposes of building and furnishing schoolhouses, supplying them with wood, stoves, brooms and other necessaries. In 1875, in accordance with statute in that case made and provided, Township Trustees were authorized to supplement the regular tuition fund, which is the interest on funds permanently invested, by levying a tax which is termed the local tuition fund, and is shown in the subjoined table:


The following table shows the original entries of land by actual settlers down to 1840, as per original entry in land office:

NAMES. SECTION  MONTHS AND DAY  YEAR  ACRES
Andrew Compton  [Chart omitted]
Charles Ditlon
Zebulon P. Burch
David Hayden
Mores P. Chaplin
John Jones
Elijah L. Scott
Ezra Thomson
Jesse S. Perin
Jacob Kistler, Sr
John Buntain
James Compton
William Rice
John Burns
Levi Curtis
Price Goodrich
James Goodrich
Harlow Barber
Alfred Jordan
John R. Anderson, 
David Payne
Nathan Chapman
James Grant
Larwill, formerly Huntsville, was laid out on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, November 13, 1854. It was located on the corners of the four farms of H. McLallen, Sr., Truman Hunt, Jesse S. Perin and Thomas J. Hammontree. At that time the site of the village was unbroken forest west of Center and north of Main streets. Mr. Perin had a fine sugar camp, with the boiling-place where the depot now stands. Hammontree bought his place December 15, 1851, built a log cabin where Thomas Stradly's house now stands in the spring of 1852, and had cleared a few acres; this was all that was amiss of the forest.

It was in August, 1856, that the Pennsylvania & Ohio, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads consolidated, forming the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Up to that date, Columbia City was the terminus. The work of construction was pushed forward rapidly by the new management, and before the close of that year trains were running through as far as Plymouth, and Huntsville began to come out of the wilderness. This was the era of luxuries. We had a daily mail; lumbering hacks, whose triweekly visits had before been our sole dependence, were abandoned; the post oflBce, which had for years been at Summit, one mile west, was moved to Huntsville, and H. McLallen, Sr., was first Postmaster, and so continued until the Lincoln administration, when E. L. Barber was appointed; afterward H. B. Whittenberger succeeded him, and last season W. N. Andrews succeeded him.

The first Station Agent was H. McLallen, Sr., succeeded by E. L. McLallen, he by H. McLallen, Jr., until 1874, when W. F. McNagney succeeded to it, and held it until he determined to adopt the legal profession, and was succeeded by W. E. Young, the present incumbent.

In 1854, Hugh McClarren built a log house on the corner where John Bruner's shop stands, and opened a traffic in "wet goods," not to very great advantage; nor, indeed, has there ever been a prosperous business done there in that line. J. F. Smith was the first doctor; his office was where Scott Smith's residence now is; he came here in the spring of 1854. We had also Dr. F. M. Tumbleson, and later, Drs. Firestone, 1859, and Kirkpatrick, 1860, have enjoyed long and extensive practice. Still later, Dr. Souder, Dr. Lancaster and Dr. Webster. In the early days, Dr. McHugh, of Columbia City, did a good practice hereabouts, though his methods were rather heroic; and it was thought by many that Dr. Boss, of Warsaw, could almost raise the dead. David King was one of the vanguard; he built a shanty and started the first shoe-shop, where Hilliard's family now live. It was there the young bloods, and old ones, too, used to repair and waste their means in riotous living on hard-boiled eggs.
at 4 cents a dozen, seasoned with pepper-sauce. There were a few who could make way with two dozen, several
could do eighteen, and plenty who took a dozen. Isaac Broad came and built about 1856; Jerry Welker about the
same time, and put up a furniture store where Dr. Kirkpatrick lives now.

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The first store was opened by Dodge & McLallen, R. W. Dodge and H. McLallen, Sr., in a building
since burned, which stood on the site of the old Washington House. The stock was varied and assorted to suit
the times, with a little of everything. Barter was the rule; credit was generally asked and expected, and ready
pay the exception. Dodge went out after one season, and John M. Thomson took his place. He, used to Eastern
life and California excitement, found it too slow for him, and went. Mr. McLallen then went to work in earnest,
and built on the corner where D. B. Clugston, Bro. & Co.'s store now is; the building has since been removed
across the street, and is now Bowman's hardware store. This edifice was 22x44, two stories, with cellar walled
up with hewn timber. Stone was then out of the question. This building his neighbors thought entirely beyond
the needs of the place. Here he continued and prospered until July 9, 1858, when he sold out to E. L. McLallen
and D. B. Clugston, who carried on the business very successfully, until March 1, 1874, when McLallen sold
his interest to D. B. Clugston, who then organized the firm of D. B. Clugston, Bro. & Co., which still keeps the
field with excellent success. In 1869, McLallen & Clugston built the fine brick store, 24x100, two stories and
 cellar, as it now stands. The Masonic Fraternity took and paid for seventy-five feet of the second floor for
lodge-rooms, giving them 24x 75 feet for hall, ante-rooms, etc. About 1861, Edwin L. Barber built and opened a
store just north of the store now owned by H. B. Whittenberger, where he flourished as merchant. Postmaster
and general trader, until about 1865, when he sold store and stock to Whittenberger & Bro., and soon after built
the fine store where H. B. Whittenberger now is, which he occupied until 1881, when he removed the stock and
sold the store to H. B. Whittenberger, who is comfortably growing fat, wealthy and old, and not a wave of
trouble rolls across his peaceful breast.

Halderman & Co. built their present store-room and commenced trade in 1867, and have steadily kept
step to the music, and done their share of the business, and may be called successful merchants. A burglary
and safe-blowing last winter is the only notable counter-current they have met, and that was not of sufficient
importance to disturb Lewis' equilibrium, or cause John to lie awake nights. A. F. Martin and McLallen &
Clugston, under the style of A. F. Martin & Co., started a hardware store. May 1, 1865. Mr. Martin went out and
McLallen & Clugston continued awhile, then sold out to Jerry Franklin, who in turn sold out to S. B. Clevinger,
who engaged in hardware trade in his present rooms in 1869. About that time, L. B. Snyder and McLallen &
Clugston formed a partnership, and opened a new hardware store where John Bruner now is; afterward removed
to where Bowman now keeps, and continued until the fall of 1881, when Bowman bought out the concern, and
still continues at the old stand. L. B. Snyder, or Bolivar, as he is generally known, is widely and favorably
known, and has the good-will of the entire community. Having no boys to succeed to his business, he concluded
to go out of trade and take a

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rest; he is also noted for his firm reliance. S. B. Clevinger kept on the even tenor of his way until disabled by ill-
health, and has recently transferred his hardware business to his son Henry, who continues it at the old place.
Dr. Kirkpatrick came in the spring of 1860; in 1864, he started a drugstore. In 1865, D. L. Whiteleather bought
one-half interest, and they built a new store; the firm was Kirkpatrick & Whiteleather until 1881, Avhen
Whiteleather bought the entire concern. W. N. Andrews opened a drug store opposite Halderman's in 1878, which concern continues to prosper.

Truman Hunt built the first grist-mill, the steam one now owned by Jos. Essig, thereby conferring an inestimable boon on the community, as otherwise they had to go ten miles to mill. This mill was built about 1860 or 1862. In 1853, Truman Hunt — "The 'Squire" as he was generally called — tore down his hewed log dwelling, a half mile west of Larwill, and moved the timbers to the village and rebuilt it on the spot where Dr. Firestone's fine mansion now is, and opened a tavern (tavern is a good word crowded out by the new fangled term hotel). This was a tavern. On a post in front was a plain oval sign, with a fish rampant depicted upon it, and below three letters — INN — only this and nothing more. The guests, however, at the inn, found good beds and good cheer. James Young afterward opened a hotel, and for the past twenty years has done most of the entertaining of strangers. In 1880, he rebuilt his house, and now keeps quite a pretentious hostelry. He also knows "black walnut from coffeenut," and is a pretty good judge of lumber, in which he has done a successful business for many years.

George Klinehance has long been a heavy lumber-dealer in this region, and has handled a great many millions of feet. "Old Business" is his pet name among the boys. Capt. Steele, now Commissioner of Roads for Richland Township, was long his factotum in the stock trade, the buying and shipping of which has long been a part of his business.

Truman Hunt, Esq., was an important character in those early days. He held his own opinions, liked to have his will, was very tenacious of his rights, and was of hasty temper, spoke with a New England twang, and looked out sharply for number one, but was a good neighbor and citizen. In 1869, he sold his farm to Dr. Firestone, and removed to Michigan, where it is believed he is still living.

Uncle Jesse S. Perin, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 28, 1792; moved to Michigan in 1821; came to Indiana in 1837; entered 546 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Larwill; died August 19, 1862, aged seventy years; his wife, Laura Bird, was born on the Green Mountains, in Vermont, February 14, 1798. The children of these surviving are Betsy, Laura, Jesse, Achsa, Diantha. Mr. Perin was a man of mark, intelligent, with much force of character; of portly figure, quite deaf in his later years; a good storyteller, could sing a song and was socially inclined. Had been so long in the backwoods that his reminiscences of early life took one back to the early part of the century. He was of quick, fiery temper, and very positive in his way. Troy Township, Whitley County, Ind., was named at his suggestion in honor of the Township of Troy, Oakland County, Mich., from which he came to Whitley.

Thomas J. Hammontree was born in Maryland; came here from Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, December, 1851; carpenter by trade and an excellent one; a largeframed, large-hearted man; he was a fair specimen of the early settlers, always ready to do a good turn. In 1864, he sold his place at the village and bought the farm of the late Harper Mack, where he continued to live until his decease, and his remains lie in Lakeview Cemetery.

Henry McLallen, Sr., was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., August 3, 1808; grew up to manhood there. Was married, August 31, 1831, to Frances M. Lyman, of Northfield, Mass. Went into business on his own account
about the time of his majority, and was fairly successful. The great panic of 1843, followed by the failure of a number of persons indebted to him, so embarrassed him that he could not hope to re-establish himself for a long while; beside that, he was attracted to the Great West, which was then first brought prominently before the people. All who are familiar with the history of our Western country know of, and many elderly persons will remember, the wonderful impetus given to emigration to Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, by the building of the Wabash & Erie Canal, the Ohio Canals, the National roads and other schemes of internal improvement that were, alas! many of them, destined to be nipped in the bud by the revulsion which followed the overthrow of the National Bank and the Jacksonian era. It was under the inspiration of high expectation as to rapid development Mr. McLallen, with many others, plunged into the fastnesses of Indiana as it was in 1845. In the spring of 1845, accompanied by his brother, DeWitt McLallen, deceased, and the late Harper Mack, he came to Richland and cleared an acre and built the rude cabin which was to be the family home for many a long year, and, in the September following, coming via New York & Erie Canal from Cayuga Bridge to Buffalo; by the schooner Sarah Bugbee from Buffalo to Toledo, and with a tempestuous passage over Lake Erie; from Toledo to Fort Wayne via the Wabash & Erie Canal, and from Fort Wayne in wagons to the old homestead in Section 3, adjoining Larwill, the family took up their abiding place. Of slender build and not inured to the severe labors of the backwoodsman, yet with courage and self-sacrifice worthy of a martyr, he began and continued the tremendous task of carving a farm out of the heavily timbered and unbroken forest. Isolation, dearth of intellectual food, malaria, all conspired to make the position hard to bear. Cheerful and peace-loving, easily adapting himself to surroundings, he soon found friends, and, but for his retiring disposition, might easily have held positions of trust and honor. When the railroad was built, he joined neighbors Perin, Hunt and Hammontree in laying out the village, as elsewhere noted. In 1858, he sold the homestead to David Kerr, Esq., who now occupies it. Of his bus-

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iness experience, mention has been made. The evening of his days was quietly spent among his children, his books, garden and orchard, to which he had all his life been devoted, and on October 30, 1875, he passed from earth and was laid at rest in Lake View Cemetery, originally a part of his own farm, and redeemed from its primeval wilderness by his own hand. Mrs. McLallen still survives, though feeble and frail. The children of these are E. L. McLallen, Mrs. D. B. Clugston and H. McLallen, Jr.

The first saw-mill was built by Charles Swindell, and stood east of the village, near Sterling's brick house. It was burned during the war. H. C. and D. Van Liew afterward built a fine mill where Robinson's now stands, adding planers and much other machinery, and doing a heavy business for several years; it, too, was burned and was succeeded by the mill now owned by Robinson & Co.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1854, and stood south of the Methodist parsonage; it still stands and is converted into a dwelling. The second was a more pretentious and roomy affair, in the northeast corner of the town, but it was so ill planned and badly constructed that it did not live out half its days as a schoolhouse, and has been condemned, though not yet executed. In 1876, the citizens determined to have good and suitable school facilities, and the present grounds were purchased and handsome school buildings erected under the Trusteeship of Thomas Stradly, Esq. The schools are graded, good teachers are selected, and educational interests are fostered by a public spirit among the people that will admit of no nonsense when school interests are at stake.
The earliest church edifice in the village was that of the United Brethren. It stood where now stands the Wesleyan Chapel. The United Brethren's Church was built in 1858, and Jerry Welker and B. B. Salmon were foremost in the work. The house was poorly built and the congregation poorly preached to, and both society and building gradually faded away.

To write the history of almost any Methodist Church hereabouts is to write a history of the section where it is established. From the earliest settlement to the present time of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Larwill, the following brief summary of facts must suffice: Previous to 1848, itinerant preachers, at more or less irregular intervals, kept alive the vital spark. The members met from house to house, most frequently at Edwin Cone's and John Buck's. The first class was formed, in 1839, in Edwin Cone's log cabin. The pioneers of the church and its first members were John Buck, Class Leader; Edwin Cone and wife, David Hayden and wife, William Guy and wife, John Erwin and wife, John Burns and wife. Edwin Cone was local preacher — "An Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile." The itinerant preachers, at the formation of the class in 1839, were Revs. Ackerman and Owen. Their visits were few and far between; the circuit was very large. Succeeding them. Lemon and Young, Green and Anthony, Holstock and Miller, Speer and Davis, Jesse Sparks, Barnhart. By 1848, the class had become too large to meet in the narrow cabins of the pioneers. They took title from Alex McNagny of the site of the "old log schoolhouse," by their trustees, David Hayden, Andrew Dodge and John Burns, who, aided by William Mitchell, a carpenter, built a frame meeting-house, 26x34, ten feet in the clear. The Revs. Barnhart and Metz held meetings in it, and great success followed, and the society prospered and grew strong. Following those preachers came Snyder and Cooper; Streight and Armstrong; Bradshaw and Rupeley; Payton and Payton; C. W. Miller; J. H. McMahon; E. M. Baker, three years and built the parsonage at Larwill; H. J. Lacy, three years; R. J. Smith, three years, who commenced the new brick church at Larwill in 1866, completed during the first year of E. P. Church's term, at a cost of about $9,000, and procured for it a bell, which they still take pride in saying is the best bell in the county. John Burns, Abner Prugh, C. W. Hayden, Dr. Kirkpatrick and E. L. McLallen were the building committee. The edifice is 42x60, twenty feet in the clear, with basement. The old Summit Church was sold to J. J. Alms, who removed it to Lot 1, Block 10, McLallen street, Larwill, where it is now doing duty as a carpenter shop. Following were the E. P. Church, Pastors: J. H. Slade, two years; S. J. McElwee, three years; James Greer, three years; I. J. Smith, one and a half years, when differences grew up and a part of the members withdrew and formed the "Wesleyan Church," the parent society, however, still flourishing and building up. Pastor W. H. Smith came and stayed two years. Pastor R. Reed is now the second year in charge. The Trustees now are Abner Prugh, Dr. Kirkpatrick, John Burns, Jacob Sappington, H. B. Whittenberger; Stewards, H. B. Whittenberger, E. S. Johns and Emily Thomson; Class Leaders, 0. C. Adams, Thomas Davis. Membership, about eighty; probationers, seventeen. Space will not permit more detail, else much more might be said.

The Baptist society organized first in 1855, with a membership of fifteen, under the ministrations of Elder McLeod. Their place of meeting was the old First Schoolhouse. After 1860, it languished and became dormant, and was re-organized in April, 1880, under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. W. Sanders, with A. F. Martin and wife, Henry Bailey and wife. Fielding Barnes and wife, Mrs. D. B. Clugston, Mrs. Mary Barney, Rev. Sanders and wife, members. In 1881, they built their neat little brick church, at a cost of $2,500, and are prospering fairly well. Elder Sanders, Pastor; membership now about twenty-five. Failing to receive any information from persons applied to, makes this account meager and scanty, but it is believed to be correct as far as it goes.
The Presbyterian society was organized and flourished for several years, under Rev. Mr. Harker and others. It has, however, for several years been dormant.

The Wesleyan Church society is young here. It originated a few years ago, in consequence of differences of opinion in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The seceders organized and have a neat wooden church, costing about $1,500, and seem to be prospering fairly well under the pastoral charge of Rev. M. Hutchins.

Rev. John Brukert is pastor of the young Albright society. It has not yet attained the dignity of a church edifice, but meets at the houses of its members, and is believed to have elements of success in its general make-up.

Due Guard Lodge, No. 278, A., F. & A. Masons, was organized under dispensation, July 2, 1861; charter granted May 27, 1862; organized under charter June 7, 1862; by-laws approved by Grand Lodge May 29, 1872. The charter members were John B. Firestone, E. L. McLallen, A. M. Trumbull, J. Cunningham, J. J. Shorb, William Thompson, Jacob W. Miller, David James, Virgil Barber, E. L. Barber, H. C. Van Liew, G. F. Miller, John Q. Adams, and the first officers under charter were John B. Firestone, W. M.; E. L. McLallen, S. W.; A. M. Trumbull, J. W.; D. B. Clugston, Treasurer; H. C. Van Liew, Secretary; Virgil Barber, S. D.; J. G. Miller, J. D.; E. L. Barber and J. Cunningham, Stewards; John Maynard, Tiler. Officers in 1882: E. L. McLallen, W. M.; W. S. Barber, S. W.; A. L. Compton, J. W.; W. N. Andrews, Treasurer; George F. Miller, Secretary; Henry Souder, S. D.; George James, J. D.; E. S. Johns, S. S.; Leander Lower, J. S.; John Smalley, Tiler. Trustees, 1882: L. B. Snyder, J. B. Firestone, W. S. Barber, D. B. Clugston, E. L. Barber. The lodge owns the premises where it meets, has them handsomely furnished and has money in its treasury. Including thirteen charter members, it has had upon its roll of membership 150 members, of whom 120 were made Masons within its walls and seventeen were admitted upon direait from other lodges. Of these 150, eighty-four are now members, fifty have dimitted and gone to other places and other lodges, seven have died, eight have been suspended, one has been expelled, and of those who have dimitted six have since died. It is no flattery to say that its membership comprises a large number of the best men in the community. The body is prosperous, harmonious and an element of usefulness in the community.

In the absence of data asked for and not forthcoming, only a very general account can be given of Larwill Lodge, No. 238, I. 0. 0. F. It was organized between 1860 and 1865, and has apparently prospered. It owns its own lodge room, which is comfortably furnished, and has a membership of thirty or forty, and is said to be in a prosperous condition at this time. It is to be regretted that the facts and dates upon which to give a fuller account were not at hand.

From the first, there was confusion because the names of town and post office were different, and there being a Huntsville Post Office in the State, the office could not take the name of the town. The evil was borne until the increasing traffic made it unbearable. The citizens began to canvass for a change in 1866, and two names were selected, of which Larwill seemed to be first and Haiderman second choice. They accordingly petitioned the Commissioners to change
the name to Larwill. The board promptly granted the petition, and the same was officially promulgated March 8, 1866. See' Commissioners' Record D, page 89. The railroad authorities, on notice, promptly changed the name of the station to conform, and a petition to the Post Office Department, setting forth the above facts, produced a like result.

The name selected is the family name of two of the resident engineers, William and Joseph H. Larwill, who had charge, during the construction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, of a division extending from Columbia City to Warsaw, and who had done much to promote the interests of the place. William is a prominent railroad man in Ohio, and Joseph H., having graduated in the finest mining schools of the Old World, became a practical assayer and located in Montana, where he is believed to be highly prosperous.

Previous to 1868, the denizens of the village of Larwill were living on each side of the line between Richland and Troy Townships, Main street being the old township line, the voters on the one side had to go nearly four miles south, and on the other side nearly four miles northeast to reach the spot where the ballot-boxing was periodically done. This became very irksome, indeed, as the town increased, and some of them resolved to wait no longer. They petitioned the County Commissioners for a voting precinct; the Commissioners' Court granted the prayer by annexing two miles off the south side of the township to Cleveland, and annexing a like two miles of the south side of Troy to Richland, and making Larwill the voting place for Richland Township. This action was taken December 11, 1868. For full account see Commissioners' Record D, page 384, in Auditor's office, Whitley County.

The village has always been noted as a first-rate business place, attracting and holding a large amount of general trade, and its lumber market has been the leading one in the county. As a grain market, it has stood at the front. Enterprise and vim have marked the character of its business men, and substantial success has been their reward. No mercantile failure has ever occurred among them. Its young men have gone forth east, west, north and south, to wage the battle of life, and success has followed them. Its social life is refined, and to build up instead of tear down seems to be the theory of its citizens.

Lorain lies in part in Richland, and has had quite a struggle to maintain itself In early days, Chauncey Blanchard gave it the nickname of" Buzzard's Glory," which was enough to damn any town; however, it still survives as a pretty good cross-road town. Gruesbeck is now carrying on a very good general mercantile business there; Grant's Mill, one of the earliest steam sawmills, was located there, and James Grant, one of the old stand-bys of this county, has been store-keeper, Postmaster, saw-mill man, farmer and Justice of the Peace. A long and useful life he has spent there, and is not yet past the verge of active life.

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[Engraving of Huldah L. Richard]
WASHINGTON TP.

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One mile west of Larwill, where the Huntington & Goshen road intersects the Fort Wayne & Warsaw road, once stood Summit —

"How often have I loitered o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene;
How often have I paused on every charm,
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm;
Sunk are thy bowers, in shapeless ruin all,
And long grass o'ertops the moldering wall—"

with stores, groceries, smith-shops, doctor's offices, churches, schools and all the nuclei of a young Western city. Now, scarcely one stone stands upon another to mark the spot. Here was built, in the spring of 1840, the first schoolhouse in the township, probably in the county, located on the northwest corner of A. S. McNagny's farm, of round logs, puncheon floor, clapboard roof, unhewn joists overhead, and a loose covering over them. Zillah Adams, since Mrs. Tinkham, and now Mrs. Davis, taught the first school.

Henry Smith, who built the first saw-mill (a water-mill on Spring Creek, on Mrs. Howard's farm, between Columbia and Larwill), and who was afterward County Commissioner, was one of the early and favorite teachers, and he it was who flogged the writer most "sacrilegiously," and, worse than all, died before the aforesaid writer got big enough to whale him. Peace to his ashes. Here, in 1849, on the site of the schoolhouse above mentioned, was built the first church in the township — the M. E. Church. This edifice was a frame one, 26x34; the style of architecture was primitive and partaking somewhat of the "out-doric" order; but well it served its purpose for preaching, prayer and praise, and Sunday school purposes. Here was established in 1847, the first post office in the township, with Alex S. McNagny as Postmaster; commission dated March 10, 1847. John Erwin, an old settler, who used to own the Klinehance farm north of William Guy, was the contractor, and his son Andrew, was mail-carrier. We were happy; we had a mail once a week each way. Andrew took it through on horseback; he is a brother of James Erwin, of Union Township; now lives in Iowa. Previous to this time, the citizens had always gone to Columbia for mail accommodations, from eight to twelve miles. Here, on the southwest corner of the X-roads, was the first store in the township, built and stocked in 1850 by John and Alonzo Rodebaugh, father and son, and who did a very good business. John Rodebaugh passed away in 1852, and Alonzo having since become Dr. A. Rodebaugh, who was a prosperous physician at Indian Village, Noble County, drowned himself while insane, April 17, 1882. Here Chittenden and others had blacksmith-shops, followed in the same line by the famous T. L. O'Brien. "Alas, poor Tom, I knew him well; he was a fellow of infinite capacity for absorbing whisky," and, like most dissipated men in the trades and professions had the reputation of being a tip-topper in his line of business, if only he wouldn't drink. Here it was that "Old Mies," built a hotel, and kept it for awhile, after the manner often alluded to by the boys. Here Dr. Wiggins for awhile abode, and "practiced medicine on the people." Here, away back in the early days, and annually thereafter. Uncle Add Steele, "a prince among his equals," would raise a liberty-pole on Fourth of July morning; the place was the hill west of Boyce's house. A plentiful supply of the "0-be-joyful" was dispensed, and the occasion had strong attractions, and was memorable. Alas! patriotism and love of country are nearly extinct in our day. Uncle Add's liberty-poles were always hickory.
Here, in 1853, Joshua Carder and Jacob Phillips built the first steam saw-mill in the township, and what a field of operation was theirs. For scores of miles on every side the stately trunks of black walnut, poplar, ash, oak, etc., had been, for hundreds of years, maturing in the frost and in the sunshine, and competition was not. It was what they called a "muley" saw, that is, it ran up and down in a frame and made more noise than a dozen modern mills. W. J. Carder succeeded to the business, and, by bad management and lack of business training, suffered opportunities to make fortunes to slip away, and finally went to Iowa under a cloud, and the mill has long since been removed. Of W. J. Carder a story is told, that one morning, passing a neighbor's, on his way to Pierceton, he saw a young lad at work in the garden. Said garden was oversupplied with vigorous burdock plants. Intending to be facetious, W. J. recommended the lad to hoe his pie plants. The boy took him literally, and told his fellows, confidentially, that "Wes Carder is a d——d fool. He don't know burdock from pie plant."

On the northwest corner of the cross-roads, a spring of pure water bubbled forth. Uncle Abe Stoler inserted a sycamore gum for curbing, and this served to supply a generation of lads and lasses, as well as men and beasts, with good pure water. The spring has disappeared from the face of the earth; the dry, dusty road passes over the spot, fit memento of the shifting, changing life we bear.

Alexander S. McNagny and Abram Stoler, the owners of the town site, still survive. Both are highly regarded by all who know them, are passing their declining years in peace and prosperity on the farms they reclaimed from the forest. A. S. McNagny came to the township in 1844; bought out John Jones; was first Postmaster in township — 1847 to 1854; was Township Trustee two terms; greatly devoted to home and its enjoyments, with a fund of dry humor; hospitable and cheerful. Long may he remain among us.

When the railroad was built and the station located at Larwill, the post office transferred there and improvements were made, the new center became more attractive, and "Ichabod" was inscribed above the door of Summit's aspiring greatness. During the struggle for the station, feeling ran high and much strife was generated; raw heads and bloody bones were not infrequent. No Summitite young lady would accept the escort of a detested Huntsvillian and vice versa. But Time, with healing on his wings, has long smoothed over those differences, and the best of relations now exist between the denizens of Sum-

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mit and those of Huntsville, now Larwill, and during the year 1880 the plat of Summit was formally vacated.

It is not creditable to Richland Township nor to Whitley County that after nearly twenty years have elapsed since the close of the greatest war of this century, if not in the world's history, and in which many hundreds of their citizens participated, no correct and reliable list or record of such volunteers has been made or kept, or even attempted. The admirable report of the Adjutant General for the State of Indiana is very complete, considering the vastness of the field it covers, but it is necessarily faulty and incomplete. Large numbers of men are there recorded without any indication of where they enlisted from; hundreds of organizations of infantry, cavalry and artillery are there accounted for, and more than 250,000 men accounted for, but a large number are not distinguishable as to place of enlistment; 5,000 pages of closely printed statistical matter in eight large volumes is the only record the enquirer can go to, else he must depend upon the fallible recollection of people in the community. Bearing the above facts in mind, it is hoped that the following list (which is known to be very incomplete) of Richland boys who enlisted in their country's service will not provoke too severe criticism.
Acknowledgments are due to Aaron Compton, G. W. Prugh, D. L. Whiteleather and A. H. King for assistance in making this list.


Twenty-Ninth Indiana Volunteers — Jeremiah Welker.


Seventy-Fourth Indiana Volunteers — Henry Bishop, William Beard.


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One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Indiana Volunteers — Chester Salmon, David C. Stillwell.


Fifth Indiana Battery — John Welker, Michael Alms, Squire Mack, W. J. Rollins.

Eleventh Indiana Battery — Henry W. Caldwell. James Webster.
Twelfth Indiana Cavalry — S. D. Hathaway, James M. Kerr, R. J. Parret, Allen Sears.

Regiment Unknown — Solomon Garringer, Henry Wager, John Beard, Harvey Beard, Thomas A. Steele, Appleton W. Cone. In all, 126.

Among the early settlers was Ezra Thomson, who was born at Peru, Berkshire County, Mass., 1786; his wife was Sarah McNaughton, born at West Pawlet, Rutland County, Vt., 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson came to Richland from Washington County, N. Y., and located on the old Thomson homestead, Section 9, October, 1836, Mr. Thomson was a quiet, unassuming man, fond of social converse, and became quite deaf in his later days. Mrs. Thomson was a very bright, intelligent woman, high-spirited, and the dearth of social life, and the absence of school facilities for her children was a great cross to her. Of their children, there are now living Mrs. Phebe Cleveland, Mrs. Alma Rambo, B. F. Thomson, Mrs. Elmina Arnold, Mrs. Sarah Arnold, Electa Thomson, Augusta Wallace and Finley Thomson. Ezra Thomson died in July, 1857, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Thomson died in June, 1854, aged fifty-eight years. They lie in the home burial-lot near the scene of their cares and joys in the early settlement of this township.

William Norris was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, May 3, 1797; thence removed to Coshocton County, Ohio; came to Richland Township September 13, 1848. His wife's maiden name was Margaret McCoy, and was born in the same place. Mr. Norris died at the age of seventy-five on the 16th of June, 1872, The children of these, living, are Marcus, Susan, Martha, Henry, William J., Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret Ann, Hospitable, just. God-fearing, a good neighbor, a good citizen, his works do follow him. His ashes rest in the cemetery at Richland Center.

Nathan Chapman was born March 28, 1804, at Hebron, Washington County, N. Y. He was married to Miss Laura A. Spencer, sister of M. F. Spencer, of Troy Township; lived for awhile in Seneca County, Ohio; came to Richland in 1838, July 3; died February 7, 1876; buried in Masonic cemetery, Columbia City. Mrs. Chapman was born at Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y., March 25, 1812, and survives him. The children of these are W. H. Chapman and Mrs. Permelia Hart. Mr. Chapman was a wide-awake, intelligent man, enterprising and useful in the community; one of the first men to begin merchandising, and kept up enterprises of that kind until old age forbade it. He kept a store at Fairview, a forgotten city near Ryerson's, in Kosciusko County, long before the railroad was built; was always active in local affairs, particularly roads, and had several severe contests to get them as he thought they ought to be. There was said to be a certain beech tree at which all the roads in which he was interested began or terminated.

Bela Goodrich was born in February, 1776; settled in Delaware County, Ohio; then came to Richland Township, June 16, 1838. Mrs. Goodrich's maiden name was Sally Church. The children of these living are Price, Abigail and Eunice. A modest, unpretending man, who loved peace and sought the duty of the hour to perform; a soldier of the war of 1812. His ashes repose in the cemetery near Levi Adams.'

Edwin Cone was born April 30, 1805, at Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn. His father and family removed to Madison County, Ohio, and where he was married to Salima Wilson, who was a native of Pike County, Ohio. In the summer of 1836, he determined to cast his lot in the wilds of Indiana, and arrived at his new home in Section 5, September 30, 1836. Mr. Cone was early a professor of religion, and became a local
preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Plain and unassuming in his manner, upright and downright in his words and actions, never favored by fortune, yet he held a high place in the regard of all who knew him. First Justice of the Peace in the Township, constant in season and out of season in the discharge of duty. The funerals and marriages of the neighborhood were generally solemnized by him in the early days. The grave of an Indian excavated in the trunk of an immense log and covered with a slab near his residence, was a point of attraction to the youngsters. The children of Edwin and Salima Cone, surviving, are Margaret Adams, Appleton W., Chester L. and Gilbert J. Cone. Mr. Cone died, aged forty-nine, February 12, 1854. Mrs. Cone died at the age of sixtyone. Their ashes rest in Lakeview Cemetery.

   Daniel Cone, father of Edwin, was born at Haddam, Conn., March, 1769; Ruth Rich, his wife, at Middletown, Conn. They removed to Madison County, Ohio, thence following Mr. Cone and Mrs. Hayden. Their children removed to Richland in the fall of 1837, and settled in Section 5. Daniel Cone passed away December 11, 1847, aged seventy-eight. Ruth Cone died May 26, 1849, aged seventy-seven. They are at rest in Lakeview Cemetery.

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   Harlow Barber was born at Simsbury, Conn., May 8, 1798; was married to Alcey Case in 1824. She died at Sheldon, N. Y., February, 1833; children of these, living, are Virgil, Scott, Frederick and Edwin. Mr. Barber was married a second time, about 1837, to Sophrona Case, who was born at Simsbury, Conn., and was an elder sister of the first Mrs. Barber; so that she has almost completed the century, being ninety-six years old, and quite active, physically and mentally. She survives her husband, and is the oldest person in the county, with a good prospect of rounding the century; long may she continue. Mr. Barber died July 11, 1881, at Larwill, and was buried at Lakeview Cemetery. Thus terminated a long and useful life. He was for fifty years a member of the Methodist Church, in politics a Democrat until 1856, since then a Republican, zealous for the right, ready to declare his opinions, straightforward and helpful to friend and neighbor.

   Jacob Halderman was born July 31, 1801, in Virginia; leaving home, he first located in Preble County, Ohio; was married to Miss E. Swihart, at Eaton, Ohio, in 1822. The children of these are Mrs. S. B. Clevinger, Daniel, Lewis and John Halderman, and Mrs. Sarah Read, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Halderman began coming to Whitley County in 1836, bringing woolen goods, flannels, jeans and other merchandise, which he sold and traded to the settlers round about. He afterward settled near Richmond, Ind., farmed awhile, then entered into the lumber business, buying mostly black walnut, and came to do a very large business therein. From 1850-70, he was very largely engaged in buying flaxseed in addition to his lumber business; removed to Whitley County (Larwill), in 1862, and continued his business operations from this point; was married to Miss Elizabeth Dimick, 1867. The children of this marriage are one son and two daughters. For many years a member of the Dunker or German Baptist Church; a Whig, and afterward a Republican; upright and just in all his dealings; his word his bond, kindly and social, generous to the poor and unfortunate. Such was the character of Jacob Halderman; his life was useful and beneficial to his fellow man; he died 29th of June, 1875, and was buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery, near Liberty Mills, Ind.

   Elijah L. Scott was born in Greene County, Tenn., May 6, 1818; thence came to Union County, Ind., in 1829; came to Richland October 12, 1837, and located on Section 20. His wife's maiden name was Livonia DeWitt; born in Muskingum County, Ohio; deceased, February 5, 1869. The children of these, living, are Ellen, Emily, William, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Walter and Henry. Mr. S. still survives, and is this year, as he has often been before, Assessor of Richland Township. In the early days, when game and pelttries were to be found, he
was a Nimrod and a successful one. Woodcraft he understood, and is a more active man to-day than most men of his age. Long may he wave!

Andrew Compton was born in New Jersey February 22, 1808; thence he removed to Coshocton County, Ohio. His wife, Mary A. Stafford, was born in Maryland in 1808. They came to Richland October, 1837, and settled on Section 21. He died October 29, 1852, aged forty-four years eight months. Mrs. C. still survives. The children of these, living, are Rhua M., Isaac N., Stephen J., Jennie, Phebe, Matilda E., Aaron L., Cettatta D. and Francis W. Mr. Compton was a rough and ready man, prompt, energetic, level-headed in business affairs. A good lover and a good hater. It was at his house that the earlier elections were held. A Whig of the "Whigs, whatever he was he was known to be. He gave no uncertain sound.

John Burns was born, January 14, 1814, at Utica, N. Y. His wife, Mary E. Letson, was born, September 29, 1820, in Orleans County, N. Y. Early in the thirties, they removed to Oakland County, Mich. In the spring of 1837, John came to Indiana, entered his farm in Section 29, built a cabin, and the following year brought his family. No remarkable events or wonderful occurrences have marked his life. It has been the hard and laborious life of one whose best days were surrounded by privation and care, whose house was full of children; but it has been the life of the "noblest work of God — an honest man," and his life has been useful to his fellow-man. In the church and in the community, John Burns was never an unknown quantity. Mrs. B. deceased September 17, 1875. The children of these are Julia, Ann, Justus, Lovina, Abram, Maria, Rufus, Hannah, Ellen, Jane. Mr. Burns survives, hale and hearty for a man of his years.

William Guy was born in Allegheny County, Penn., December 28, 1802. His wife, Elizabeth Steele, was born in 1812, a native of Summit County, Ohio. They removed to Richland May 8, 1838. A social, talkative man, with ideas of his own on all ordinary topics, Mr. Guy was just short of being a moneymaker. He was a Democrat in politics and held to the Methodist Episcopal Church; was well regarded among his fellow-men. He died October 22, 1880. His widow still survives. The children of these, living, are Mrs. Louisa Kelsey, Henry and Francis Guy. William Guy was buried in the cemetery at Summit.

Price Goodrich was born December 17, 1799, in the State of Connecticut. His wife, Julia Ann Black, was born in the State of New York in 1806. They first settled in Delaware County, Ohio; came to Richland June 16, 1838, and located on Section 25. The children of these, living, are Fanny, Silas, Minerva, Chauncey, Martha, Jane and Fletcher. Mr. Goodrich is a mason by trade, and built the court house at Columbia City, and many other buildings years ago. He was one of the Inspectors of the first election held in Troy Township at Mr. Tinkham's shop; has been repeatedly County Commissioner; for many years a professor and “practicer” of religion; for some time a local preacher of the Methodist Church; Democratic in politics; has lived a long and useful life, and he and his consort are descending the last steps of it in peace and comfort, with the high regard of all who know them. There are a number of other pioneers of whom it has not been possible to get data sufficient to base
Jones, Samuel Andrews, Levi Curtis, William Rice, early settlers all, and well worthy of a niche in the history of this township; and many others who have lived that this generation in this vicinity might enjoy their pleasant ease and state, and, be it said with due reverence, have emigrated to a land where the hardships of a frontier life will never obtrude themselves.

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[Engraving of F. M. Magers]
SMITH TP.

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CHAPTER VIII.

BY EDWARD S. MOSSMAN.


"Men married women then
Who kept their healthful bloom,
By working at the churn,
And at the wheel and loom;
And women married men
Who did not shrink from toil.
But wrung with sweat their bread
From out the stubborn soil."

—R. H. Stoddard.

SMITH TOWNSHIP was so named in honor of Samuel Smith, a very worthy gentleman, who became a resident of the township in the autumn of the year 1834, and settled on the farm on which William Van Meter now resides, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 27, 1863, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The first white settler in the township (in the county, in fact), was Andrew Mack, who settled in the township prior to the year 1827.* It seems to be the prevailing opinion that John B. Godfrey was the first white settler; but, evidence to the contrary is too strong to admit of a reasonable doubt. Alpheus B. Gaif, a gentleman whose veracity none can question, says that Jacob Baker and Jehu Skinner, both reliable gentlemen, have
frequently told him that they traveled from Fort Wayne to Elkhart, the former in 1827, and the latter in 1831, and that Andrew Mack lived there.

*The evidence that such a man as Andrew Mack ever lived within the borders of Smith Township is certainly very unsatisfactory. Mr. Gaff remembers that two other gentlemen told him on divers occasions that they had seen Mack in Smith Township at an early day. Here, then, is doubly-distant hearsay evidence. The liability and the probability of the treachery of memory, are multiplied by the lapse of time, and by the transmission of the evidence from mouth to mouth. No reflection should be cast upon the honest intention of Baker, Skinner, Gaff, or Mossman, the writer of this chapter. The question is, can the obscure and meager evidence (if such it can be called), be relied upon as given? The fact is, that Mr. Mack's residence in Smith Township prior to (say) 1830, or even at all, is extremely doubtful and unreliable, and should so be considered by the reader.

Adam Hull told the writer of this note that, when he came to where he now lives, in 1830, John B. Godfrey was then living just north of Blue River Lake. Mr. Hull says he remained days at a time at the log cabin of Godfrey, and during the winter of 1830-31, roamed frequently throughout the surrounding woods in search of game. He became well acquainted with Godfrey, who had for a wife a fine-looking French woman. Godfrey sold goods from a small stock, to the Indians. The dispute as to whether Godfrey was an Indian, a half-breed or a full-blooded Frenchman, arose from the fact that each of a few of the earliest settlers desired the distinction of being the first white settler in the township, and, of course, in the county. They could, therefore, question with perfect consistency, whether Godfrey was an Indian or a Frenchman; as his habits, mode of life and seclusion or avoidance of white society gave color to such questioning. Adam Hull is satisfied that Godfrey was a Frenchman, and that not a drop of Indian blood ran in his veins. Handsome French women, such as Godfrey's wife, did not marry Indians in those days; neither did they marry half-breeds. Indians rarely, or ever, kept a store of goods to trade with Indians. It was unusual to find even a half-breed trader. French traders, however, were numerous. An Indian or a half-breed (the latter being considered in all respects an Indian in the cession treaties at that time) could, at the treaties, reserve portions of land from the tracts ceded the Government. If Godfrey was an Indian or a half-breed why did he not reserve as much land as he wanted? No, he waited until 1835 or 1836, and then entered two small tracts of land on Section 9, as can be seen elsewhere in this volume, or can be seen in the patent book at Columbia City. Neither Indians nor half-breeds entered land in those days. They were not citizens. All these facts lead to the conclusion that Mr. Mack should be regarded as a traditionary settler, and that John B. Godfrey, a Frenchman, should have accorded the honor of being the first white settler in Smith Township and in Whitley County, Absalom Hyre would then be second; Jesse Long third, and Francis Tulley fourth. — Ed.

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then. His, they say, was the only house on the Goshen road, between Fort Wayne and Elkhart. Jehu Skinner told Mr. Giff that the finest and largest potatoes he had ever seen, either before or since that time, he saw at Andrew Mack's, when he stayed all night with him in 1831. He said the bill of fare consisted of corn bread, venison, potatoes and stewed pumpkin, Jehu Skinner died in 1864. Jacob Baker was still living in the summer of 1879, and possibly may be yet. Mack's cabin stood very nearly, if not exactly, on the same spot that Thomas Whitney's dwelling now stands. John B. Godfrey subsequently built a log cabin on the opposite side of the road, but a few rods from where Thomas Whitney's barn now stands. Godfrey possibly lived in the house that Mack built, for a time, before he built the house across the road. Just when Mack went, or whither, or when Godfrey came, or whence, the writer has not been able to ascertain. It is pretty certain, however, that Mack was the first settler and Godfrey the second. As stated, Godfrey built a cabin near where Whitney's barn now stands; and a few years later, he built the log house in which James S. Craig now lives, on the east side of the river, and there lived until his death, which occurred about the year 1845. Those who have seen Godfrey frequently and were well acquainted with him, differ in opinion somewhat, as to whether he was a purely white man; but the better opinion seems to be that he was, notwithstanding he was rather dark-complexioned. He was a Frenchman. It is said that he sold "heap much fire-water" to the Indians. He is said to have been very eccentric in his actions, and to have lived in almost utter seclusion for several years before his death. The third white settler in the township was Absalom Hyre, who located on the farm on which David W. Nickey now lives, in the fall of 1833. Jesse Long came in the spring of 1834, and Francis Tulley, Richard Baughan and Samuel Nickey came during the same year. Samuel Smith came during the fall of 1834. Wyatt Jeffries, Benjamin Jones and Jacob Van Houten came in the year 1835, and Otho Gandy came in the same year, or the year following. George C. Pence, Janus
Gordon, James Zolman, William Cleland, David Wolf and Jesse Speer came in the year 1836. Talcot Perry and Enoch Magrate came sometime prior to the year 1836, though the exact date is not ascertainable. Daniel Miller does not recollect in what year he came, but, as William Miller, his oldest child, was born in the township forty-four years ago, it is certain that he must have come into the township as early as the year 1837. Zachariah Garrison came in 1837, Jacob Nickey in 1839, George W. Slagle and Appleton Rich in 1840, and Uriah Slagle in 1847. It is not known just when the following-named persons settled in the township, but they were all early settlers, some of them having been here over forty years, perhaps, and none of them, probably, under thirty years: Addison McGuire, Alpheus B. Gaff, George Gaff, Henry Pence, Abraham Pence, John Pence, Joseph Pence, Brinton Jones, Benjamin C. Jones, Peterson Jones, Fielding Pompey, Nathan Jeffries, David Jeffries, Marcus L. Jeffries, Augustus W. Jeffries, Wells Smith, Lemuel Devault, Joseph

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Waugh, James Crow, Alexander Craig, Jacob Sine, Jacob Coverstone, Harrison Grable, Martin D. Grable, Festus Grable, Martin D. Garrison, James Garrison, Zachariah Garrison, Jr., David W. Nickey, William Miller, David V. Miller, Thomas McGuire, William McGuire, Philip McNear, Josiah P. McNear, Isaac Van Houten, Samuel HoUenbeck, Joseph W. Pompey, Otis J. Gandy, Jeremiah Krider, Abraham Krider, David Waugh, Harrison Speer, James S. Craig, Thomas Whitney, John Coulter, George Coulter, Joseph O. Long, John Jones, Hiram Jones, William Krider, George Krider, James Maloney, Patrick H. Maloney and, perhaps, others, whose names are not at present recollected. No attempt has been made to arrange the foregoing list of names in the order of the priority of their arrival in the township. A few of them were heads of families at the time when they came, but most of them were either small boys or young men under twenty-one years of age, and came with their parents, and some of them were born in the township.

The township was organized in the year 1838, and the first election was held at the residence of John Moore, who then lived on the farm on which John Jones now resides. The first Trustees of the township were Jesse Long, George Harter and Zachariah Garrison. John Moore was the first Justice of the Peace. The names of the other officers who were elected at the first election could not be ascertained. Those who came first had difficulties to overcome that would have discouraged and disheartened any except the most resolute. Then there were no bridges across the streams or the swamps, as there are now. The streams were frequently greatly swollen by the heavy rains, and when the emigrant came to them he must cross at once. For him to wait for the waters to subside, was out of the question, for the reason that there was no sustenance to be had for his family or his animals. It was frequently impossible for the teams to draw the loaded wagons through the swollen streams, and then it was necessary to fell a tree across the stream at some point where it was narrow enough for the tree to reach well across, and then unload their wagons, and carry everything across, after which they would drive their teams through with the empty wagon; or, if the stream was too deep, and too miry, as was frequently the case, they would swim their teams through, then push their wagons into the stream as far as they could by hand, fasten long ropes or chains to the end of the tongue or pole, hitch the teams to it on the other side, pull it through, reload, and resume their journey. Thus, it took some of the early settlers three days to travel the distance from Fort Wayne to the neighborhood of Concord, which can easily be done at the present day in three hours. And, after reaching their destination, their hardships, trials, tribulations and privations were unabated, until they had been here long enough to clear a few acres of ground and raise some produce. Provisions and provender could not be obtained except at prices that would seem to us at the present day almost fabulous; and then they frequently were compelled to haul it from such great distances that it would take them a week to go after it and return.
A gentleman residing in the western part of the township, who was then a boy, says he distinctly remembers the circumstance of a man coming to his father's house for the purpose of borrowing some breadstuff. He says that when his father, who had a very large family, showed the man all the flour that he had (about eighteen pounds), and told him that that was all the breadstuff he had in the world, and that he did not see how he could spare any of it, the man burst into tears, and said he had not one bite of any kind of breadstuff in his house for his wife and children, and that he did not know where he could get any, for that he had already gone to every place he knew of where it was likely to be had. He started home crying, and the narrator says that his father called to him, and told him to come back — that he would give him the half of what he had, and that they would starve together. When he had received it, the narrator says he seemed to be the most grateful and the happiest man he ever saw. Verily, time works wondrous changes. The gentleman who gave the nine pounds of flour lived to see the day when he could much more easily have spared nine barrels of flour than he then could those nine pounds. The Indians were quite numerous for several years after the first settlers came, and were very annoying to the settlers, although they committed no depredations in or near this township. Their annoyances consisted in begging provisions of the settlers, many of whom had no more than was barely sufficient for the support (and in many cases it was a very scanty one at that) of their own families. Also the Indians greatly annoyed the early settlers by killing their hogs. They killed so many for George C. Pence, and thereby exasperated him to such a degree that, upon hearing the report of a gun on one occasion, and hearing the barking of dogs and the squealing of hogs, he hastily took up his gun and started in the direction whence the sounds proceeded. When he reached the spot, which was not more than a quarter of a mile distant from the house, he discovered an Indian in the act of drawing one of his hogs, which he had killed, up on his pony. Mr. Pence fired at the Indian, but missed him. The Indian abandoned his booty, and, giving a loud whoop, galloped away as fast as his pony could carry him. Mr. Pence loaded his gun and killed both of the Indian's dogs, which were still pursuing the hogs. It is possible that it was fortunate for Mr. Pence and for all the white settlers in the vicinity, that his aim was no better; for, as the Indians were at that time far more numererous than the whites, it is not improbable that, had he killed the Indian, there would have been a general massacre of the whites in retaliation. The early settlers had to haul all their produce to Fort Wayne, over roads that were almost impassable. Fort Wayne was then a mere Indian trading-post. The variety of articles, as well as the supply kept by the traders, was very limited. For nails or anything in the hardware line, the settlers had to go to Piqua, Ohio, a distance of 100 miles or over. Game was very abundant when this county was first settled, although it is said to have been far more so within a few years after the Indians left the country. The early settlers

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say (and no doubt it will seem very surprising to those who are unacquainted with the Indian's mode of hunting) that the Indians were very poor hunters. A good white hunter, it is said, can kill more game than the best of the Indian hunters. The Indians, it is said, keep the game always wild and unapproachable by their mode of hunting, which is, to pursue them upon their ponies with a pack of dogs (the Indians whooping, and the dogs barking all the while, creating a very pandemonium) until the game is overcome by sheer exhaustion.

The first child born in the township was Rosanna Tulley, who is now the wife of John Krider. She was born September 15, 1834. The first marriage that was solemnized within the township was probably Henry Pence's., who was married in the year 1839. The lady's name has not been ascertained. The first death that occurred in the township was that of a child of Wyatt Jeffries, which died in the fall of the year 1834.
In the year 1836, Enoch Magrate and Talcott Perry were starting out one Sunday morning to gather cranberries, and as they were going along a path, Magrate on foot and Perry on horseback behind him, the hammer of Perry's gun caught on a limb and drew it back far enough to discharge the gun, the ball taking effect in Magrate's back and coming out in front. Perry, with the assistance of Brinton Jones and one or two others, who soon arrived on the spot, conveyed Magrate to his home, where he lingered in great agony until the next day, when death released him from his suffering. Talcott Perry died November 11, 1845, and his remains are interred in the cemetery at Concord Church, the place of his interment being marked by a neat marble tombstone.

The first schoolhouse in the township was erected on the north part of the eighty-acre tract that Lemuel Devault now lives on, about the year 1840, and the teacher who taught the first term of school therein was a man by the name of Wizner. There had, however, been several terms of school taught in the township in private and vacant houses, before the schoolhouse was built. The first school in the township was taught by John Strain, about the year 1838, in a log house, owned by him (then vacant), on the farm now owned by Hiram Jones. The second school was taught by Isaac Claxton, on the farm now owned by William Krider, then owned by Eli McClure; and the third was taught by the aforementioned Wizner in Francis Tuiley’s kitchen, on the farm now owned by Wesley Tuiley. The second schoolhouse was built very near the spot where the railroad crosses the Goshen road, and in the vicinity of the Larimore House, in the town of Churubusco, about the year 1844. The first teacher in the house was Isaac Claxton. About the year 1848, a schoolhouse was built on George C. Pence’s farm, about a quarter of a mile east of where Joseph Pence now lives, in which the first teacher was either James Davis or Harrison Grable. All the schoolhouses that were erected for many years after this country was first settled, were erected by the citizens of the neighborhood, each contributing as much labor or material as his circumstances would permit; and the schools taught in them were what were denominated subscription schools. There were, perhaps, no schoolhouses built in the township at public expense prior to 1850, or, perhaps, a year or two later. The first schoolhouses built in this township were built in just about the same fashion that the early schoolhouses throughout the country were built in, and as that has probably been described in the history of each of the other townships, the readers of this history will lose nothing by its being omitted here.

About the year 1838, a man whose name was John Bowls, who lived near the west bank of Blue River Lake, was arrested upon the charge of killing his wife. His little girl, who was about twelve or thirteen years of age, said that her father and mother quarreled, and that her father struck her mother on the head with a large potato, and knocked her down, after which he stamped upon her breast with the heel of his boot, until he killed her, all of which was witnessed by her. Whitley County not having been organized at that time, the territory which it at present comprises being then embraced within the bounds of Huntington County, there were no courts nearer than Huntington in which to try him; and, in consequence of the lack of means for the administration of justice, this man, whom every one believed to be guilty, escaped the punishment which he doubtless merited. After holding him in custody for a short time, and after a few of the good citizens had visited Huntington several times, making futile efforts to set the machinery of the law in motion against him, he was set at liberty. In a short time afterward he went away, no one knew whither, and his children were sent back to Ohio, whence they had come.

When the tide of immigration was steadily flowing westward, as it did from about 1835 to 1850, or a little later, it was not an uncommon thing for farmers to convert their farm houses into a kind of tavern, with
some such rudely lettered sign as “Entertainment,” or “Traveler’s Rest,” prominently displayed in front of it. The house in which Nathaniel Metsker now resides was once such an asylum of rest for the toil-worn traveler, the proprietor of which was David Wolf. The first saw-mill in the township was a water mill, erected about the year 1850, on a small stream about seven miles northwest of Churubusco, by Jacob Brumbaugh. The stream has plenty of fall, but as the water is too low a good part of the year to run the mill, the water privilege is of comparatively little value. There has, however, been a great deal of sawing done there, and, judging from the amount of timber that still remains standing in the woods, in the vicinity of it, it will probably do a great deal yet, notwithstanding the dam is now washed out, and the whole property seems to have rather a dilapidated appearance.

About the year 1840, two men came to the house of John B. Godfrey, purchased some small article of him, and gave him, in payment, a bank bill, which Godfrey thought was counterfeit; but upon their assuring him that it was genuine, he took it. Godfrey very soon had the bill examined by an expert, who unhesitatingly pronounced it a base counterfeit. Something in the conduct of the men caused Godfrey to believe that they knew the bill to be counterfeit at the time when they passed it, and he hastened to a Justice of the Peace, procured a warrant, and soon had an officer in pursuit of them. They were pursued with such promptness and celerity that they were overtaken and arrested that same evening, where they had turned off and traveled some distance from the main road and encamped for the night by a fire that they had built by a large log. They were taken to Columbia City, where the grand jury, which was then in session, found an indictment against the one who passed the bill, and he was put upon trial for publishing, passing, and uttering counterfeit money, knowing it to be such, with the intent to defraud John B. Godfrey. In the trial of the cause, the comrade of the man who passed the bill, swore that the bill exhibited at the trial, was not the bill that the defendant had passed to Godfrey; but, the testimony showing the identity of the bill was so overwhelming that he was immediately arrested on a bench warrant, on a charge of perjury. He was at once reported to the grand jury, who found a true bill against him, and at the next term of the court he was convicted and sentenced to a term of penal servitude in the penitentiary. The one who was charged with uttering counterfeit money was also convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years.

The first post office established in this township was on the farm now owned by Jacob Sine, and was kept in a log house which stood near where Jacob Sine's brick dwelling now stands. The mail was carried on an ox when the roads were bad, for the reason that the roads were so miry at that time that a horse could not get through many places which an ox could pass through, without much difficulty, for the reason that, owing to the conformation of his hoof, he could much more easily withdraw it from the mire. The post office was called Churubusco, and the name of the Postmaster was Joseph Scott. Scott kept a small stock of goods, which was the first stock of goods kept in the township (except that John B. Godfrey kept powder, lead, blankets, and a few other articles) and, perhaps, in the county. The second saw-mill erected in the township was also a water-mill, and was erected by Alpheus B. and George Gaff, in the year 1854, on a small stream, which is the outlet of three small lakes, in the southern part of Noble County. The mill, which has been disused since about 1864, stands about half a mile north of A. B. Gaff's house. The first jail erected at the county seat (a log jail which stood in the public square until after the year 1852) was built by a man named William Blair, who lived in Smith Township where Jacob Dull now lives.
About the year 1867, an aged colored woman, named Fanny Pompey, met death under the following most tragic and horrifying circumstances: She was very decrepit, being about one hundred years of age, and was living alone. Relatives, living near by, attended to her wants during the day, but at night she always stayed alone. One night, some of the neighbors discovered that her house was on fire, and, although they repaired to the spot with all possible speed, yet they were too late to save the old lady from the most horrible fate of perishing in the flames. The flames were issuing from the roof when the fire was first discovered, and it is not probable that her life could have been saved had those who discovered the fire been there on the spot. It is supposed that she had been smoking in bed, after she had retired for the night, and that some sparks of fire had fallen from her pipe upon the bed and set it on fire; that her clothing caught fire from the burning bed and that she, being so very feeble with age, was soon strangled and overcome by the smoke and the flames, and had fallen in the middle of the floor, where she was seen to be lying by those who first arrived on the spot.

Smith Township contains the second largest town in the county — Churubusco. About the year 1845, William B. Walker and David Craig settled on the land that was subsequently laid out and platted as the towns of Union and Franklin, that part south of the railroad being called Union and that north of it Franklin. Those towns were laid out about the year 1853, when the first work was done on what is now the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad. Subsequently the towns were consolidated, under the name of Churubusco. The first building erected in the town was the hewed-log house of William B. Walker, erected about 1845, on very nearly the same spot that William Shifler's dwelling-house now stands on, and the second was the building now occupied by Jacob Kichler as a grocery and bakery. It was occupied and used as a hotel until about 1878, when Jacob Kichler, the present proprietor, purchased it and converted it into a provision store, bakery and eating-house. He discontinued the restaurant in the fall of 1881, and continues only the grocery and bakery. Whilst it was conducted as a hotel, it passed through numerous hands, among whom were Andrew Farmer, Western Ackley, Henry C. Pressler, Joseph R. Sunderland, and so on, ad infinitum. The next building erected in the town was the old frame building east of Kichler's bakery, built by John G. Croy for a grocery. About the year 1856, George Howe erected a frame building on the corner, where Lewis' saloon now stands, for a grocery. About the same time, or a little later, a man named Harding erected the building in which Charles Patterson now has his harness shop, for a furniture shop. The next building erected in the town was a dwelling-house, west of and opposite to the Larimore House, erected by Joseph Brown. The first dry goods store in the town was kept by Joseph Richards, in a building erected by him for the purpose, being the same building in which G. W. Ott now has his stock of groceries. Richards sold goods there for several years and then sold out to Harvey McCullough. John L. Isherwood also kept a dry goods store there for several years prior to 1877, when he moved his stock to where it now is. About the year 1868, Joseph Richards erected the building in which he is now doing business, for a dry goods store. He has been doing business in the same build-

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[Engraving of B. F. Putt, M.D.]
JEFFERSON TP.

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ing ever since, up to the present time. In the same year, the building in which J. L. Isherwood now has his hardware store was built by Henry C. Pressler, for a hardware store. About the year 1877, Pressler sold out his hardware store to John R. Ross and George W. Fair, partners under the firm name of Ross & Fair. About the year 1870, the building in which G. W. Maxwell is now keeping a dry goods store was erected by William Ross and Francis M. Magers for dry goods and drugs. Then, the building in which Thomas A. Rhodes has his grocery and dry goods store was begun by a man named Newell and completed by John Deck, for a drug store. In the year 1872, John Deck built the hotel near the railroad depot, which is now Larimore House. Very soon after its completion, Alexander M. Long became the owner of the property and continued to be the owner of it until the year 1881, when the present proprietor, Thomas Larimore, became the owner of it. Mr. Larimore expended about $5,000 in rebuilding it, and it is now one of the neatest, best kept and best furnished hotels in the country, a credit to the enterprising proprietor and to the town. Before Mr. Larimore bought it, it had been leased by several different persons and run by each a short time, very few of them as long as a year. A few of those who kept hotel there were William Waterson, John W. Hutsel, Jr., Joseph Parks, Isaac N. Keller, Frederick S. Shoaff, John Gerdinick and several others. In the same year that the hotel was built, Robert Hood erected the building in which G. Kinzy's gun shop now is, for a wagon shop. The next building was the one in which Isay's meat shop now is, which was built on the rear part of the lot, and was subsequently moved to the front, where it now is. It was built for a gun shop.

About the year 1873, or perhaps 1874, Hosack’s wagon shop was built. About the same time, or a little earlier perhaps, James E. Witham built his blacksmith and wagon shop on the south side of the railroad, in what was formerly the town of Union. The building at present occupied by John Diller as a saloon was built by James M. Harrison, just north of Oscar Gandy's residence, for a furniture store, with schoolroom above. A few years later, the building was sold to Levi Butterbaugh and Solomon B. Leckrone, who kept saloon in it for a short time at that place; then moved it to the northwest corner of what is commonly known as the mill lot, just south of the railroad. William A. Geiger subsequently purchased the building, and moved it to where it now stands. When it will be again moved or to what place the writer is unable to state.

About the year 1873, the building now occupied by Henry Wyatt, as a saloon and restaurant, was built by Henry C. Pressler for a saloon. It has been occupied by various parties, sometimes as a saloon and sometimes as a grocery and bakery. Among those who have done business there are the following: Henry C. Pressler, Oscar Gandy, Samuel Haller, Edward Snyder, James Marker, Andrew Farmer, Jacob Kichler, Samuel Eby, Henry Wyatt and James Mason. The building occupied by Samuel F. Barr as a furniture store was built by the present owner, Mr. Barr, about the year 1873, for a furniture store, and has been occupied by him for that purpose ever since.

In the year 1874, Harvey McCullough erected the building now owned and occupied by John A. Rich as a drug store. Isaac N. Whittenberger, Harvey McCullough and Alpheus B. Gaff sold dry goods there. About the year 1878, the building was purchased by John F. Shoaff and John Deck, who very soon afterward sold it to the present owner. The building in which Snyder & McGuire are keeping saloon was built, about the year 1873, by
William G. Hughes for a dwelling, on the west side of the lot on which W. A. Geiger's hardware store is situated. It was subsequently moved to the place where it now stands, and used for a time as a meat shop, until about the year 1880, when George F. Walburn became the owner of it and opened a saloon there; since which time it has been occupied by various persons for that purpose. The present post office building was erected about the year 1875.

About the year 1877, the building in which Craig & Richey sell hardware was erected by H. C. Pressler for a hardware store. The building was occupied for a few years by Henry C. Pressler and William A. Geiger for a hardware store, and then for about two years as a dry goods store, by Joseph Hyman, Mayer & Ney and Mayer & Eichhold in succession. Since the fall of 1881, it has been occupied by Craig & Richey as a hardware store. The present owner is Lemuel Richey. The building in which Samuel Eby's saloon is kept was built, about the year 1874, by Morris Madricker as a dwelling house. For a time after Madricker ceased to occupy it as a dwelling house, it was used by Charles Brown as an agricultural store; after which it was used by various parties as a meat shop, until it was finally purchased by Adam Avry, and converted into a saloon.

C. C. Walkley's grocery was erected about 1877. About the same time, or a little later, the building occupied by William A. Geiger as a hardware store was erected by William G. Hughes & Co. for the purpose of renting it to Joseph Hyman for a dry goods store. William A. Geiger now owns the building. The next building erected in the town was the building now occupied by Brand & Bro. as a drug store, built, in 1878 or 1879, by Dr. John F. Criswell and John W. Goodrich for a drug store.

In the year 1881, the brick building owned and occupied by Mayer & Eichhold as a dry goods store was erected by the present proprietors, at a cost of about $10,000. The building occupied by John R. Young, as a meat shop, was built about the same time, perhaps a little later, and was the last business house built in the town.

About the year 1855, Joseph Brown built a saw-mill about on the same ground that Randolph & Brown's mill now stands. The mill now owned by Randolph & Brown was built by S. J. Clark about the year 1872. It was subsequently owned by Theodore F. Gilleland, William G. Hughes & Co. and Randolph & Brown, the present owners. It has two large boilers, and con-

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tains, besides the saw-mill, a planer, turning-lathe, machinery for manufacturing almost all the parts of a wagon (except the hub), saws for lath, table-legs, shingles, heading, handles, etc. The grist-mill now owned by Joseph Kichler & Bro. was built by Jacob Hose and Alexander Hall in the year 1870. David Shilling and William Waterson purchased the property of Hose & Hall, but did not own it long until they sold it to the present owners.

The following professional men have, at various times, been located in the place: Physicians — Drs. Kelly, Birney, Madricker, Aldrich, Keller, Magers, Criswell, Kester and Squires, the last four of whom are still here. Attorneys — Edward A. Mossman and Frank A. Brink. Dentists — F. F. Cook and L. D. Palmer. The tailors of the town have been McKinnon, John Thuvis, Henry Finkbender and Joseph Simon; and the jewelers George B. Chase, John Stratton, Thomas Hanson and William Shifler.
The schoolhouse in the town of Churubusco was built in 1875, whilst George Gaff was Township Trustee, at a cost of about $4,000. It is a large two-story brick building, about forty by seventy-five feet, with two rooms below and two above. It is sufficiently commodious for the present, but it might have been made to look much better had a good architect been employed to furnish a design, which might have been done for a small sum, perhaps for $25.

The Churubusco News was established, in 1876, by William E. Grose. The paper subsequently passed into the hands of Chase Milice, and the name was changed by him to the Herald. He conducted it but a short time, when it passed into the control of Daniel M. Eveland. Before it came into Mr. Eveland's hands, it had been neutral in politics; but he soon avowed himself an out-and-out Republican, and made some very severe strictures upon the opposite party, whereat many of his Democratic subscribers withdrew their patronage, and he was soon compelled to dispose of the office and seek another field. I. B. McDonald then became the proprietor, with William Haw & Son as editors and publishers. Under their management, the paper was as strongly Democratic as it had been Republican under Mr. Eveland's management. At the end of about a year after William Haw & Son assumed control of the paper, they retired, and were succeeded by C. T. & F. M. Hollis. The paper not proving satisfactorily remunerative, Mr. McDonald removed it to Columbia City in November, 1871, where it has since been published under his own personal control. The Sunbeam Charles L. Kinzy and Lizzie A. Eveland, editors and proprietors, folio, was established in 1878; subscription, 50 cents per annum. Its existence terminated with Mr. Eveland's connection with the Herald. The White Elephant, bi-weekly, 75 cents per annum, was established in 1878, Anes Yocum, editor and proprietor.

The first church society in the county was organized at the house of Samuel Nickey in 1838, by Rev. R. S. Ball, of the Methodist denomination, with a membership of about twelve. The first church erected in the township was a log building by the name of Concord, and stood where Concord Church now stands. It was erected about the year 1848. The present membership of Concord Church is about thirty. Present minister, Rev. Church. Salem Church, the church at Fuller's Corners, Lake Chapel, in Lake Township, Allen County, and Pleasant Hill, are all offshoots of Concord Church. The United Brethren, the Baptist and the Methodist denominations have good churches in the town of Churubusco, the United Brethren Church being erected in 1872, the Baptist in 1875, and the Methodist in 1878. The Methodist Church is a brick building, the others frame. The United Brethren and the Methodist denominations are prospering well, but the Baptist does not seem to be doing so well for some reason. They have no pastor at present. The Seventh-Day Adventists held a series of meetings in Churubusco in the fall of 1881, and at the close organized a church with seven or eight members. They have no regular services. Pleasant Hill Church was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Robinson in December, 1865, with about twenty-five communicants. Present membership, about fourteen. Sunday school is kept up summer and winter. There is a very neat cemetery near the church.

The first meeting of Churubusco Lodge, A., F. & A. M., under dispensation, was held March 11, 1875, with the following officers: Edward A. Mossman, W. M.; Andrew Anderson, S. W.; George W. Fair, J. W.; Isaac N. Whittenberger, S. D.; Henry M. Wyatt, J. D.; Samuel F. Barr, Treas.; and John R. Ross, Sec. Number of members, fourteen. On the 29th of July,

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R.; Frederick S. Shoaff, Leander Slagle and Anes Yocum, Trustees. Present membership, twenty-five. Time of meeting, Tuesday night of each week.

On the 16th day of December, 1879, the most appalling accident that ever occurred in Smith Township occurred at Lewis Turnbull's saw-mill, about a quarter of a mile north of Collins Station, whereby five persons were instantly killed. Their names were Lewis Turnbull, the proprietor of the mill; his two sons, Robert and Wesley Turnbull; his nephew, Lorenzo Turnbull, son of John Turnbull; and Elzie Glenn — all of whom were employed on the mill. There was no other person in or about the mill, or the destruction of life would no doubt have been greater. The explosion of the boiler was the cause of the disaster. So terrific was the explosion that the concussion of the air occasioned thereby was felt by persons ten and twelve miles distant. Some of the unfortunate victims were most horribly mangled and mutilated, so that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to identify them but for the shreds of clothing that remained on them. Alonzo Turnbull had left the mill but a few minutes previous to the explosion and gone to the woods a few hundred yards off, with his team, for a log. So great was the force of the explosion that it knocked him down and caused his nose to bleed profusely. In the opinion of experts in the use and management of steam boilers, the great force of the explosion attested the fact that the boiler was sound throughout; for, had there been a weak spot in it, a rent would have occurred at that point, and, in all probability, there would have been no loss of life or other serious consequences.

CHAPTER IX.

BY MISS LOUISA S. GREGG.

OUTLINE OF ITS GROWTH—THE REPUTED ORIGIN OF WITTENBURG COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO —EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

IN the early part of the year 1839, several persons then residing within the territory now constituting Union Township, Whitley County, petitioned the proper authorities for the organization of their territory into a township. In answer to the prayer of the petitioners, it was ordered that an election be held at the residence of Joseph Pierce on the 4th day of July, 1839. Talcott Perry was appointed Inspector of said election. At this election, Perry was elected Justice of the Peace in and for said township, which was named Union, upon an agreement to that effect between the said Perry and George W. Oman. Perry was the first settler in the township. In the month of June, 1837, Benjamin Gardner, a native of New York, settled with his family in this township, on the farm now owned by Joseph Baldwin. Dr. Joseph Pierce, a native of

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Greene County, N. Y., located in this township in the spring of 1837; was the first physician in the township, and the only one for many years. At the time of his first advent into this county, he brought with him a general stock of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., etc. This stock of goods was owned for a time jointly by Pierce & Starkweather. In the spring of 1837, Horace Cleveland, a native of Catskill, N. Y., purchased land in this township (being the same land now owned by the Wigent heirs), and during the following season built a cabin and made some preparations for bringing his family, which he did in the winter following. Some time during the year 1835, George W. Oman purchased a part of the land constituting the farm on which he now resides, and on September 30, 1837, he and his wife pitched their tent on this land and commenced the necessary preparations for the erection of a cabin, which was to be for a time their future domicile. The following-named persons assisted him in raising the cabin: William Vanmeter, William and Charles Gradeless, Samuel Nickey, Talcott Perry, Jacob Diffendarfer, Benjamin Gardner and son, Francis Tulley and Wells Smith. The Gradelesses, Nickey and Diffendarfer were citizens of Allen County. Mrs. Oman had among other things prepared a quantity of doughnuts, of which William Gradeless ate very heartily. During the night he had a very severe attack of cholera morbus. In speaking of the matter afterward, he said he had eaten too much of Mrs. Oman's "crooked" bread.

Talcott Perry, first Justice of the Peace, was commissioned July 24, 1839, re-elected and commissioned September 4, 1844; Daniel B. Rice was commissioned September 17, 1845; Samuel Miner, Sr., January 24, 1846; Asa Anthony, September 4, 1849; John Irwin, April 18, 1850; James Welsheimer, January 24, 1857. George W. Foster was elected Justice in 1854; Orville Root, in 1855; J. A. Kaufman, in 1857; Granderson Pettit, 1858; Robert Speer, 1859; James M. Briggs, 1863; Alexander Clark, 1863; G. W. Laurence, 1867, re-elected 1871; William Sisson, 1868; Joseph M. Douglas, 1869; John 0. Clark, 1877, re-elected 1881; Peter Garrison, 1880. No record of other township officers could be found. The following county officers have been residents of this township: Joseph Pierce, elected County Commissioner, August, 1846; Daniel B. Rice, elected County Commissioner, 1852, re-elected 1855-58-61; Adam T. McGinly, elected Sheriff, 1878, and James H. Shaw, elected Commissioner, 1876-79.

The growth of this township was not by any means rapid — not that the soil was not productive; on the contrary, it was, as a general rule, very rich, amply rewarding the husbandman, especially after he had gotten it in a measure subdued. Probably the principal hindrance to a rapid growth was the amount and character of the labor required to prepare the land for the plow. These immense forests of oak, hickory, walnut, poplar, ash,
beech, etc., were, in the very nature of things, calculated to deter men from attempting to open up a farm, and at the same time support a family of small and helpless children; this, especially when the fact was known to them that by going a few days' drive further west they could find the land already cleared, and ready for the plow. The north part of the township was the first settled, and it continued to hold an advanced position for many years. At that early day, it was not unusual to call on men residing at a distance of five or six miles to assist in raising a cabin, a log barn, or even to assist in rolling logs. Those residing at a distance of five or even a greater number of miles were called neighbors, and made frequent visits back and forth. A friendly feeling was prevalent, and there were but few misunderstandings among the people. Their pursuits were almost entirely, agricultural, if felling the forest and preparing the land for cultivation constitute any part of agriculture. The citizens of this township have, from the earliest settlement, devoted their energies almost exclusively to this pursuit, a few individuals, and only a few, having sought to gain a livelihood by other enterprises.

G. W. Oman relates that soon after the location of the county seat at the present site, Henry L. Ellsworth, one of the proprietors, sent his son, H. W. Ellsworth, in company with F. P. Randall, of Fort Wayne, to visit the city on paper and look after the interests of his father and partner in that county generally. They traveled on horseback, and were obliged to follow an old Indian trail as best they might. Night overtook them when at Eel River, and probably on lands now owned by the heirs of the late John North, Sr. At this point they lost their trail, and were compelled to tie their horses and pass the night as best they could in the wilderness. Morning having come, and not being able to find a trail that they thought would probably lead them to the desired destination, they concluded to make an effort to return to Fort Wayne. After wandering through the wilderness till about noon, they finally brought up at Oman’s. Here they ordered their horses fed and called for dinner. In the meantime, they proposed to give Oman $1 as compensation for conducting them to Columbia City. He agreed to do so, and, upon their arrival at their destination, they gave him two half-dollars in payment. Oman says “these half-dollars looked about the size of a cart-wheel.”

Another incident from the storehouse of Oman's memory: Some years before any settlement was made in this township, John Comstock had purchased land and laid out the village of Liberty Mills, in Wabash County. Soon after Oman settled on his present farm (date not positively known), Comstock left home for Fort Wayne with quite a large amount of silver, which he carried in an old-fashioned saddle-bag. He traveled on horseback, following an Indian trail. Night overtook him when on a point on the land now owned by Francis Mossman, about one mile north of the present site of the village of Coesse. In the darkness he lost the trail, and was obliged to put up for the night in the midst of a dense forest, under a tree. He laid his baggage at the root of the tree, turned his horse loose that he might graze for a time, and then sat down under the tree, with his saddle-bags by his side. He intended not to go to sleep.

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but to watch his horse for a time and then tie him to a tree until morning. Being somewhat wearied with his day's travel, he was soon in the embrace of Morpheus. Waking after a time, he discovered, to his dismay, that his horse had left him. He found him in a short time, but, to his utter discomfiture, he had lost the whereabouts of his money, and it was almost noon before he found it. After finding the trail, he rode on, and arrived at Oman's Justin time for dinner.
At an early day, date not known, William Getting was fatally injured in the following manner: Himself and son were putting a lot of buckwheat into the loft of their cabin, ascending by means of a ladder. The son was above, receiving the sacks as his father passed them up to him. By some accident, the son let a sack slip from his hands. It struck the father, knocked him from the ladder, and injured his spine to such an extent that it caused extensive paralysis, which terminated in death. This occurred in a house now owned by Francis Mossman, and known as the “Chorn house.”

G. W. Oman says: "I made some money in an early day by showing land to strangers."

At the time when Mrs. Bonestel taught the first school in the township, she was a widow, having lost her husband before leaving New York State. After residing in this township a few years, she married Wilson Travis. They lived together for a few years, when he was killed, as supposed at the time, by the kick of a horse, he having been found in such a relation to his team as to indicate that in all probability such was the case.

James Worden says: “Austin Morgan and myself sawed the first lumber made in the county, at Pierce's Mill,* and sold the first board to Francis Tulley, to be used in making a cradle in which to rock his son Cyrus B., now an attorney at Columbia City.” He also says: " Dr. Pierce had a large stock of goods, and traded extensively with the Indians. He had seen as many as three hundred at and around the store at one time. At one time the Doctor laid in a supply of pepper-sauce, and placed it in a conspicuous place on the shelf. Indian Jim, seeing it, said, 'What you call him?' The Doctor took down a bottle, poured a quantity into a tumbler, put the tumbler to his lips — simulating the act of drinking; set the tumbler on the table, and motioned him to take it. Jim picked up the tumbler, put it to his mouth, and, without waiting to taste the contents, drank it to the dregs. The Doctor said 'For the next few moments his contortions far exceeded anything I have ever witnessed.' After recovering sufficiently to speak, Jim said: 'Heap no good.' He did not want any more 'What you call him.'"

Dr. Pierce and Robert Starkweather came to this township in the spring of 1837. They built a cabin on land which Pierce had entered, the same land on which he erected a saw-mill, and where John McCartney now resides. In this cabin they all lived for about one and a half years; at which time a son of

*The question as to who sawed the first lumber in the county is a matter of much dispute. Adam Hull, living just across the line, in Allen County, and several of the older citizens of Smith Township, who arrived there in 1834, say that a man named Bond built a saw-mill on Blue Elver, below the lake, in Smith Township, as early as 1835 or 1836.— Ed.

Starkweather sickened and died. Dr. Pierce had treated this child, and after its death, they (Pierce and Starkweather) quarreled about the treatment. Starkweather says to Pierce, “I brought you all the way from New York to kill my boy.” Upon this, they dissolved partnership, Starkweather removing across the line into Allen
County. Soon after this dissolution, James Worden came from New York to work for Dr. Price, and did the cooking during the first three months of his stay during the winter of 1838-39, an English family (named Thompson) came, and Mrs. Thompson did the cooking for a time. During the summer of 1889, Mrs. Worden came from New York. She then took charge of the kitchen, doing the housework for nearly one year, after which she and her husband returned to New York. Next in succession as cook for the Doctor, was Mrs. Cole, mother of Seymour Cole, and present wife of Peter Bartholomew, late of Columbia City, but now of Fort Wayne. Worden and wife remained in New York for a short time, when they returned to this township, and again engaged with the Doctor, Worden doing the farming, assisting about the saw-mill, etc., and Mrs. Worden again superintending the culinary department. Worden says that himself and William Van Meter hauled the first saw-logs in the county — logs four and a half feet in diameter.

Henry Hull says: “I used to ride down to the village on Sundays and spend the day playing with the young Indians.” They appeared at all times much pleased to see him, and to play with him. Wrestling was a very common sport at that time, and they appeared to enjoy it hugely when successful; but when vanquished, they appeared to be greatly mortified. Henry Hull and John Frye ran the first threshing machine in the township in the fall of 1843. The machine was a tread-mill and chaff-piler; could thresh eighty or ninety bushels per day. The price for threshing was 6 cents per bushel.

Mrs. Oman says: “Soon after our settlement at our present home, an Indian called one day and asked for a loaf of bread, which he wished to put into the grave of an Indian who had been stabbed and killed by another Indian in a drunken melee at the Indian village on the land now owned by Robert Speer.”

Some time during the year 1850, Mathew P. Walker went to Richland County, Ohio, married, and with his wife started for his home in this township, she riding the entire journey on horseback, and driving two cows. She soon became so homesick that her health was undermined. Her physician advised that she be taken to her former home, and, after a visit of a few months, she returned entirely restored.

Mrs. Oman relates that, during one winter, soon after their settlement here, they lived on bread made from buckwheat ground but not bolted, this, with venison, constituting their entire stock of provisions. For a year or two after their settlement here, their salt cost them about $8 per bushel. During the first two or three years of pioneer life, these people brought a large part of

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their supplies from Elkhart and the prairies thereof. At this early day, it was impossible to get the absolute necessities of life, even at Fort Wayne. These hardy pioneers obtained a very large proportion of their meat supplies from the forest, drawing largely on the deer, wild turkeys, and, after a few years, upon the wild hogs. Dr. Pierce kept, at times, a partial supply of flour, meat, and perhaps some other provisions, but these he sold at such exorbitant prices that the people could do much better by going to the prairies and laying in their own provisions. Oman says: “I sold my wedding vest to William Gradeless to pay for a few potatoes, to help in carrying us through the first winter. I worked for 50 cents a day, and paid 60 cents a bushel for corn.” During the first year, Mrs. Oman drove the oxen to break fourteen acres of ground.

Isaac Taylor, who is mentioned elsewhere in these reminiscences, as among the early settlers, relates the following as one of his early experiences: About the month of June, 1843, Horace Cleveland and himself gathered all the wool in the neighborhood, and one morning, with two yoke of oxen, started for a carding
machine, situated on the St. Joe River, about seven miles above Fort Wayne. Night overtook them when about two miles from their destination. Just at this time a terrific rainstorm set in, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. They were in the midst of a dense forest. The flashes of lightning were so incessant, that they were able to follow the road by their light. After traveling for a short time in this manner, they encountered a large beech tree, which had been blown across the road a few moments before. Taylor cut a way around the top of the tree, and Cleveland drove around. Proceeding a short distance, they saw a light. Taylor went to the house, and there learned that they were within one mile of the mill. Just before reaching it, they encountered a temporary slab bridge. Taylor went before, guiding the forward team, while Cleveland brought up the rear. On reaching their destination, they found it impossible to get their wool carded on account of high water, and were obliged to return without it. On their return trip, they encountered obstacles on every hand, and so frequent and formidable were these, that, at the end of the third day after leaving home, they had only reached Cary's, three miles west of Fort Wayne, on their return. On the morning of the fourth day, they left Cary's, and succeeded finely until they reached the Aboit, at Peabody's saw-mill. Here they found a pole bridge floating on the surface of the water, but so fastened as to prevent its escape. The rolling of the logs under the feet of the teams rendered crossing very unsafe. They landed safely, however, and Cleveland, raising his hands, exclaimed in a loud voice, "God Almighty." Taylor called to him, "Drive on, Cleveland; poor place for prayer here." They reached home on the evening of the fourth day, having spent that time in traveling a distance of twenty-one miles and return.

These people, as a rule, were expert woodsmen, many of them thinking it no very extraordinary feat to shoot a deer while on the run at a high rate of speed, and it was not considered a very great exploit to kill two, three or even more deer, on the same day. In these days, wheat bread was a luxury, in which it was not thought best to indulge too frequently, principally from the fact that it was thought to be rather hard on the purse. In the season of 1842, John Stevenson broke and sowed to buckwheat three acres of new land. He had no fence around it, and his wife kept off the stock by almost constant watching by day. The product of these three acres was fifty bushels. This was on land now owned by Robert Speer.

It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact date of the first birth in the township, the parents having died at a very early period in the settlement of the township and all traces of the children lost; but it is quite positive that, at some time during the early part of 1836, David, son of Talcott Perry, was born, and that he was the first child born in the township. Whelock, son of Benjamin Gardner, was born in October, 1837. This, doubtless, was the second birth. Henry Hull and Jane Gardner were married December 18, 1839. This was the first marriage in the township. The first death was that of Robert Starkweather, which occurred early in the autumn of 1838. William Clater came to this township with Isaac Taylor, in July, 1838, and resided with the family until March 21, 1839, when he was killed at a barn raising in Lake Township, Allen County.

John Depoy relates that some time during the year 1853, five wolves came to his place one night, attacked his dog, dragged him fifteen or twenty rods and mangled his throat in a terrible manner. Mrs. Depoy poulticed it with catmint and whisky, and in three or four weeks the dog had entirely recovered.

Dances and amusements of that character were decidedly primitive in those days. At such times, as they failed to have on hand a musician with a stringed instrument, some one of the company would be delegated to supply the deficiency by whistling. The gentlemen were not required to observe strictly the etiquette of the ballroom in more advanced society. A coon-skin cap, moccasins and such wearing apparel as was manufactured by their mothers, sisters or wives was the common outfit of the male part of the assembly. Indeed, it occasionally
happened that the gentlemen appeared on the floor barefooted and coatless, while the ladies' toilet consisted of a linsey-woolsey or a calico dress. The ladies did not make it a sine qua non of a respectable appearance at these gatherings to reduce the size of their waists as much as possible by tight lacing.

James Worden, now of Columbia City, says: “I framed the first bridge in the county. It was built across Eel River, near the place where John McCartney now resides.” G. W. Oman says a caravan of movers built the first bridge over Eel River at Aker's. This they did by cutting large, heavy timber, and rolling it into the river, securing it in place, and continuing this process until it was made passable. This was probably rendered necessary on account of the miry condition of the bank on either side. The date of the building of this bridge is not positively known, but it was probably as early as 1838. These two were the only bridges built across Eel River at an early period.

G. W. Oman commenced keeping tavern (Mrs. Oman says "not hotel"), on the farm where he now resides, in the autumn of 1837, immediately after getting up a cabin. They had scarcely gotten a roof over them before they commenced entertaining movers. Mrs. Oman says: "We dreaded to have people call for accommodations, because we had so little to eat ourselves." In the autumn of 1838, Isaac Taylor commenced entertaining movers at his residence, on the farm now owned by J. H. Clark. However, he did not hang out a sign until about four years after. These were the only taverns in the township until after the building of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, when one was opened up in the village of Coesse.

Dr. Joseph Pierce built a saw-mill (water-power), on his place on Eel River during the season of 1839. This was the first saw-mill in the township, and probably in the county. Nathaniel Allen built the first steam saw-mill in the township in 1854. These two were the only saw-mills built in an early day. John Slagle and James Burton built the first and only grist-mill in this township, in an early day, and indeed the only one ever built in the township, except one built in Coesse a few years since, by John B. Imrie, and run for a short time, then sold to the Kelsey's and removed to Allen County. The Slagle & Burton Mill was built on land now owned by William Moore, on the north bank of Eel River, in the northeast corner of the township. During the fall of 1853, Kepler ran a distillery on the farm now owned by Henry Sneider, in the southeast corner of the township. The product of this enterprise was peach brandy.

The first stock of goods in the township was kept by Pierce & Starkweather, afterward by Pierce; the second by Barber A. Cleveland, on the farm now owned by James Merriman, commencing in 1852 and continuing to trade at that place for about two years. Some time during 1855, Freeman & Fuller opened a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., in a house belonging to G. W. Oman, on Yellow River road. They remained here about two years, and removed their goods to Tousley's Crossing, one mile east of Coesse. They continued here about a year, dissolved partnership, and Fuller removed the goods to the place since known as Fuller's Corners, in Smith Township. These were the only stocks of merchandise ever kept in this township, outside of Coesse, and all this before the founding of the village.

The village of Coesse was laid out in the winter of 1854-55, by Peter Simonson. The east forty belonged to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the west forty to Simonson, he having purchased it from James Worden. It was surveyed by a brother of the proprietor, and named from an
Indian chief. The first building was a dwelling-house, erected by Joseph Root, on the lot now owned by Ed Hammer, and the second a cabin built by Mr. Love, on the lot now owned by Mrs. Park. Christian Rummel then built the blacksmith-shop now owned by Aker Bros., in which he carried on business, and a dwelling-house, now the Methodist Episcopal parsonage. The next house was a dwelling, on the lot now owned by Mrs. Rosa Clark. The growth of the village was very slow until about 1865, when a number of buildings were erected. The first stock of goods was brought by Simon Herr & Bro. It consisted of dry goods, groceries, and all other articles commonly found in a village store. This stock was sold to Barber A. Cleveland, and by him to Thomas McCune, who sold it to the present proprietor, F. Smith. In 1864, J. H. Clark brought on a stock of goods, engaged in trade about three years, and sold the stock to J. S. Baker, who removed it. The value of this stock was about $4,000. In 1870, Reuben Drew began merchandising, continued about four or five years, and abandoned the business. In 1880, Luke Tousley engaged in the dry goods trade, continued a year, then took as a partner William Swarts. The firm is still in business.

In 1867, Kaufman & Levi brought on a stock of groceries, etc.; in 1872, sold to I. Kinsey, and he to Allen Bros., who are still in business. F. Smith entered the grocery trade in 1866, and, in 1872, sold to W. E. Mossman, who, after about two years, sold back to Smith.

The first and only saw-mill in the village was built by Spore, on the ground occupied by the present mill. Spore sold to Van Houten, and he to Emery & Stewart. They built a stave factory and then a grist-mill, which were run for a few years, then sold and removed. Emery & Stewart then sold the mill to F. Smith and W. E. Mossman; Smith bought out Mossman, and sold the entire mill to the present proprietors, W. Smith and W. E. Mossman. There are two drug stores, owned by Drs. Eckman and Wenger.

For some time before the existence of the village, a post office was kept by Horace Cleveland, on what is now the Wigent farm, on Yellow River road. In 1856, this was moved to Coesse, and J. H. Root commissioned Postmaster. He kept the office in his dwelling. In 1865, G. B. Bonestel took the office and kept it one year; then followed Leonard Aker, Maggie Kauffman and Frank Dustman, and, in 1868, J. A. Kauffman was appointed Postmaster. He kept the office for nine years, and was succeeded by I. Kinsey, and he, in 1875, by W. Allen, who kept the office for three years, when it went into the hands of the present Postmaster, F. Smith.

A Good Templars' Lodge was organized in 1856, and continued, with some interruptions, till about 1874, when it was abandoned.

The first physician in the village was William Loveland, who came in the spring of 1861, and remained till the fall of 1862. The next was G. W. Eckman, who came in the spring of 1863, and still resides here. William Birney located here in the spring of 1866, and remained two years. Dr. N. I. Kith--

A cart came in August, 1874, and remained till March, 1876. Dr. N. R. Wenger came in the fall of 1876, and Dr. H. Gregg in the fall of 1880, both of whom still reside here.
The only saloon in the village was owned by J. Owens, who sold to George Graves, the present proprietor.

The village has a population of about one hundred and fifty, one church (the Methodist Episcopal), and one schoolhouse of two rooms. The cost of the schoolhouse was about $3,000.

About the year 1854, Rev. Jacob Wolf erected a building on a farm then owned by himself, but now owned and occupied by Andrew Steele, about two miles northeast of Coesse. This building he intended at the time as a nucleus around which to erect more substantial structures, and to be known as "Wartburg College." Himself and Rev. A. J. Douglas commenced teaching here before the entire completion of the building, and continued for about two years, when it was discontinued. Before his death, Mr. Wolf willed this property to Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio. The first term of school in this township was taught by Mrs. Cornelia Bonestel, daughter of Horace Cleveland, in the summer of 1839 or 1840, in a cabin on the land of G. W. Oman. The wages were $1.50 per week, and the teacher boarded with her parents. Perhaps three or four terms were taught in this house, when, a few families having located a little farther south and west, it was thought better to have the school in a more central locality. So a cabin was erected on the north side of Beaver Run, which was thenceforth known as "the schoolhouse on the hill." After a few years, this cabin was superseded by a frame house on the same site. This was sold and removed ten or twelve years since, a new house having been erected in another part of the district. In the summer of 1845, Mrs. Simon Sherod taught school in her dwelling, this being the first school in the northwest corner of the township. In the autumn of 1842, a school cabin was built, about a quarter of a mile west of the residence of Charles Hess, on Yellow River road, on land known as the "Carpenter tract." In the spring of 1846, the first school was taught in the Boyd District by Mary Brown. Amanda Tousley taught the second term, Eliza Young the third, Mrs. Cornelia Travis the fourth, George Lawson the fifth and E. A. Smith the sixth. Riley Merrill taught the first school in the Hull District, in the winter of 1847-48, Maxie (Jones) Foust the second, and Miranda (Morse) Root the third. These teachers "boarded around."

In the autumn of 1838, George Walker and Jacob Wolf came to this township from Richland County, Ohio. Soon after their settlement here, Mr. Wolf commenced preaching, sometimes at private residences, then again at the schoolhouse, near Oman's. After a schoolhouse was built on the hill, near what is now the Steele farm, he frequently preached there, yet continuing to preach occasionally at private houses. At this time, and for a few years after, he was connected with the Presbyterian Church, afterward uniting with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Coesse. Addison Merrill was the first Methodist minister who ever preached in this township. He preached at private houses, and at the schoolhouses in the vicinity. The salaries of these ministers were such scanty donations as the poor settlers were able and disposed to make, a fixed salary being almost unknown. All this was prior to any church organization.

Eel River Presbyterian Church was organized October 15, 1841, Rev. Jacob Wolf, pastor. At the time of organization, the following persons united: George Walker and wife, James Pringle and wife, William Park, Mrs. Vance, Miss Catharine Van Houten. These persons were admitted by certificate, and Jacob A. Van Houten on examination. At this meeting, James Pringle and Jacob A. Van Houten were elected Ruling Elders. November 27, 1842, David Wolf and wife and Robert Craig were admitted as members. November 24, 1844, Ira G. Wisner and wife; June 26, 1846, Gilbert Shaw and wife, also Mrs. Dinsmore and Nancy Wolf June 27,
Alexander Boyd and wife were received by letter. February 13, 1848, Ephraim Smith united with this church. May 27, 1848, Gilbert Shaw was elected a Ruling Elder. May 28, 1848, Martha Smith admitted on certificate. June 2, 1849, Matthew P. Walker was admitted on examination. January 27, 1850, Joseph Douglas and wife were received by letter. Early in the year 1850, James Greer was installed as pastor; Rev. J. N. Swan, in 1852, and Rev. Luke Dorland in 1861. From the time of the organization of this church until the termination of the pastorate of the Rev. J. N. Swan, its condition was eminently prosperous. After that time, it seemed to be doomed, and ceased to exist as an organized body several years since.

The organization of Union Center Lutheran Church was effected April 8, 1857, Rev. H. Wells, pastor; William C. Mowry, Clerk. At this meeting, Rev. Jacob Wolf and James Worden were elected Elders and Trustees, and William C. Mowry and Jacob J. Halenbeck as Deacons and Trustees. At the time of organization, the following persons united with this church: Jacob Wolf and wife, James Worden and wife, William C. Mowry and wife, Jacob J. Halenbeck and wife, Samuel Rouch and Samuel L. Rouch. The second pastor was Rev. Solomon Ritz; third. Rev. A. J. Douglas; fourth. Rev. Albert Studebaker; fifth. Rev. J. B. Baltzly; sixth and present pastor, Rev. J. N. Barnett. Their church building, just north of the village of Coesse, was erected in 1857. James Worden was the propelling power in this enterprise. The land for the church and cemetery was donated by Ellas Winter. A child of H. C. and M. A. Rummel was the first buried in this cemetery.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849, John R. Davis, minister. Jesse Sparks completed the organization, remained one year, and was succeeded by A. C. Barnhart, and he by William Blake. Original members: Stephen H. Clark and wife, David Pringle and wife, John R. Chorn and wife, Francis Mossman and wife, Silas Burt and wife, David Tousley and wife.

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Nathaniel Allen and wife were Methodists, but did not unite with this society at its organization. In 1863, Coesse was set apart as a separate charge, and, during the year 1870, this charge erected a house for worship in the village. This work was superintended by Rev. McCarter.

The Christian Church, one and a half miles south of Coesse, was organized October 29, 1854, with the following members: Daniel Holt and wife, Samuel Whistler and wife, William C. Morse and wife, David S. Morse and wife, Polly Foster, Eliza Lake, Nancy Tousley. Rev. Peter Weinbrenner was the first pastor; he remained five years. Then followed, in the order named, James Atchinson, Philip Ziegler, William Manville, James Atchinson, C. V. Strickland, James Atchinson, who officiates at this writing. The first services were held in a log schoolhouse on the land of Daniel Holt. The church building was erected in 1872. The cost of the building is not known. The Sunday school was organized about the same time as the church. Daniel Holt was the first Superintendent. The salary of the minister for one-fourth of the time is about $100.

CHAPTER X.

BY PROF. W. L. MATHEWS.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF NAME—CREATION OF TOWNSHIP—EARLY OFFICERS—
THE FIRST SETTLEMENT—ENTRY OF LAND—PIONEER PURSUITS—INDUSTRIAL GROWTH—
EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP was named in honor of the Father of our Country, and organized September 8,
1840. The petition was presented to the Board of County Commissioners by a number of citizens “praying the
organization of a civil township having all the rights and privileges to transact business as such,” which petition
the board granted. Subsequently an election was ordered for one Justice of the Peace, and it was accordingly
held at the house of Abraham Lesley, and Daniel Lesley was appointed Inspector. Subsequently, for a number
of years, the various elections were held at the house of Abraham Lesley, who was always ready to receive
every one in a hospitable manner. In those days there was not much political antagonism at elections, but, on the
contrary, genuine good feeling and personal regard for individual opinion prevailed. At an election held at the
home of Daniel Lesley, in April, 1845, there were only eighteen votes polled, and there were scarcely enough
votes to fill the various township offices. Whether there were any more voters in the township at that time or
not, or whether they remained away for fear of being elected to office, remains in doubt.

The first white settler of which any authentic account can be given was Joseph N. Ecker, who settled on
Section 7, in the northwest part of the township in the fall of 1836. He was the first man assessed in the
township, the

amount being twenty-four and a half cents. Soon after came Reuben Long, John Oliver, Adam Creager, Samuel
Broden, Fred Wybright, William Sterling, Abraham Lesley, Jonas Baker, Henry Emery, John Arnold, John
Wise, William Gates, Michael Sickafoose, Martin Bechtol and Enos Goble. The population in 1840 was
probably 40; in 1880, 1,480. In 1840, there were 25 polls; in 1881, 241.

In 1838, the assessment of personal property was $21, and the amount assessed for taxes 25 cents. The tax in
1831 amounted to $4,545.35.

In 1838, the assessment of personal property was $21, and the amount assessed for taxes 25 cents. The tax in
1831 amounted to $4,545.35.

Among the number who entered land at an early date may be mentioned the following names, although they did
not, in many cases, settle upon the lands until some time after the date of purchase:

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[Chart Omitted]
Adam Creager and Susan Stoner were married December 18, 1839, which was undoubtedly the first marriage in the township; Levi Creager to Margaret Fulke, December 7, 1842, was the second, and David Rittenhouse to Margaret Fuertone, April 14, 1843, the third. The first birth in the township occurred about the year 1843, and was that of Joseph Schurck, who died in infancy. This was probably the first death in the township.

The first election was held at the house of Abraham Lesley, which has already been mentioned. At that election the following electors were present: George Reddinghouse, David Reddinghouse, George D. Reddinghouse, Jr., Fred Weybright, Adam Creager, John Oliver, Abraham Lesley, Enos Miles, Jacob Ecker, Joseph Ecker, Samuel Brayton, Reuben Long, William Kales, Jesse Baugher, William Lesley and Henry Bayler. There are two voting precincts in this township, and at the April election, 1882, there were 191 votes polled. At the Presidential election, in 1881, there were 355 votes.

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Among those who held the office of Justice of the Peace appear the names of the following: George D. Reddinghouse, April 14, 1843; Jacob Ecker, January 12, 1844; Adam Oreager, May 15, 1849; and Joseph Stults, April 21, 1852; the last again commissioned April 22, 1856.

In postal matters, the people of this township were put to great inconvenience for a number of years, and in many instances months would pass before hearing from friends at the old home. The first post office was established about the year 1848, near the center of the township, and Martin Bechtol was the Postmaster; he was succeeded by William Chamberlain, Sr. Previous to that time, those who lived in the north part of the township went to Columbia City and South Whitley for their mail, while others went to Huntington and Liberty Mills, the former located in Huntington County, the latter in Wabash County. The large sheet of letter paper, folded in various forms, backed and sealed with a wafer, answered the purpose of our modern envelope.
Who taught the first school in Washington Township is really a matter of doubt. Jesse Case seems to have been the first teacher. He taught near the center of the township, in what is now known as District No. 8, and had about twenty scholars. This was in the winter of 1842-43. The school was sustained by subscription, and was continued for about eight or nine weeks. Joseph Stults followed Mr. Case, and he by Enos Goble. The first order to pay school funds to teachers was issued April 11, 1853, to John P. Alexander, $26.50. The order was numbered one. The next was numbered three, and was issued to Benjamin Mussleman, $42.00, in 1853. In 1858, there were nine districts, with inferior log schoolhouses; there are, at present, 1882, four neat brick houses, costing about $3,600, and five frame, costing about $2,500. Under the old law, all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years were enumerated, and in March, 1858, the enumeration of children amounted to 151 males and 157 females, making a total of 308. Under the present law, all children between the ages of six years and twenty-one are enumerated. The number, March, 1882, amounts to 267 males and 245 females. In 1858, the school fund paid to the nine teachers employed aggregated $152; in 1881-82, the school fund for all purposes amounted to $1,863.07. April 3, 1854, Phineas Tracy, Samuel Young and Joseph Young were elected Township School Trustees; Martin Bechtol, Treasurer; and W. E. Merriman, Clerk. The schools of the township are in good condition, and the teachers generally efficient. The apparatus aggregates about the value of $600, and is of a substantial character.

The first physician to visit this part of the county was Dr. F. L. McHugh, an Irishman of great skill and learning. He located west of where Columbia City now stands, and he visited all parts of the county. He was kept going in a lively manner and had good success. Dr. Banta located in the township about the year 1843, and for some time was the principal physician. In 1841, there was scarcely a family in which a majority of them were not sick. Notwithstanding all this sickness, there were but few deaths. A few of the settlers became discouraged, and longed for the "flesh pots of Egypt," or asked themselves the question, why were we brought into this "land to perish."

In 1840, there were but few roads in the township, the principal one being one from Washington Center to South Whitley, and thence north to Columbia City. Joseph Ecker, Reuben Long, John Oliver, James Baker and Abraham Lesley were the principal men who cut out the roads for the convenience of the settlers. These roads were soon after surveyed, and ran on section lines as far as was convenient. The following is a list of the names that were required in 1854 to work the roads, as copied from the records: Joseph Weiker, C. Shafer, D. Akers, S. Akers, W. Akers, J. Davis, J. Long, H. Baker, P. Huber, J. Wise, R. Long, J. Metz, J. Peadly, J. Shearer, J. Wearce, B. Mussleman, P. Burwell, L. Creager, W. Ligier, A. Lesley, H. Shearer, L. Shearer, D. Brenneman, M. Waince and A. Fisher. About the best roads in the county are now found in this section of country; they are, as a rule, conveniently located, and kept in good condition. Under the new law, creating the office of road superintendent, passed by the Legislature of 1881, much is expected of that officer. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad passes through the northern part of the township, but as yet there is no station within its limits.

The first church organized in this township seems to have been of the Roman Catholic faith, about the year 1845, with about ten members. Inasmuch as there is no pastor of the church, it is impossible to give the desired information. Soon after a Dunkard Church was organized with a membership of about twenty. It is now in a flourishing condition, and has a large membership. April 18, 1846, a Baptist Church was organized near the center of the township, with seven members — Jeremiah Merriman and wife, Phineas Tracy and wife, Bazalell
Tracy and Elijah Tracy, and J. B. Allyn. The discourse was delivered by Elder G. Sleeper; James B. Allyn was the Moderator, and George Sleeper, Clerk. The present membership is fifty-eight. There are two Lutheran churches in the western part of the township, and two United Brethren in addition to those mentioned. The citizens are generally known for their morality and good character. Revs. Parrett, Smith, Losard and Chaplin were among the first ministers.

The East Bethel M. E. Church was built in 1869 by Samuel Sickafous, at a cost of about $2,000, the building committee being Michael Holm, Frederick Morrell and John Decker. The building is a frame structure and has no bell. It was dedicated in October, 1869, by Rev. Monson. Long before the erection of the church (in 1857), a Methodist class had been formed, some of the early members being Michael Holm (deceased) and wife, John Smith and wife and Levi Creager. The class at present is small, but not in fervor nor sincerity. Some of the ministers have been Bradshaw, Mille', Strite, Smith, McMalin, Baker, Lacy, Waymen, Curtis and Mott. In 1858, a Sunday school was organized under the superintendence of Michael Holm. The school, though small numerically at first, grew and prospered, and its influence upon the youth of the neighborhood was fully realized as the years passed. Many went to Sunday school, who could not conscientiously accept the tenets of the church, of which the school was an adjunct. All could meet there and worship God upon the broad basis of Christianity; and thus, though the class was weak in numbers and in funds, and though it had no building save schoolhouses or residences, its power was felt by all, including non-professors, who gathered to hear the songs, prayers and professions of faith. The school has ebbed and flowed in succession during the years, until at present it numbers twenty-five members. The present Superintendent is C. Ward; and the teachers are John Decker, Thomas Sickafous and wife, and John Gates.

The Baptist Church near Mr. Bechtol's was erected in 1869, by A. Clark, and the service of dedication was conducted by Rev. David Scott. The cost of this frame structure was about $1,400; the names of those giving the most toward its construction being Martin Bechtol and Elias Smith. The class was organized many years ago in the old cabin of Mr. Bechtol. This cabin is yet standing; but the voice of God's minister, the prayers of the faithful and the joyous songs of little children echo no more within its walls. The old is carelessly thrown aside for the new, and no regret crosses the heart of the present generation; but the old people, those who cannot forget the warm associations of earlier years, say with Goldsmith:

"I love everything that's old — old friends,  
Old times, old manners, old books, old wine."

Among the ministers of this church have been Revs. Childs, Hitchcock, Reece, Fuller, Dunon, Collins, Wilder, Price, Worth, Robinson, Gooden and Ward. Among the early members were Jeremiah Merriman and wife, Bazaleel Tracy and wife, Thomas Tracy and wife, and Elijah Tracy, besides those mentioned above and others. The church is not in a flourishing condition at present. A Sunday school was organized in the Tracy schoolhouse in 1856, under the care of Rev. Collins, and since then, at times, it has been well attended. The last Superintendent was David Bechtol, and among the teachers were Lew Richard, Stephen Haley and Rettie B. Alexander. This was during the summer of 1881. The present membership of the school is fiftyfour.
The Washington Center Presbyterian Church was first organized at the house of W. M. Penn in 1856. Among the early members were Mary A. Wagner, W. M. Penn, Louisa Penn, Peter R. Goble, Elizabeth Lehman, Adam Lehman and others. The Sunday school was organized at an early day, and great interest was manifested to have it successful. It was not long before the school numbered fifty or sixty, and at present it is very active. Henry Richard was an early Sunday school Superintendent. The present Superintendent is E. G. Penn. The present membership of the church is about seventy-five.

The present church was erected in 1873 at a cost of about $2,000. The Building Committee were Peter Creager, M. B. Emberson, Levi Sickafoose, John Smith and S. P. Wagner, and the builders were Samuel Wolf and Samuel Sickafoose. The church was dedicated by Rev. Cassel. The building is frame and has a fine bell. Among the ministers have been Joseph Farmer, Jonathan Thomas, Rev. Plummer, Rev. Forbs, John Thomas, G. Sickafoose, Rev. Dennis, Rev. Cevenger, F. Thomas, John Bash, William Simons, S. Duneck, A. Wood, Rev. Cummons and the present pastor, Rev. F. Thomas.

The first mill was built by Mr. Beckley in the fall of 1847. It was a saw-mill, and aided the settlers very much in preparing building material. This mill was running until a few years ago. There is not much manufacturing going on in the township, for the reason that the population is engaged exclusively in farming and stock raising.

The township is now well cleared up. In many portions of it fine residences and commodious farms are seen, and those who still survive the changes of time can scarcely realize that this is the land which they found a wilderness, and now far advanced in all the stages of civilization.

CHAPTER XI.

BY J. O. DENNY.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER LIFE—REMINISCENCES—ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—EARLY PREACHERS—CHURCHES—POST OFFICES—SECRET SOCIETIES—VILLAGES.

"A song for the early times out West
And our green old forest home,
Whose pleasant memories freshly yet
Across the bosom come.
A song for the free and gladsome life
In those early days we led,
With a teeming soil beneath our feet
And a smiling heaven o'erhead!
Oh, the waves of life danced merrily,
And had a joyous flow,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Fifty years ago."
JEFFERSON is the youngest township of Whitley County in regard to both settlement and organization. Forty-seven years ago, the period at which the history of this township begins, considerable progress had been made in the settlement of some parts of the county, but still the primeval forest shadowed here no pioneer's humble cabin, and the settler's ax was yet to begin the conquest of the broad acres then awaiting the plow. The late appearance of settlers here was partly owing to the fact that a large portion of the township, since proven very fertile, then presented a very forbidding appearance.

and partly because a great deal of the best land was held by speculators. But the period of early settlement has come and gone, and now we may pause to retrace some of the steps in the march of improvement and recount a few of the deeds of the sturdy men who wrought in that early day. The work of those sterling hearts and generous natures is a part of the country's history, and the western pioneer will live in song and story when this fair land has seen the flight of coming centuries. Many have gone to "that bourne from which no traveler returns," but the joys and the sorrows incident to pioneer life are still fresh in the memories of a large number of those who will read this record of the olden time.

The history of the settlement begins with the advent of a Mr. Dunlap, of whom but little can be learned, but who came from Christianburg, Ohio, about 1835. He settled on that part of the southeast quarter of Section 24 not included in the reservation, comprising sixty-three and a half acres, erected thereon a small cabin and cleared four or five acres. If the meager accounts concerning him may be relied upon, he did not remain over a year, however. His tastes did not seem to lie in the direction of solitude and cracked corn, and he began to long for the flesh pots of Egypt. So he forsook the frontier and started for Ohio, saying that he was going back to get a mess of peach dumplings. During his residence here he lost a small child, which was buried in Allen County. This was the first death in the township. The first permanent settler was Moses Fairchild, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 19, 1811. When a young man, he worked by the month until he had accumulated $100, and, in 1837, he joined the westward flow of emigration. He entered the west half of the southeast half of Section 18, in Jefferson Township, and immediately returned to Ohio, where he remained a year, making money with which to begin life in the wilderness of Indiana. In the fall of 1838, he came West with his family, which consisted of his wife and one child, and which he left at Lot Bayless', who was living in 'Allen County, near the line, until he could build a cabin for their reception. In order to reach his land, he followed a road cut by William Plummer, who was located in the southern part of Union Township, and from Mr. Plummer's he cut his way south to his land. Here, with the help of three men, he erected a rude cabin 16x18 feet, into which the light was admitted through one small window made by cutting a section from one of the logs.Into this shelter, with no floor or fire-place, he moved his family, and shortly after added a puncheon floor, a fire-place with a stick chimney, and a table made of split boards and fastened to the side of the building. At this time, two dim Indian trails were the nearest approach to a road in the township, and soon after his settlement he cut a road about seven miles eastward, along the blazed section lines to Lot Bayless', thus giving him a nearly direct route to Fort Wayne. This took twelve days of hard labor, was the first permanent road of the township, and has ever since been known as the Fairchild road.

The second on the list of Jefferson Township pioneers is Patrick Clark, of Irish nativity, who settled on what was afterward the Illinois road, in the spring of 1839. It is well known that, since St. Patrick's Day, frogs
and snakes have been unknown in Ireland, and a little incident which this fact explains is related of Mr. Clark. When moving West after his arrival in this country, he passed by a pond where a chorus of frogs were "singing," and he stopped to get "some of those young ducks," as he supposed them to be. He continued his efforts till a man came along who gave him a short lesson in natural history.

It is to be regretted that the names and experiences of all the old settlers cannot be given with greater accuracy and detail, but the following list contains the names, so far as obtainable, of those who arrived previous to the organization of the township in the spring of 1845: Moses Fairchild, Patrick Clark, Nathan Decker, Jonathan Chadeayne, Israel Poinset, Anthony Poinset, William Phelps, James Blee, Thomas Blee, William Blee, Latham Blee, Absalom Bayless, Thomas McGlaughlin, Robert Gage, M. O. Crowel, L. S. Maring, Cements Dearing, H. C. Crowel, Chancey Hadley, Benjamin F. Davis, John Chandler, John McTaggart, James McDorman, James Kincaid, Daniel Barcus, Hiram H. Clark. Nathan Decker was a Nimrod, and better known as Hunter Decker. It is said that he died in the late war, in which he and one son wore the gray, while two of his sons fought under the stars and stripes in that struggle. Jonathan Chadeayne was a blacksmith, and erected the first forge in the township. The township was now growing steadily, many locating in the western part, at the Maring settlement. There were six families here in 1845, and in 1847 it had increased to eleven.

Many were the hardships and privations endured by the people of those early days, but nearly every old settler will assert that they experienced more true enjoyment and neighborly kindness than in these latter times. Their intercourse was characterized by a mutual flow of kindly feeling and a generous spirit of equality, and they were always ready to render any assistance necessary. When a new settler arrived, word was passed around, and, on the day appointed, willing hands raised the cabin into which he probably moved before the floor was laid or the fire-place built. When he was ready for a rolling, the neighbors would gather in, some with their ox-teams, and before night the logs would be in heaps ready for burning. These were always merry times, and when the work was done, "sleights of art and feats of strength went round." Sometimes the women would come, too, ready for a quilting bee, and often a hard day's work would be succeeded by a night spent in "jest and youthful jollity." It is said that sometimes, when no fiddler could be procured, they would "trip the light fantastic toe" to the music of a jewsharp.

"Sports like these,  
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please."

Money was scarce and many stories could be told of great sacrifices made to obtain the necessaries of life. Once Mr. Clark killed one of his oxen, and

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with the proceeds of the hide and part of the meat bought shoes for his family. Mr. Henry Crowel at one time sold every animal on the place to make a payment on his land. The spinning wheel and loom produced most of the clothing for the family, and the mothers were often alone in the woods for several days while their husbands were gone to mill. Game of all kinds was very plenty, and in the spoils of the hunt and chase the pioneers found a large share of their support, while the wild honey, of which there was an abundance, added a luxury to their homely fare. Once the people at the Maring settlement were out of meat, and Robert Bell, who was a great hunter, was detailed to kill a deer. In the evening, he made his way to a pond nearly a mile away, where the deer often gathered, and soon the report of his rifle told of his success. One of the men went to the place, but as it was now quite dark there was great probability of their getting lost unless they had some guidance. This was given by Mrs. Philip Maring, who kept blowing a conch shell until the men came, one carrying the deer and the
other the gun. Mr. Bell is the hero of a wolf story, which, though not very thrilling, is perhaps worth relating, and runs as follows: He was roaming through the woods with his gun one day, when he found a hollow log, in which he discovered some young wolves. They were about forty feet from the end, but in he crawled, at the risk of a flank attack from the older members of the family, took them out and carried them home. This brings to mind Gen. Putnam's famous exploit, the only material difference being in the age of the wolves.

In those days, the roads or trails were so obscure that they were easily lost, and many a belated traveler has made his bed by the side of a tree while the savage howls about him made the situation far from pleasant. Latham Blee started home from Columbia City one evening, in the early days of the settlement, but morning found him in the top of a tree where he had remained all night, not wishing a closer acquaintance with the wolves below him.

Moses Fairchild and Patrick Clark attended a convention at the county seat one time, and, starting home as it drew near sunset, found darkness upon them before they had gone many miles. After they separated to go different routes, so happened that they both became lost. Mr. Fairchild finally tied his horse to a sapling and lay down beside a tree to wait for coming day. When dawn did arrive and reveal his situation, he found himself not quite a half mile from home. Among the many similar incidents that might be related is one in which Mrs. Davis was the principal actor. It was in the fall of 1847, and the shades of evening found her at a neighbor's house not very far from home. She started home through the woods, but soon became bewildered, and, after wandering through the swamps and bushes, struck the old Raccoon road. This she blindly followed northward, and a little before midnight found herself shoeless, with bleeding feet and torn clothing, at Michael Crowell's, on the Illinois road, seven miles from home. She was so bewildered and nearly prostrated with fright and fatigue, that she did not go to the house, but sat on the fence some distance away, screaming for help. It is said that Mr. Crowell thought at first it was a panther he heard, but in a few minutes he investigated the matter and took her to the house. Meanwhile, her neighbors had been aroused, and men with torches were searching in every direction. At last one party found her tracks, which they followed, finding on the way her lost shoes. When morning came, she rode home on horseback behind one of the men.

Going to market was no pleasant task, as the roads were but wagon tracks winding through the woods, and the streams all had to be forded. Most of the people went to Fort Wayne for their milling, and would often have to wait a day or two for their turn, and in coming home would, perhaps, camp out two or three days until the subsidence of a swollen stream would enable them to cross. Many amusing incidents could be related of trips of this kind, and the times they often had in fording. Sometimes they would plunge through, with cattle
partly swimming and wagon and grist completely under water. Once, under such circumstances, a man was crossing a ford with a jug in the bottom of the wagon, and when he reached the middle of the creek, it rose with the water and floated off down stream.

One of the Indian trails passed close to Mr. Fairchild's cabin, and these dusky denizens of the forest often visited his house to beg a little salt or meal, or borrow a kettle for their cooking. He always treated them kindly, and in return they would often bring him fish or a piece of venison, and they sometimes stored their hides at his house until they were sold. John McGlaughlin tells an amusing story, to which we will give a place here. When a boy, he was going along an Indian trail one day, with a man by the name of Ford. Ford thought he would have a little fun at the expense of a party of redskins, which he knew would pass soon, so he tied some of the bushes together across the narrow path, and then they hid to await developments. Soon a party of half-drunken Indians came along on full gallop, and when they came to the place mentioned the ponies went under, but the riders did not. The reader can easily imagine the scene that followed. Some were seriously hurt; but the perpetrators offered no assistance, and it was some time before they dared to leave their hiding-place. The Indians were frequent visitors at the cabins of nearly all the early settlers, but were rarely known to steal, and soon left the hunting grounds, where they had roamed so long, to the desecration of the ax and plow.

Raccoon Village is prominently identified with the history of the township, and here deserves more than a passing notice. Its history under the Indian occupation will be found elsewhere, and to the older citizens of that part of the country it is associated with many pleasing memories. It was located in the southeast corner of the township, on the north bank of the Wabash Canal, and originally consisted of a brick house with two rooms and a number of log cabins, all erected by the Government for the occupation of the Indians. The place was named after the chief, Raccoon, who occupied the brick house referred to,

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and who, it is said, now quietly sleeps on the top of the neighboring hill, overlooking the spot where he once held kingly sway. After the advent of the whites, the land was sold, the brick house passing into the hands of Jesse Vermilvea. By him it was rented to different parties, Thomas McGlaughlin being an occupant in 1843. It was built squarely on the county line, one room being in Whitley and the other in Allen County. A legend, having a mythical flavor, but worthy of note, runs to the effect that once, about forty years ago, a Justice of the Peace, holding a commission in Allen County, commenced a marriage ceremony in the west room. During the progress of the ceremony, it was observed that he had no jurisdiction there, so the party adjourned to the east room, in Allen County, where the matrimonial knot was legally tied. When the canal was built, this place became a landing, to which the farmers hauled their produce for shipment, and spring usually found immense piles of logs and wood here, ready for transportation. The canal, too, has saved many an emigrant from the east a toilsome journey overland; and, in the winter, when the ice was thick, it was well improved by people wishing to go to Fort Wayne. This was a favorite resort for idlers, and here, on a pleasant Sunday in summer, a crowd of men and boys would generally be found, smoking, discussing the topics of the day, watching the deer on the prairie to the south, or waiting for a packet boat to glide by. But these are all now among the things that were. The last canal-boat left the place in 1879, and "stern ruin's plowshare" has obliterated every trace of the historic village.

Mention may be made here of the fact that the remains of a huge mastodon were exhumed a few years ago, while a marsh was being ditched. Portions of these now grace the shelves of various museums in the country, and one of the massive teeth is in the possession of W. M. Gillespie, of Jefferson Township.
In the spring of 1845, the citizens petitioned the Board of Commissioners to organize the township for civil purposes. There was some debate as to the name by which it should be christened, some wanting it called Polk Township, others favoring 'Jefferson.' The names Raccoon and Fairfield were also proposed. There was no name mentioned in the petition, however, and when it was presented to Chancey Hadley for his signature, he wrote "Jefferson Township" on the outside. This name the Commissioners adopted, and ordered "that the citizens of said township meet at the dwelling house of Michael C. Crowel, in the said township, on the first Monday in April, 1845, then and there to open and close an election according to law, and elect one Justice of the Peace, and all township officers that the law requires; that Michael C. Crowel be inspector of said election, and that they do their civil business in the name and style of 'Jefferson Township.'" Pursuant to the above, ten voters met at Mr. Crow's April 7, 1845, and set running the political machinery of the township. For Justice of the Peace, Leonard S. Maring received nine votes, and Jonathan Chadeayne, one vote. Latham Blee was elected one of the Board of Trustees, but the names of the other officers could not be learned.

In the earlier days of the township, Lot Bayless' mill in Allen County supplied most of the settlers with the little lumber required, but as time rolled on, the great wealth of large timber here gave rise to numerous saw-mills, some of which have since been moved away. The first saw-mill was built by Daniel German, on the Illinois road, and was set running in 1852. In its erection the people of the township assisted largely, taking their pay in sawing. In the course of a few years, it was moved a short distance eastward, and in 1876 was purchased by Bobbins & Frantz. In 1881, it was torn down and some of it is now a part of the Bobbins Mill in the southern part of the township, owned by the above mentioned firm. The second saw-mill was built by Bayless & Bro., in 1856, on the Liberty Mills road. The next year, a "corn cracker" was added, which continued in operation until 1860, when the mill was burned. It was immediately rebuilt, and again burned in 1869. It was again rebuilt, and in 1876 was removed to Michigan. The Dustman Mill was built in 1866, by Black, Dustman & Co. It was erected at a cost of $5,500, and was the first circular saw-mill in the township. It has changed hands several times, and is now owned by Thrasher & Jerome. In 1867, a shingle factory was built at the present site of Forest, by Miller & Baker. In 1871, a shale machine was added, which was sold in 1876, and the building considerably enlarged to make room for planing machinery. It has run as a planing mill and shingle factory ever since. The Crowel mill was put up, in 1873, by Sowers & Morroff, at a cost of about $2,000. In 1875, Oliver Crowel purchased an interest, and later secured the entire property, which he still owns. In 1876, Young & Metzler erected a saw-mill at Forest, at a cost of $3,000. It has changed hands several times, and is now owned by Young & Co. The next year, a flouring-mill was put in operation in connection with the saw-mill. It was built by Young & Richards, at a cost of $2,500. Later the firm became Young & Long, and in 1882, R. L. Pence purchased Long's interest. It has two sets of buhrs, and a capacity of 150 bushels per day.

A generation ago, when the people of Indiana were struggling to clear up their farms and at the same time keep the wolf from the door, the educational advantages enjoyed by the children were few and meager. The education they did secure was principally acquired during a two or three months' winter term of school in a house which corresponded in every way to the order of things in that early day, and in the case of the stronger minded youth was often dug out at home by the hickory bark or tallow candle. Yet these disadvantages were largely balanced by the strength of mind and self-reliance that they tended to impart, and it was under such circumstances that a large number of the eminent men of to-day acquired their early education.
In 1844, Benjamin F. Davis and John Chandler, his brother-in-law, settled on the southeast quarter Section 23, and erected a double cabin, Davis ■ occupying one room and Chandler the other. Mr. Davis and his wife were both well educated, and here (in the spring of 1845), in the one room occupied by the family, Mrs. Davis taught the first school of Jefferson Township. She was paid by subscription and had a school of about seventeen small scholars.

In the fall of 1845, the first schoolhouse was erected on the banks of Big Indian Creek, on the Liberty Mills road, about one-quarter of a mile from the Broxon Corners. It was a rude log affair, about 18x20 feet, with a large fireplace and stick chimney, and, like all the country schoolhouses of that day, had slab benches with no backs; one long, horizontal window on each side admitted the light; and here, the following winter, James T. Bayless swung the birch over the young ideas of the neighborhood. One of the pupils was a youth of about seventeen, who had never been to school, and he started the first day impressed with the idea that he was going to learn "a," but as to the nature of the mysterious "a" he was entirely in the dark, probably supposing it to be a matter of considerable importance. When the teacher came around to investigate the extent of his literary progress, the following dialogue took place: "Charley, what is that?" "Well, now, you're ahead of me there, Jim!" "That is 'a.'" "Jewhillikers! Jim, is that 'a'?" said the astonished boy. The spring term of the Indian Creek school was taught by Mary Phelps. Frederick Fulk taught the third term, and Mary Phelps again the next summer.

In the fall of 1847, a schoolhouse, similar to the above described, was built at the Maring Corners, in the western part of the township. Here William Bell was installed master and taught a school of twenty-five pupils the mysteries of the three R's, having but one scholar who had advanced to the study of grammar and geography. Jane Miller taught the next spring, and William Bell again the following winter. Some rousing times were experienced at the numerous debates, spelling-schools and meetings held here, and to which the people went on foot or in ox-carts, or often the young gallant and his girl would ride one horse, which custom has been superseded by the new-fangled ways of to-day. In 1847, the first division of the township was made, it being divided equally into four districts.

Immediately in the wake of the tide of immigration followed those early circuit riders and ministers of nearly every denomination, who held services at the log schoolhouses, or at the cabins of the settlers, or often assembled their congregations in one of "God's first temples," and who sought out and united in spirit the scattered members of their churches wherever they could be found. The first preaching of which any definite knowledge can be obtained was in 1846, by Zachary Garrison, who held services at Zephaniah Bell's and also at William Davenport's. Part of the time, he was assisted in his labors by Mr. Worth. Zephaniah Bell also preached some about this time, and others, of whose work nothing can be learned. Methodism here as elsewhere has been a little mercurial in its progress, there having been three organizations at different times, and at present but one. The first Methodist minister who held services in the township was probably Milton Haun, who commenced preaching at the Indian Creek schoolhouse in the spring of 1849. The next summer, a class was organized, which was the first religious organization in the township. Daniel Barry
was appointed class leader, which office he has filled to the present day. In the fall of 1849, Haun was succeeded by James Elrod, who held services here monthly for one year. He also preached at the Maring schoolhouse, where a class was organized about this time, and probably by Elrod, but which broke down after a few years. For obvious reasons he called this place Sodom, by which name Forest is known unto this day. One Sunday, some of the boys took their fiddles to church, with which they entertained the congregation till the preacher came, and after meeting indulged in a game of jumping, at which it is said the minister himself tried his skill. Elrod was followed by Rev. Perkins, J. Dean, S. W. Camp, A. Nichols, H. Woolpert, B. F. Armstrong, E. M. Baker, W. E. Curtis, T. J. Shackelford and others. In the earlier days of the Indian Creek Church, it belonged to the Huntington Circuit, but was shortly after changed to the Roanoke Circuit, to which it belonged until 1870, when it became a part of the Areola Circuit, of which J. C. Maclin had charge. In 1870, Maclin organized a class in the northern part of the township, which was kept up for five or six years, and then consolidated with the older church. The Methodists have never built a house of worship, but for a good many years have held bi-monthly services at the Town House. In 1879, this church enrolled fifty members, and now has but eighteen. In 1882, it was united with the Kelseyville Circuit. The first Catholic services were held at Mr. Hine's by Father Fowler, of Fort Wayne, at quite an early day. Chapel exercises have been held monthly at Mr. Blee's for a number of years. Of those who succeeded Fowler, were Fathers Fox, Shaflfey and Harkman.

For a number of years before the organization of the Church of God in this township, David Keplinger, of that denomination, preached irregularly at the Maring Schoolhouse, and, in 1857, he organized a church of twenty members, at the Brandenburg Schoolhouse. He was followed by Rev. Slyter, F. Comp and John Andrews. In 1869, this church completed the Evergreen Bethel house of worship, which is still in use, and was the first church building in the township. It was built at a cost of $1,500, and was dedicated by R. H. Bolton. The Christian or Disciples denomination at present has two prosperous organizations in the township, with good buildings. The first preaching was by G. B. Mullis, of Logansport, on the first Sunday in June, 1855. August 2, 1858, a church of twenty-two members was organized at the Indian Creek Schoolhouse, by William Dowling. The first officers were Elders, Samuel Braden and James Broxon; Deacons, William Jeffries and Daniel Swisher. In 1874, the building in present use was built at a cost of $1,500, and dedicated by L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash. Since its organization, the church has enrolled

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164 members, and now has a membership of forty-four. Following is a list of the preachers who have ministered to the spiritual wants of this congregation: O. W. Chapman, James Hadsel, William Dowling, Z. W. Shepherd, B. W. Hendryx, A. Walker, C. B. Austin, F. H. McCormack, T. M. Burnau, P. Hasty and 0. A. Newton. In 1858, William Dowling preached at the Maring Schoolhouse, and during the same year organized a church of twenty members at that place. He was followed by George Chapman, B. W. Hendryx, Z. W. Shepherd and others. In 1879, the frame building in present use at Forest was completed at a cost of $3,000, and dedicated by M. P. Galleher.

Several secret societies have flourished at different times in this township, the first being a Know-Nothing Council, one of the political organizations of that day. It was organized in October, 1854, with about forty members, and continued in operation for about four years, its membership at one time reaching nearly one hundred. In January, 1874, the following granges were organized in the township: Fair Oaks Grange, No. 991, with twenty-four charter members; J. C. F. Crowel, W. M. Its most prosperous period was the winter of 1877, and the last meeting was held in the spring of 1881. Sugar Grove Grange, No. 1,075, organized the same day with twenty members. It has since disbanded. Jefferson Grange, No. 1,256, started with fifteen members and
Forest Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 546, organized May 5, 1877, with the following charter members: Marshall Wright, Francis M. McDonald, Edward B. North, Moses T. Simon, James F. Johnson. During the first three years of its existence, it occupied the room above a drug store, and in the summer of 1880 the present hall was fitted up. Its membership is now nineteen.

The postal facilities enjoyed by the people here thirty years ago were in general keeping with the existing order of things, the nearest post offices being Fort Wayne and Roanoke and postage from 15 cents to 25 cents a letter. At last the people began to want some improvement in this respect, and an agitation followed which resulted in two post offices being established on the Liberty Mills road, and at about the same time. As near as can be learned, this was in 1856. A weekly mail followed for several years, and later became triweekly. William T. Jeffries was the first Postmaster at Saturn, and held the position three years. He was succeeded by James T. Bayless and Eli Hatfield, who were followed by James Broxon, who gave the office its name and who held the office since December, 1867. The first Postmaster at Laud was Thomas Neal. He was succeeded by Christian Bechtel, who handled the mail for about twenty years. In 1880, it was removed to Forest, where M. G. Wright took charge, and was succeeded by Edward Phelps, the present incumbent.

The history of the little village of Forest begins with the erection of the Livenspargar saw-mill in 1854. It was built by the Miller Brothers and Allan Quick, and is still in lively operation. This mill and one residence lie in

Washington Township, while the balance of the town is built across the road in Jefferson. The site of the village was originally owned by William Bell, who afterward sold out to Calvin Maring. While Mr. Bell owned the land, Allan Quick secured one-quarter of an acre, on which he built a residence in 1854. He afterward built a house on the corner now occupied by Mr. Brock. Meanwhile, Calvin Maring laid out several large lots, and the next improvement followed in 1866. During this year, the Myers brothers built a blacksmith-shop on the corner, and Henry Myers erected a house on the same lot. In the spring of 1867, Blwood Nichols erected a large building, probably intended for a shop, but the same summer lot and building were sold to James Baker, who put in a stock of dry goods and groceries, valued at $1,000. Other improvements followed slowly, and in the fall of 1870, Dr. Richards built the room now occupied by the drug store. During these years, the place had been known by different names, such as Sodom and Lickskillet, and now some of the citizens began to think of a change in this respect. Accordingly, when the building mentioned was completed, a convention was held for the purpose of naming the little place. An oyster supper was one feature of the gathering, and the question before the meeting was settled by ballot. Several names were proposed, but Forest won the day, and as Forest it has since been known. In 1878, Mr. Bobbins built a business room in which Mr. Bainbridge, of Columbia City, has since had a stock of dry goods and groceries. The building occupied by the hardware store was erected in 1880, by Vincent White. The first stock of goods was put in by Edwards & Anderson, of Columbia City, who in 1881 sold to James Burwell. Since 1863, Dr. Richards has been practicing here, and later, Drs. Koontz and Putts located at this place. The town has now a population of a little over one hundred, and has a good church, and a brick schoolhouse, four stores, a grist-mill, two saw-mills and a hoop factory. It is growing steadily, and is patiently waiting for that blessing so greatly desired by all inland towns, a railroad.
CHAPTER XII.

BY E. A. MOSSMAN.


"And many strokes, though with a little ax, Hew down and fell the hardest-timbered oaks." — Shakespeare.

THORN CREEK TOWNSHIP derives its name from a small stream which is the outlet of Round Lake. Throughout the greater part of the township the soil is remarkably fertile. Originally the township was very heavily timbered and owing to the fact that there was at that time no convenient market for lumber, the early settlers burned, in log-heaps, walnut and other valuable timber which, if standing, would to-day be more valuable than the land on which it grew. There are several very fine lakes in the township, the principal of which are Crooked, Cedar, Shriner and Round Lakes, in which there is an abundance of excellent fish. The last three of the abovenamed lakes are connected, their common outlet being Thorn Creek. The civil township of Thorn Creek and Congressional Township No. 32 north, of Range 9 east, coincide throughout. Owing to the fallibility of man's recollection, it is difficult to ascertain to an absolute certainty who was the first settler of Thorn Creek Township; yet it scarcely admits of a doubt that John H. Alexander and his family were justly entitled to claim the honor of being the first white persons to locate within the limits of the township. It is certain that they came into the township prior to the immigration of the families of John and Joseph Egolf and Martin Overly, which was in 1836. John and Joseph Egolf started from Fairfield County, Ohio, on the 4th day of July, 1836, and arrived in Thorn Creek Township the latter part of the same month. Martin Overly came to the township in the fall of the same year. The family of John H. Alexander is said to have moved to Michigan many years ago, and there is now no one living in the township who can give the exact date when he moved into it. There is a circumstance, however, which Mrs. Margaret Egolf (widow of Joseph Egolf) distinctly remembers, which almost, if not altogether, conclusively proves that he settled in the township eight or nine months prior to the time when John and Joseph Egolf came, which would have been in the fall of 1835. The circumstance related by Mrs. Egolf was as follows: Mr. Joseph Egolf, soon after he settled in the township, being out one morning hunting his cows, heard voices, which he confidently believed to be the voices of white people. An intervening lake and the want of time prevented him from going just then to see who his neighbors were. In a few days, however, he and his wife started out in search of them. After a long and toilsome walk, they found the object of their search, which proved to be the residence of John H. Alexander. The distance between the two families was not, on a direct line, more than two miles. By the circuitous route they were obliged to travel, however, which meandered around the margin of the lake, it was, probably, fully twice that distance. Mr. Alexander's folks told Mrs. Egolf that she was the first white woman but one they had seen for nine months. The first that they had seen within the preceding nine months was, they said, the wife of an emigrant who passed by their house on his way farther West. Mrs. Egolf does not now remember whether they placed the time at nine months, for the reason that it was that length of time since they had moved into the State...
or not, but thinks it more than probable that such was the case, for the reason that the general aspect of things about their dwelling seemed to indicate that they had not probably been there for a greater length of time. As would be

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[Engraving of the Whitley County Infirmary]

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natural, both families were overjoyed of course to find that they had so much nearer neighbors than they had supposed. Families residing within two, three, or four miles of each other, were in those days considered near neighbors. But marvelous changes have been wrought here, as elsewhere, during the half century of time that has intervened between those days and the present. When we view Thorn Creek Township as she is to-day, with her large and intelligent population; her good schools and churches at almost every cross-road; her complete network of excellent highways; and with her hundreds of well-improved and well-tilled farms, many of them with superb and costly buildings upon them; and when we contrast her in her present condition with what she was in those early days, we are impelled to exclaim, in the language of the immortal bard:

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

During the next year after John and Joseph Egolf and Martin Overly settled in the township, six other families moved in, all from Ohio. They were the families of Adam Egolf, Henry Egolf, Jacob Shearer, Peter Shriner, Jacob Hively and Daniel Hively. There came, also, at the same time, Mrs. Mary Egolf, mother of Adam, Henry and John. She died within a very few days after her arrival (in June, 1837), and was, probably, the first white person who died in the township. John Egolf, Adam Egolf, Henry Egolf and Daniel Hively are still living on the same land that they entered and located upon when they first came to the State, and will continue, in all probability, to reside there until they shall close the volume of life's pilgrimage.

William R. Martin was born September 1, 1837, and was, probably, the first white child born in the township. His father, Benjamin F. Martin, settled in the township in 1837, and died February 10, 1842.

The first election in the township was held at the residence of Benjamin F. Martin, and the voters thereat were Adam Egolf, Joseph Egolf, Henry Egolf, John Egolf, John H. Alexander, Nathaniel Gradeless, Benjamin F. Martin, Martin Overly, Peter Shriner, Daniel Hively, Jacob Hively, Jacob Shearer and Jacob Brumbaugh. One of the first (perhaps the very first) surveyors of the county was John H. Alexander, a son of John H. Alexander, the first settler in the township, of whom mention has been made, Adam Egolf was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the township. He served one term, but declined a re-election. The emoluments of the office of Justice of the Peace were not so great, in those days, as to prompt men to make use of every means that they could command, fair and unfair, to secure their election to that office, as is sometimes the case at the present day.
The statements of the surviving pioneers are somewhat discrepant as to the location of the first schoolhouse that was built in the township, some affirming that it was built on very nearly the same ground that Thorn Creek Bethel now stands on, and others, that it was on Jacob Humbarger's farm, now owned by a man named Hoops. The probability is, however, that there was one erected at each place and about the same time. The time was about the year 1841. The first teacher at the schoolhouse that stood where Thorn Creek Bethel now stands was Charles Hughes. He received $13 per month and boarded himself. William Widup taught school in a private house, in what was known as the Egolf neighborhood, as early as the year 1841, and it is probable that he taught the first school that was taught in the township. The first schoolhouses were built of logs, with puncheon floors, chimneys composed of sticks and mortar, a wide "fireplace" at one end, or side, and a clapboard roof. The walls were chinked with mortar made of clay, and the “furniture” consisted of a sufficient number of indestructible, backless benches, more conducive to backache than to comfort. The writing was done on broad slabs, hewn as smoothly as they could conveniently be, and, supported by stout pegs, or pins, driven into auger-holes in the walls. The branches studied were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar; geography and grammar, however (especially the latter) were studied by but a very few. The methods of instruction were quite different from the methods of to-day. The pupils were not organized in classes, in any of the branches except reading and spelling. If a pupil wanted any difficult point in any other branch explained, he had to wait until the teacher was at leisure, and then go to him. Although it is obviously true that this method was greatly inferior to those that are in vogue at the present day, yet it is also true that those who obtained their education under the old regime compare favorably, in point of intelligence, with those who have been educated under the new. Thorn Creek Township has at present some first-class brick schoolhouses, and she is probably able to make as good a showing, in all matters pertaining to educational affairs, as any of her sister townships.

The early settlers, although they were, as a rule, men in very moderate circumstances, yet, as they bought their lands very cheaply, which rapidly grew into value, and as they were almost universally enterprising, industrious and frugal (being compelled, by force of circumstances, to practice economy, even had it not been their natural inclination to do so), they rapidly rose to easy, and many of them affluent, circumstances. True, they were compelled, at first, to pay exorbitant prices for such commodities as they were under the necessity of purchasing, but after they had been here a year or two, and had an opportunity of clearing up a few acres of ground, they were able to produce and manufacture very nearly everything that their necessities required, be it food, raiment, implement, vehicle, or whatsoever it might be. Very many, and perhaps most, if not all, of the very early settlers made their own and their families' shoes, spun the flax, and carded and spun the wool for the clothing for their entire families, besides being their own carpenter, wagonmaker, blacksmith, brick mason, etc., etc. In short, each man was, of necessity, a jack of all trades.

Log-rollings (not of the disreputable kind, however, that the present-day politician is eminently noted for) and raisings were everyday occurrences. Some of the early settlers say that they have attended rollings for as many as twenty-three consecutive days, Sunday only excepted. Notwithstanding the hardships and privations they were compelled to endure in those times, however, the pioneers generally say that life was infinitely more enjoyable then than at the present time, for the reason that every person of respectable antecedents was then
regarded and treated as the peer of any man, even though he were as poor as the grandfather of poverty; or, otherwise, that the social position of an individual in no wise depended upon wealth or the lack of it. Whereas, to-day, it is, they say, lamentably otherwise, and that the world seems to think that

"Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes!"

His eye brightens and his countenance is all aglow with heartfelt pleasure as the aged pioneer relates how families went en masse in sleds to visit other families four or five miles distant, to spend the long winter evenings, and how greatly they enjoyed themselves in those primitive times, when an unblemished character was a free passport to the best society in the land.

Thorn Creek is one of the few townships in the county (perhaps the only one) that has not somewhere within its limits a platted town or village. There is, however, a collection of houses in the northeast corner of the township, to which the name of Bloomfield is applied, although it has never been platted as a town. There is a small stock of “dry goods and groceries” kept there by Abraham Friend, and this is the only place in the township where any kind of merchandise is sold.

The manufacturing interests of the township, like the mercantile, are quite limited, and will occupy but little space in this history. About the year 1841, Richard Baughan built a water-mill, with one run of buhrs for grinding corn, on the Blue River, in the southwest part of the township. There was also a saw-mill in connection with it, and subsequently a bolter was put in, so that wheat and buckwheat were ground, although it is said that the flour made was very inferior in quality. About the year 1855, the dam was carried away by a freshet, and there was no grinding done after that time, although the dam was partially repaired, and some sawing was done afterward. Some portions of the substructure are still to be seen, although the upper portion of the building was long since carried away. About the year 1846, a saw-mill and carding machine were erected on Thorn Creek, just on the bank of Round Lake, by Solomon Auspaugh, who operated it until the year 1849, when he sold it to Wesley Hyre, who rebuilt it, discarding the carding machine and digging a new race, about a quarter of a mile in length. The water-power is excellent the greater part of the year; the fall is ample (about ten feet), and the mill did a great deal of work for many years, but on account of the scarcity of timber,
the sort. The depth of water in the lake, and consequently the amount of fall at the mills, is liable to fluctuations of several feet, as the weather changes from very wet to very dry. During high water, there is a fall at the upper mill of about ten feet; and in very dry weather, the water is so low that the mill cannot run. In consequence of this fluctuation, it manifestly would not be prudent in converting those saw-mills into other kinds of mills, to put into them the full amount of machinery that could be run when the water is highest, for the reason that such a large portion of it would necessarily have to stand idle for such a great length of time each year.

About the year 1873, a steam saw-mill was erected by Thomas N. Hughes & Co. about three miles north of the southwest corner of the township, and just across the line from Smith Township. The mill was run there until the fall of 1881, when it was removed to near Taylor's Station, on the Eel River Division of the W., St. L. & P. R. R., about four miles west of Columbia City.

It is somewhat involved in doubt as to who were the first couple married in the township; but the probability is that it was either Mr. Solomon Auspaugh and Mary Hively, or Peter Egolf, son of Adam Egolf, and the lady whom he married, whose name could not be ascertained. It is tolerably certain the first mentioned couple were married in the fall of 1843, but whether the latter were married before that time or after cannot be definitely ascertained, although it is quite certain that there was but a very short interval of time between the two marriages, whichever may have been first.

What is now Whitley County constituted a portion of Huntington County up to about the year 1839, and it is said that after the county of Whitley was struck off, and was organized as a separate county, the first term of the Whitley Circuit Court was held at the house of Richard Baughan in Thorn Creek Township and that Charles Ewing was the Presiding Judge, and John H. Alexander one of the Associate Judges at the court.

About the winter of 1872-73, Thomas Hildinger was killed in the township whilst loading a saw log, by the log rolling back upon him in consequence of the chain breaking. About the winter of 1880-81, David Bowers was killed by a limb falling on him while cutting down trees in the woods. About twenty or twenty-five years ago, Rudolph Brock was drowned in Shriner's Lake. At a very early day, probably in 1838 or 1839, a man by the name of Michael Divibiss died at the house of Joseph Egolf under such circumstances as to make it very doubtful whether he intended to commit suicide, or whether he took the poison which killed him without knowing that it was a poison, and believing that it possessed medicinal properties that would cure his ailment. He had entered a piece of land near where Joseph Egolf lived, and was improving it, and boarding at Joseph Egolf's, his family still continuing to reside in Ohio. He had been complaining for several days of not feeling well, and one day he took his tobacco pipe, which he had been using for a long time, and, scraping off the gummy substance that was adhering to the inside, took it. In a short time he became deathly sick, and died in the course of a few hours. Before he died he seemed exceedingly anxious to tell to those who were present something that seemed to weigh upon his mind, but his tongue seemed to be paralyzed so that he could not. These are all the fatal casualties that could be learned of upon diligent inquiry.

The first religious meetings that were held in the township were held in the old log schoolhouse that formerly stood on the spot on which Thorn Creek Bethel now stands, just north of Adam Egolf's residence. This was about the year 1843. A very short time afterward, Adam Egolf organized a Sunday school at the same
schoolhouse, and the same has been kept up during the summer season ever since. The minister who established
the first church was Zachariah Garrison. He was, at that time, a Methodist minister, and the church that he
organized was a Methodist church; but he afterward severed his connection with the Methodist Church and
became a minister in the Church of God, and the entire congregation, or the major part of them at least, went
with their pastor to the Church of God. They now have a membership of about thirty, and their pastor is
Benjamin Ober. They also have a very nice cemetery, that has the appearance of having been well kept, and in
which there are a number of very neat and pretty and some quite expensive appearing tombstones. Just three
miles north of the church just spoken of is a church that was erected, about the year 1867, by the Lutherans and
German Reformers conjointly. It is commonly known as the Hively Church. Thomas Hildinger, who met with
an accidental death, as before stated, was the builder.

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The probable cost of the building was about $500. There is a very pretty and neat cemetery adjacent.
Neither society has any regular pastor at present, nor are there any meetings held there. Rev. John Miller is the
last Lutheran minister who has occupied the pulpit. Who was the last of the German Reformers the writer is
unable to state.

The finest church edifice in the township, probably, was erected by the Free Methodist denomination, on
the northeast corner of Section 25, in the year 1875. The first pastor was Rev. A. F. Gadwin. The society, at the
time of the erection of the church, was but four. The building cost, probably, $1,400. It is beautifully situated on
the north bank of Blue River, within a few rods of the confluence of Blue River and Thorn Creek. A very neat
graveyard lies just across the highway from the church. They have a present membership of about twenty.
They have a Sunday school during the summer season, which is generally well attended. The present pastor is
Rev. Thompson.

The surface of the greater portion of the township is slightly undulating. There are portions of it,
however, which might, not inappropriately perhaps, be termed hilly, and there are also portions, although the
area is quite small as compared with some of the other townships in the county, that are swampy or marshy.
There being no facilities for transportation within the township (not a mile of railroad, canal nor navigable
river), it is essentially an agricultural and stock-growing district. All the agricultural products that are usually
cultivated in this latitude yield well here. The central and northern portions are rather remote from any good
market for grain and other agricultural products; yet, notwithstanding this fact, real estate commands a good
price. Stock raising is engaged in quite extensively by several of the more wealthy farmers of the township, and
it seems to be very remunerative. In passing through the township one will see a great many very fine herds of
stock. Much attention is given to the breeding and importation of thoroughbred stock, and Thorn Creek never
fails to secure her full quota of red ribbons at our county fairs, on account of her fine stock, as well as on
account of the excellence of her farm products.
CHAPTER XIII.

BY COLONEL ISAIAH B. MCDONALD.

TROY TOWNSHIP FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO—CUSTOMS OF THE EARLY TIMES

VALUABLE STATISTICS—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—CATALOGUE OF OLD SETTLERS

INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL REUNION—OLD SETTLERS' MEETING—E. L. BARBER'S ADDRESS, "RESPECT FOR OLD AGE."

TROY TOWNSHIP was organized by the Board of Commissioners in May, 1839. This was originally organized as Township 32 north, Range 8 east, and contained the usual 36 Sections. The township was named Troy by Jesse S. Perin, who had formerly lived at Troy, N. Y. The first election was held on the 4th of July, 1839, at the house of Joseph Tinkham, The judges of that election were Jesse S. Perin, Samuel Hartsock; Inspector, Price Goodrich; Clerks, Thomas Estlick and Timothy Devinny. The number of votes cast was twelve, to wit: Bela Goodrich, Jesse S. Perin, James Sytel, William Doney, James Keirsey, Joseph Tinkham, Jacob Scott, Stephen Martin, Sr., Henry Moore, Sr., Jonathan Smith, James Joslin and Samuel Hartsock. At this election, Nathan Chapman received seven votes for Justice of the Peace, and Price Goodrich five votes and no more. The second election was held at the same place, Joseph Tinkham's house, on the 1st Monday in August, 1839, by the following officers, to wit: Price Goodrich, Inspector; Joseph Tinkham and Samuel Hartsock, Judges; Timothy F. Devinny and James Keirsey, Clerks. Ten votes were cast, to wit: Bela Goodrich, Stephen Martin, Sr., Timothy F. Devinny, Samuel Hartsock, Price Goodrich, Joseph Tinkham, Nathan Chapman, Joel Rine, James Keirsey and Asa Shoemaker. This was the first general election held in the township, for township, county and State offices.

It is pretty well settled that Samuel Hartsock, from Tiffin, Ohio, was the first settler in what is now known as Troy Township, and that he located on Section 13, north of the now village of Loraine. This was in 1836. Thomas Estlick came next. Soon after the following named persons came with their families: Stephen Martin, Sr., John Snodgrass, Price Goodrich, George W. Elder, Joel Rine, Nathan Chapman, James Keirsey, Joseph Tinkham, Bela Goodrich, T. F. Devinny and Jacob Scott. The settlement of the township was quite slow till about 1840, when the settlers began to come in pretty fast. Robert Adams, Lewis Adams, Jacob Stackhouse, Henry Harpster, James Grant (who was the second Justice of the Peace and was commissioned in 1841), Samuel Marrs, Samuel Palmer, Henry Roberts, Levi Adams, Pearson R. Walton, James Latoon, John J. English, Almond Palmer, Hiram Lampkins and Harlow Barber came in during the year 1838-9. William Jameson came in 1841; Alexander Blain came in 1840; Thomas A. Elliott came soon after; Richard Vanderford came in 1842; William James came in 1838, and is still living; was born in 1798; David and Mary James came at the same time, and with Samuel Hartsock's girls and boys constituted the young folks of the township. Carter McDonald came in 1841, and bought his land on Section 21, and moved his family in October, 1842, to the farm where William McDonald now resides. John Harrison came in 1841; Fielding Barnes came in 1843; Luke McAlister came about the same time; Jonathan Sattison came in 1842; Lorin Loomis came in 1841, and settled at Grant's Corners; Ambrose M. Trumbull came in 1842; had lived several years in Noble County, near Cold Springs, where his father settled in 1834 or 1835; was married to Rebecca Hisely, in Thorn Creek Township, in March, 1842; had seven children; two of the sons died in the army — Preston and Dwight Trumbull — and were
members of Company A, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers. Robert J. Elliott came in 1843, and is now the oldest Justice of the Peace in the township. There is no township in the county which has advanced in improvements more rapidly than Troy.

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In 1838, the first taxes were assessed and collected as follows: John Burns paid $1.25; Thomas Estlick, $1.85; Samuel Hartsock, $3.06; Stephen Martin, Sr., $1.30; Jesse S. Perin, $3.40; Joel Rine, $2.51; John Snodgrass, $3.17, and Joseph Tinkham, $2.75. Total taxes for 1838, $19.31. This was for the whole township. The taxes were collected by Richard Collins, then Collector. The taxes for 1881 amounted to $6,394.

When the first pioneers came, the township was one vast wilderness of very heavy timber. There is no township in the county which has produced more walnut timber for manufacture and shipment than Troy; and no township has had a better set of honest, industrious and enterprising settlers. Improvements have very steadily advanced, and, to-day, it is one of the best improved and wealthiest townships in the county, and no township in the county has better society.

The first child born in the township was Thomas Estlick; the next was a daughter of Joel Rine, and the first death is said to have been a child of the latter. Among the first marriages were those of Rev. Samuel Smith to a Miss Blanchard and David James to Eunice Goodrich. There were not many weddings during those days, as most every settler brought a wife with him.

The three oldest ladies living in the township at present are Mrs. Mary Myers, aged 86; Miss Margaret Rhodes, 80, and Mrs. Carter McDonald, 78.

The township had but very few roads up to 1842. From that time, as the settlements increased, roads were opened and improved. There were some few Indian trails. The old “Squaw Buck” trail was an important one. The first saw-mill and “corn cracker” was built by Robert Adams north of the center of the township, on the outlet of Cedar Lake. The first steam saw-mill was built by James Grant and Henry Swihart, at Grant's Corner (now the village of Loraine Post Office). There are now two saw-mills in the township, one owned by Mosher & Co., and one by Sipps & Smuthers. Each of these mills makes about 500,000 feet of lumber per year.

The first school in the township was taught by Stephen Martin, Jr., in his own house in 1838-39. The first schoolhouse was built at Grant's Corners, and Miss Clarissa Blanchard taught the first school in that house — a summer school. George Colby taught the first winter term in the same house, and boarded with James Grant; had eighteen scholars, at $2 a scholar, for three months. The next schoolhouse was built on the land of A. M. Trumbull, and was called the “Old North Schoolhouse,” it being north of Troy Center. The next schoolhouse was built at “Black Rock,” near one Casey's land; it was called "Black Rock" on account of Casey, who was a colored man and the only one ever residing in the township. The first frame schoolhouse was built on the Joseph Tinkham farm, near Allen Adam's place. Every school district in the township, except the Snodgrass district, has a nice brick schoolhouse. No township in the county has better schools, nor better people to maintain them.

The land in the township is quite rolling, interspersed with some of the finest lakes in the county, to-wit: Cedar Lake, Robinson's Lake, Rine's Lake and other smaller ones. The water, both from springs and wells,
is the best in the county. The health of the township has always been good. This township has never had a murder committed within its borders, as known of. There has never been a saloon in the township; it has neither a lawyer nor doctor. Since the early settlement it has been a quiet, peaceable and respectable community.

The following are some of the energetic men of the township: Levi Belch, David James, A. M. Trumbull, James Blain, George H. Grant, Jonathan Sattison, Polk Lipps, William McDonald, S. J. W. Elliott, Jacob R. Elder, Chancey Goodrich, C. F. Marchand, Jacob Smith, Henry Snyder, Zachariah Barnes and others. Troy will always hold her own in good schools and laudable enterprises of all kinds.

There are two churches in the township — Presbyterian and Methodist — and most of the people are church-going and sincere. The following is probably the first church subscription in the township:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to pledge ourselves to pay the amount set opposite our names for the purpose of erecting a building for public worship at the following place in Troy Township, Whitley County, Ind., to wit: On the land now owned by Robert Tinkham, on the Columbia and Oswego Road, at the point where said road makes a right angle to the west, said building to be a frame of the following dimensions: Thirty-four feet wide and forty feet long, the same to belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of said township; Provided, however, that all evangelical denominations which may desire the use of the same for public worship shall have it when not occupied by said Methodist Episcopal Church. The subscriptions in materials are to be delivered and labor paid as shall be desired by the contractor, cash subscriptions to be paid by the first of October, 1849.

SUBSCRIBERS.

[CHART OMITTED]

W Y B Pierce
A M Trumbull
Uri Tinkham
Beniamin Wooden
Jonathan Shoemaker
Carter McDonald
Isaac Hartsock 5 00
Thomas A Elliott 5 00
C W Hughes
J. S. Collins
P R Walton
Richard Collins
Joseph H. Pratt
Francis L. McHugh
J W Baker
B M Marrs
Jane Martin
John McKeehan
Ralph Goodrich
Peter Snider
* Lumher.
As early as 1840, the Methodist class had been organized by Samuel Smith, pastor, and Burris Westlick, Presiding Elder, the following persons constituting such class: Price Goodrich and wife, Henry Roberts and wife, Joseph Tinkham and wife, Michael Blanchard and wife, Salmon Agard and wife, Rufus King, Samuel Hartsock and wife and Robert Tinkham. Among the pastors have been Revs. Miller, Blue, Eaton, Bradley, Forbes, Sparks, Blake, Cooper, Strite, Bradshaw, McCarty, Paton, Camp, McMahon, Lacy, Smith, Church, Slade, McElwee, Green, Smith and Reed. In 1877, a new brick church was built, at a cost of $2,504.90; it was dedicated on the 2d of December, same year. The present membership is sixty-nine. Sunday school is conducted in summer.

The Presbyterian Church society was organized in 1846 by J. U. Sadd, and at the start had nine members. A frame church was built three years later, the cost being about $500. The present frame structure cost about $1,400, and was erected in 1880. Since the society was first organized, 116 persons have been members, 44 have been dismissed by letter, 32 have died, 3 have been expelled, and the present membership is 37.

On the 15th of June, 1878, an educational reunion was held in Troy Township, at Cedar Lake Grove. Two thousand persons were in attendance. A large procession marched from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the grove. Martial and cornet bands were present. The object was to bring together the old and the new teachers, to have a good social time in talking of the past and the present school interests. Mrs. Harlow Barber was the oldest teacher present. She was given the wreath of honor by Miss Jennie Hartsock, in a beautiful and eloquent speech. Mrs. Barber's biography was read by her grandson. After the picnic dinner, Rev. A. J. Douglas, then County Superintendent, spoke at length to the large assemblage. Among those who labored to make it pleasant on that day were O. L. Cummins, H. A. Hartsock, Miss Jennie R. Hartsock, Mrs. J. D. Jameson, Mrs. David James, James Blain, and Dr. S. S. Austin, of Etna Township, who read one of the psalms with splendid execution.

Perhaps the greatest gathering ever in the township was the Old Settlers' Reunion, held in September, 1881. Several thousand persons were present. Committee on Programme — Jacob Scott, O. L. Cummins and Cyrus Keiser; Committee to Award Presents — W. A. Marrs, David James, John Smith, C. F. Marchand and Abram Elder; Committee to take Care of Old Settlers — J. Q. Adams, J. R. Elder, Thomas Estlick, Jacob Smith and Rodney James; Marshals — F. D. Cummins, S. J. Elliott, Jr., Joseph Snodgrass and J. G. Stickley. John Snodgrass was President of the Day, and A. M. Trumbull, Secretary — the latter was Acting President. John Snodgrass, the oldest settler in the township, was presented a fine gold-headed cane. Francis Tulley, the oldest settler of the county, was presented a beautiful silver-headed cane. Mrs. Sarah Roberts, the oldest lady settler of the township, was given a nice rocking-chair. The exercises of the day were closed by the following eloquent address, entitled "Respect for Old Age," delivered by E. L. Barber, of Larwill:

ADDRESS OF E. L. BARBER AT THE OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION IN TROY TOWNSHIP, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.
Mr. President, Old Pioneers, Friends and Neighbors:

Through the kindness of your committee in charge of affairs on this memorable day, I have been asked to add something in honor of the occasion and in memory of the pioneers of Troy, both living and dead, who nearly half a century ago left homes in the older States to brave the perils incident to the settlement of a new country in the wilderness of the then far West. I will try and not tire your patience, and while my story will be, to some extent, rambling and disconnected, in it is embodied what I thought might be appropriate for the occasion.

I see around me to-day familiar faces. Many of them I remember having seen when a boy, thirty or forty years ago. I see in this company the bronzed faces (wrinkled by time), of many of the old pioneers, who dared forty years ago the perils of a life in the woods; who dared the privations, such as the young men of the present day know nothing of, and with which they would not care to grapple. Like way-marks of the olden time, a few of them still linger, weak with age, and bowed with the weight of many toilsome years. These old pilgrims are worthy of our veneration, and they are worthy of our kindliest care and warmest thanks — for to them and such as they, we owe the privilege of assembling to-day on the banks of this beautiful lake; in the shade of these trees, surrounded with well-tilled farms; with churches, with schoolhouses and the happy homes of an intelligent, moral and cultured people. For had not they and such as they hewn out the way, you never would have folio wecf. Had they not endured the privations of the early settlers, you would not have just been reaping a plenteous harvest, for 'twas the old settlers — the pioneers — who bore the burdens, endured the privations and made your happy homes, surrounded with plenty, a possibility to-day.

They cleared up the forests, cut down the great trees, and with prodigious labor prepared the untamed soil. We are but reaping the fruits of their labors. These old gray-headed men and women are the survivors of a once numerous band. They are the few remaining links of the broken chain which bound the years of the dead past to the living present. Their age and weakness are appeals to our hearts. With them the very citadel of life seems crumbling from the effects of time. With a full knowledge of “waning strength and increasing weakness,” they are yet powerless to resist the unequal warfare. Commend to me the young man, the young lady, or the child who is not afraid, but quick with pleasant smiles, with loving words and deeds of kindness, and whose hearts commiserate the sufferings and excuse the foibles of the decrepit and old, the sun of whose lives is near its setting. Weak, often sick; scarcely ever well, they are hopeless for anything better on this side of the grave. Weary with a long and toilsome journey, sensitive to slights and more appreciative of deeds of kindness than when flush with health and prospective years, they live in their hearts. Listen, then, you who are younger — listen patiently to their oft-told story of suffering. Commiserate with them in their sorrows, and be glad with them in their fleeting moments of joy, for their hearts are just as young as they were before their cheeks were wrinkled with care, their eyes dim with age, or their hair whitened with the frost of years. Remember those stooping shoulders were bowed, carrying heavy burdens for you; those shrunken, bony hands, once fair and shapely, are now stiffened with age; those stumbling feet and tottering limbs, once swift and sure as your own, were never tired in doing countless errands of kindness for you. They are fast nearing the River's bank. Their journey is nearly ended. For them there soon shall be rest in the quiet of the grave. They have nothing left here but you. Your smiles are the sunshine of their hearts. Your loving care is to them more precious than gems which cluster and glisten in royal crowns. Their hopes are centered in your success. You are to them a part of their very existence. Their few remaining days, or years, by you can be made happy. You can smooth the few remaining miles of their journey to the sheltering rest of the grave. Kindly and

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considerate treatment of the old and helpless speaks in unmistakable language of a true and tender heart, and God will not forget any who respect and tenderly care for the old pilgrims bowed with years of toil and sorrow, no matter what your creed.

There is inspiration in the surroundings of to-day, thoughts of the olden time come gently drifting back, thronging the halls of memory. The very air seems filled with the lingering echoes of voices now hushed forever. The soft summer winds seem whispering to the murmuring leaves of the scenes and the friends of long ago. Again we see the pioneers of the olden times building their log cabins and cutting down the great trees; we hear their ringing axes and the thundering of falling timber; again we see the blazing brush, and the sky is filled with the glare of burning heaps of logs, and the sun is darkened with blinding smoke; we see the stalwart forms of sturdy pioneers and hear them shouting to their patient teams of oxen as they clear the rich soil of the encumbering logs; again we hear the sound of mauls as they split out rails to fence their little fields. Now we see them tilling the soil with hoes and planting corn, pumpkins and potatoes among the roots and stumps. We help to gather the corn and dig the potatoes. Now 'tis evening, and we listen for the bells — for the cows are coming home from the rich peavine pastures of the woods and are standing down by the bars with distended sides waiting for milking time. The chores are all done, and night has filled the woods with darkness and gloom, and we hear the long-drawn mournful howl of hungry wolves, and an owl is hooting down by the swamp. Again we see the hunter, clad in buckskin, with waumous and coon-skin cap; now we hear the deep bay of hounds as they chase from swamp to swamp, and from run" way to runway the panting, frightened deer, and hear the crack of a rifle from where a hunter is lying in wait for the unsuspecting game.

The scenes change. The crops are gathered, the corn is cribbed, the potatoes are buried, and the great yellow pumpkins are covered with vines to protect them from frost; the prairie hay is cut and stacked, and great heaps of logs are hauled into the door-yard for winter wood. Now the boys and girls have new suits of homemade linsey or the old ones patched, and, with each a new pair of cowhide shoes (which must last a year), are getting ready for the winter school in the new log schoolhouse, with a great open fire-place, greased paper for windows and long benches hewn out of split logs for seats. There are many here to-day who then mastered the rudiments of an education in keeping with the opportunities of the times. Then the schoolmaster of those early days — what an important personage he was! How stately he looked, as, with whip in hand, he marched up and down the little room, hearing a class in reading, teaching the little ones their ABC, and showing the older ones how to cipher. Occasionally he would touch up some of the boys who had been caught whispering or making faces at the girls. How they would jump and scratch! for their pants were thin and the whip was of hickory well seasoned in the hot embers of the glowing fire. Oh, what spelling-schools! How can you forget them? How we used to stand up in a long row, with folded arms, and spell — yes, until we could spell every word in the book. And such dinners as we took to school! Didn't we do justice to them? Yes, dinners of johnny-cake and venison steak, and sometimes a big piece of pumpkin pie, and once in a great while a slice of wheat bread with butter, and a little sugar sprinkled on the butter. Now I see a group at home, gathered around a blazing fire in the fire-place, with hearth, jambs and back wall made of pounded clay, and chimney of mud and sticks. Oh, what fires! how they cracked and roared those cold winter nights! There, too, sat father smoking his wooden pipe, and mother with her knitting, while the girls were making the old spinningswheel hum as they spun into yarn the rolls, which had been carded by hand; while the boys would work at their sums, crack hickory nuts, or whittle out puzzles of little wooden blocks, while the great fire threw out a cheering heat, and a gleam of comfort pervaded the whole house.
Then the visits from neighbors those long winter evenings! A loud knock would be heard at the door, and a welcome “come in!” was the response, and in the open door would stand some old neighbor and his wife, who came to spend the evening. Oh, how welcome they were, how glad we all were to see them! How they would sit by the fire and talk over the story of their lives and their future prospects. And such stories of hunting and trapping! How they could tell stories of adventure and escape, till in our young imagination we could see all again enacted before our eyes. Oh, yes, those were the days of hardships on the frontier, and some-

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times of short rations, but withal were happy days, and their memory is engraven on the tablets of our hearts, and cannot, must not be forgotten.

Again the scene changes. 'Tis the fall of the year. The poison of the undrained swamps has made us all to shiver and shake with the ague, or lay for weeks burning with fever, without well ones enough to wait on the sick. Then came old Dr. McHugh, picking his way among the swamps and logs, on horseback, with blazed trees for his guide and an old Indian trail for his road. Oh, what doses of medicine he gave us — calomel, jalap, ipecac, Dovers powders, with Peruvian bark and pills as big as peas, with pink and senna and snakeroot. Oh, how they vomited, and purged, and bled us, and how, after weeks of fever and shakes, we pulled through, mere skeletons, and what yellow, bilious-looking wrecks we were!

How discouraged the old settlers used to get, and how they talked of and longed for the comforts of the old homes they left when starting for the West. Oh, yes, many of them suffered long and died, and were buried in rough, unpainted coffins, here and there, in the shades of the great woods, without stone or monument to mark their place of rest. Again, how punctual were the early settlers in attending meetings, sometimes at a neighbor's house, and often, in the pleasant days of fall and summer, they gathered in the woods to hear the old-time preachers expound the Word. Yes, in those days, everybody went to meeting, on foot or on horseback. And such preachers! How they would travel and preach, and preach and travel on horseback from one neighborhood to another, to fill their oft-recurring appointments, always carrying a pair of saddle-bags, in which were stowed a well-worn Bible and hymn book, with occasionally a copy of Pilgrim's Progress or Baxter's Saints' Rest. No preachers in this neck of woods had in those days fine top carriages and double teams to roll them to their Sunday appointments; but a horse, bridle and saddle were considered a complete outfit, and most of their work was done on week days and evenings, and it was a lucky neighborhood which had preaching on Sunday. Preachers were hard worked and poorly paid. But all seemed happy and contented, and as a class were well fed, honored and respected. Such, old friends and neighbors, were some of the incidents and surroundings of the olden time, with which many of you are familiar.

Long years have passed since then. Your ranks have been thinned and your numbers lessened, until but few are left to tell the story of the first settlement of Troy. Many have given up the struggle and are now at rest. Some have been sleeping for many years, and now quite often we hear of one, and then another, who long years ago were your neighbors in Troy, going to their last home, full of years and honors. Yes, most of the army who started on the journey with you have dropped out of the ranks. Their lives have been eventful and full of thrilling experiences. They, with you, have suffered great privations; their feet have often trod gently among new-made graves; they have often shed tears of sorrow with those who mourned; their eyes have gazed sadly on many mournful processions; and now they, too, are gone. One at a time they were gathered home. The soft winds of summer and pitiless storms of winter have sighed and howled over some of their windowless homes with the dead for many years. Their work is done. They now rest from the weary strife. Their warfare with
nature and the great woods of Troy is over. They have cut down their last trees and have made their last roads. They have built their last cabin, have trapped their last wolf, shot their last deer; have sat quietly fishing in the old canoe on this beautiful lake for the last time. They have plowed their last furrow among the roots; have hoed their last row of potatoes and corn. They have gathered at the old Center Schoolhouse on election day for the last time; have builded their last log schoolhouse; have carried the log benches for the last time into the old settler's cabin to accommodate their neighbors when they assembled to worship their God. They have set their last example, given their last counsel, endured their last suffering. They have taken their last medicine, uttered their last prayer and said their last "good-by." They have filled the full measure of usefulness and have left a record of good deeds, kindness, patience and endurance. As a class, the old pioneers are almost extinct. Once in a while only, now, we see them — one here and one there, halting on their staff, with dimming eyes and dull ears. They are the survivors of a once great band, who, dressed in buckskin, linsey and blue jeans, nearly half a century ago, laid the foundation on which the fair fabric of our present prosperity is builded.

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Honor is due alike to the living and the dead. On the graves of the dead we can yet plant flowers, and water them with our tears, and keep alive sentiments of undying remembrance in honor of men whose deeds are more deserving of remembrance than were the deeds of thousands of so-called heroes who have been immortalized on the pages of history and embalmed in the hearts of their kind. They warred with the sword and became heroes, with their weapons stained with blood; they left devastated fields, ruin, desolation, orphans and broken hearts in their pathway to victory. The dead we honor in many a quiet spot are sleeping their last sleep unknown to fame, unsung by bard, with no graven monument to mark the end of their journey. Yet they were the true heroes; they were the untitled warriors, whose history (if written) would glisten all over with countless battles fought and victories won. The legacy they have left us is a beautiful land, reclaimed from nature; cultivated fields, reclaimed from out the wood; beautiful meadows, which once were swamps full of reptiles and deadly miasm; gardens now bloom with fragrant flowers where, forty years ago, the wolf and wild-cat made their home.

We honor the soldier who fights for the right or the salvation of his country, and the great names of such as have assisted in breaking from bleeding hands and limbs the shackles which cruel might had fastened there, or helped unbar the ponderous doors of ignorance, which for ages excluded the light of progress from darkened human minds. They are not forgotten, but in every city, hewn in marble, they stand as way-marks in the progressive journey of man, or look out from the painter's canvas to cheer all who emulate their example, or follow their teaching. They have left such tracery in the sands of time as the storms of centuries shall not obliterate, and the influence of their lives is engraven on the progress of their age.

Let us not forget to honor those whose patient toil and unyielding perseverance wrested from the gloom of a trackless forest, in these solitudes of nature, an empire and dedicated it forever to pursuits of peace and all that makes of home and country a blessing. Every ripple on yonder lake reminds us of their smiles; every rustling leaf, every whisper of the summer winds, stirs within us memories of their kindly words, and honest deeds; every shadowy wing, Bong of bird and scent of fragrant flower but a reminder of the olden times when these fields and this shore echoed with footsteps and voices which shall echo no more. Let us care tenderly for the living; let us not forget the dead. I give you a sentiment which I know will touch a responsive chord in every heart:

"To the living we will give our smiles and cheers; To the dead, our gratitude and tears!"
CHAPTER XIV.

BY COLONEL ISAIAH B. MCDONALD.


This is a small township lying north of Troy, and was originally a part of Washington Township, in Noble County (T. 33 R. 8), and was attached to Whitley County in 1860. It is two miles wide and six miles long, and contains twelve full sections of the finest lands in Northern Indiana. The township was settled in 1834 or 1835. The first settler is hard to account for. We are unable to say who came first. Some think that one Jacob Grumlich, a German, was the first; others think that one Abraham Goble was the first; while some contend that Robert Scott was the first. These persons are all dead or moved away, hence it is almost impossible to find out who was really the first settler in what is known as the “Etna Strip.” The first settlers were Robert Scott, Jacob Grumlich, Abraham Goble, John Blain, John Scott. The first birth in the township was a child of Robert Scott, a male child. The first death was a child of Robert Scott, named Jacob Scott. The first female who died in the township was Sarah Elizabeth Long, a daughter of James W. and Catharine Long, 1838. The first wedding was that of Elisha Moore, who came from Clark County, Ohio, and married Nancy Scott in 1837, near what is now Hecla Post Office. The first wedding after the township was set off to Whitley was Adam C. Johnson and Margaret E. Long, in 1860. The more prominent old settlers were Jacob Grumlich, Abraham Goble, Robert Scott, John Scott, John Blain, Alexander Blain, John Scott, James W. Long. John Blain and his wife, Elizabeth Blain, are the oldest persons in the township. John Blain was born in Pennsylvania, February 29, 1792, and his wife was born January 29, 1791; they were married in Ohio, near Chillicothe 1815, and have lived together as husband and wife nearly sixty-six (66) years — two generations — on the farm where they settled with their little children in 1836 — forty-six years ago. They are truly old pioneers. The Longs and Blains and Scotts have, from the earliest settlement of that region, constituted a large and respectable portion of that most excellent community. Nearly all are Pennsylvania people, and of a very hardy race; nearly all are tall, well built, and of great endurance. James W. Long came in 1836, and is yet living, but his good wife, whose name was Catharine Blain, died in April, 1882. They were married in 1826, hence had lived together nearly fifty-six years. The children of this good old couple were John Long, Mary Jane Long, Thomas A. Long, Margaret E. Long, Sarah E. Long, Agnes Long, Lucinda Long and William Cowan Long. Three are dead — Thomas, Sarah E. and Agnes. Father Long was County Commissioner for the period of six years, in Noble County, before Etna was set off" to Whitley County. The prominent old settlers, not above mentioned, were Washington Jones, Joshua Benton, Mr. Hartup, Benjamin Boyer, Saruch Benton, Thomas Cunningham, Alanson Tucker, James Blain, William A. Blain, Wilson Blain, Lewis Trumbull, Joseph Welker, John Bennett, Dr. S. S. Austin, Hugh Allison and others.
Hugh Allison erected the first saw-mill and grist-mill in the township, in 1839-40, at the outlet of the lake near Cold Springs. The first steam saw-mill was built on the land of Alanson Tucker, west of the village of Etna (Hecla Post Office), and the next on Thomas Hartup's farm in the west part of the township. The first tannery in the county was carried on by Abraham Goble, who is still living near the village of Webster in Kosciusko County, and is a very old man. The first schoolhouse was built near the Goble place, in 1837 or 1838. The first church was built in 1840 and 1841, by the Presbyterians and others, on the John Blain farm, near John Snodgrass' farm, and has been rebuilt once or twice. The first school teacher was Rufus D. Kinney; he was also the first Justice of the Peace, and a good man. The village of Cold Springs is in the east part of the township, and has one church and schoolhouse.

Etna, the largest village, is a nice little place; is near the center of the township. Has two stores, three physicians, Drs. Austin, Coyle and Scott, all of whom are excellent gentlemen and able physicians. Dr. Stephen S. Austin is a native of New York; Dr. William H. Coyle is an Ohio man; Dr. Scott is a native Indianian, and a young man of promise. There are two blacksmith shops, and one wagon-shop. There are four schools in the township, four churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and United Brethren. There are two steam saw-mills, both of which do a good business. This township has a very intelligent population. Hardly ever go to law to settle their differences. It is pretty certain that the township was first settled in 1834, and that no portion of Whitley County is better improved, no people in the county more kind, hospitable and intelligent; no township has produced more tall men and no township handsomer women. We wish Etna and her people long life and a continuance of all that is laudable and worthy of imitation among brave men and fair women.
JOSEPH W. ADAIR, County Superintendent of Whitley County, Ind., was born in Washington Township, Noble County, Ind., November 29, 1843, and is one of eleven children, six yet living, born to Joseph E. and Eliza (Windoes) Adair, the mother being the second wife. The first wife was a Miss Coons, who left two children at her death, both of whom are living. Joseph E. Adair was a native of Virginia, born July, 1797. His parents were John and Elizabeth (McKnight) Adair, natives respectively of the County of Downs, Ireland and Scotland. John Adair came to America as a British soldier during the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the Colonial troops, and held until the close of the struggle, when he married Miss McKnight in South Carolina, removed to Virginia, and afterward to Madison County, Ohio, where he died, aged 74 years. Joseph E. Adair received a liberal education. Was married in Madison County, Ohio, emigrating, in 1836, to Noble County, Ind., where he purchased a large tract of land on the south side of the Tippecanoe River, where he engaged in clearing and farming, until his death, October 29, 1849. He was an honest and highly respected citizen, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. Mrs. Adair was married, in 1854, to C. B. Wood, who died in 1871, Mrs. Wood dying in September, 1873. Joseph W. Adair remained on the farm and attended school until the age of sixteen, when he came to Columbia City and entered Douglas’ select school, after which he began his career as a teacher, teaching in Elkhart, Whitley and Noble Counties, and Principal of the schools of Ligonier, and of the high schools of Wolf Lake, making a total of twenty terms. During this time, he attended a year at the Methodist College at Fort Wayne, and one year at Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind. In March, 1869, he located in Columbia City, and began the practice of law, having read law for some time under Hon. H. D. Wilson, of Goshen. In 1873, he became a partner of Hon. J. S. Collins, which continued until January, 1882. He married, July 25, 1867, Miss Amelia Young, daughter of John Young, Esq., ex-Auditor of Noble County, and to them have been born three children — Edward T. (deceased), Jessie and Josephine. Mr. Adair is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., the O. F. Encampment, and of the Masonic Fraternity, being High Priest of Columbia City Chapter, and also of the Commandery at Fort Wayne. He is emphatically a self-made man. In September, 1881, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Whitley County, in which capacity he is now serving.

FRANKLIN P. ALLWEIN was born in Lebanon County, Penn., March 26, 1844. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Allwein, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Of a family of nine children, all are living with the exception of one son, Jonathan, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness in the late war. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and himself and wife are living in Lebanon, Penn. Franklin P. remained with his parents until he was twelve years of age, attending school, and, in 1859, he learned coach-smithing. In March, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and, after his term expired, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as Fourth Sergeant, where he continued until the regiment was mustered out of service, when he re-enlisted again in Company F, Forty-Eighth Regiment, and remained with them as First Lieutenant for three months, when he went to Washington,
PHILIP ANTHES is a native of Prussia. He came to America in 1868, first locating at Van Wert, Ohio, where he engaged in the bakery trade. After seven months' residence in Van Wert, he went to Fort Wayne and engaged in the same business there for nearly eighteen months. He came to Columbia City in 1870, where he has since resided. He embarked in the grocery and saloon business upon coming here, and is now conducting one of the best places of its kind in the city. He is an enterprising business man, and liberal in all matters of public improvement. He is a member of the I. O. R. M., in which he has passed all the chairs. Mr. Anthes was married, in 1870, to Miss Kate Sipe, a native of Stark County, Ohio. Their children are — Philip, Adolph, Emile, Lavina and Ida.

WILLIAM M. APPLETON is a native of New York, and came with his parents to the West when quite young. At the age of fourteen, began learning carriage-body making in Dayton, Ohio, and for a period of fifteen years was employed at that business at different points throughout the State. In 1860, he came to North Manchester, Wabash County, this State, and conducted a shop there about two and a half years. In 1863, he sold out and enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately elected Second Lieutenant. At Atlanta, he was wounded in the breast; returned home on furlough and was laid up four months. On rejoining his company, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant and subsequently to the rank of Captain. He served until the close of the war and was mustered-out at Indianapolis in 1865. He then worked at his trade, in various localities, until the fall of 1868, when he came to Columbia City and for five years was employed at the business. In 1873, he opened out on his own account, steadily increased his trade, and has one of the leading industries of the town, employing from eight to ten hands constantly, and turning out all kinds of wagons, buggies, etc., and running a large wareroom in connection with his factory. He was married, in 1859, to Minerva Brower, a native of Pennsylvania, and is the father of five children, viz.: Allie Slussman, residing in town; Earl, who works in the factory; Otis, Jessie and Dora. He is a Royal Arch Mason and an influential citizen.

J. W. BAKER, editor and proprietor of the Columbia City Commercial, came to Columbia City in January, 1869, and purchased the material of the Whitley County Republican, then defunct, and upon its ashes has built up the structure of the Commercial to its present proportions. Mr. Baker's life has been devoted to newspaper work, and he possesses the true journalistic sense, a faculty indispensable to the editor. Mr. Baker was born in Hancock County, Ohio, March 7, 1815, and attended public school until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Warsaw, Ind., June 7, 1860, and took a higher course of study at Warren Seminary. He served a thorough apprenticeship in the “art preservative” in the office of the Northern Indianian, then owned by Judge James H. Carpenter, remaining here two and a half years. He was then engaged for some time on the Whitley County Republican, then owned by the late Hon. A. Y. Hooper. Also worked at the Call for a few months, in
the office of the Marshall County Republican, published at Plymouth by J. Mattingly, now publisher of the Bourbon Mirror. Mr. Baker re-entered the Northern Indianian in 1864, as foreman of the office, and served as such under the proprietorship of Messrs. Luse, Rippey & Williams, present proprietors of the office. Mr. Baker was elected by the Legislature of 1877 as a Director of the Northern Prison, served two and a half years, but was subsequently defeated because of the Democratic majority.

G. M. BAINBRIDGE was born in Oneida County, N. Y., March 19, 1832, and is one of twelve children, seven yet living, born to Edmund and Dorcas (Wiggins) Bainbridge, who were natives respectively of New Jersey and New York, and of English descent, his grandfather, Richard Bainbridge, being a native of England, he having a brother who was a Commodore in the American Navy during the war of 1812. Edmund Bainbridge followed the occupation of farmer through life. Himself and wife lived together fifty-three years, his death occurring in New York in 1873. Mrs. Bainbridge is a resident of the city of Rochester, N. Y. G. M. Bainbridge remained in New York until 1859.

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when he went to Vineland, N. J., but, not being favorably impressed with that place, came to Columbia City, Ind., where he has since resided. His first venture was in a general boot and shoe business, which he continued until 1865, when himself and brother purchased the stock of B. & S. Herr, merchants, G. M. becoming sole proprietor soon afterward. He carries a fine line of goods, and has one of the best general stores in the city, and has met with continued success from the start. Mr. Bainbridge was married, February 14, 1865, to Miss M. J. Hughes, born October 10, 1843, and daughter of Charles W. Hughes, deceased, who came from Virginia to Whitley County at an early day, and whose biography and portrait accompany this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge are parents of three children, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. N. BEESON is a native of Stark County, Ohio, where he was born December 11, 1836, and is one of nine children, six yet living, born to William and Hannah (Hanby) Beeson. The father's occupation was that of scythe and sickle maker, but in later years he followed farming. In 1842, he removed from Ohio to Indiana, locating on a farm one and a half miles from Columbia City, then a small settlement of but six families. Here his death occurred in 1843, after which the family removed to the village, where they all yet reside, with one exception. The oldest son, Benjamin, took up blacksmithing, which he has since followed. H. N. attended school until he was thirteen, when he learned his brother's trade, at which he worked for twenty-nine years in Columbia City. In 1878, he embarked in the drug business, to which he has adhered to the present time, with some changes. From 1879 to 1881, the business was carried on by the firm of Beeson & Co., when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. B. retaining sole proprietorship. His drug house is first class in every respect, making a fine success of the undertaking from the start. Mr. Beeson is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order, having ascended in that fraternity to the Royal Arch Degree. He was married, February 9, 1860, to Miss Nancy Bodley, daughter of Capt. James Bodley, and lost his wife by death seven years later. In 1869, he married his present wife, and a family of two children — Charles H. and Mary — is the result of this union.

D. R. BRENNEMAN is the son of Abram and Elizabeth (Rush) Brenneman, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Clark County, Ohio, and then, five years later, moved to Champaign County, where they remained until 1850, when they came, with their children, to this township, where they purchased 160 acres of land. There the mother died in 1866, and the father, subsequently retiring to Columbia City, died here in 1876. They had a family of twelve children, as follows: John, who was a prominent politician
and who served as Sheriff two years, died in 1864; Barbara Sterling, deceased; Catharine, wife of I. B. McDonald; D. R., our subject; Abram, living in Kosciusko County; Elizabeth Obenchain, deceased; Mary,

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deceased; Henry, died from effect of wounds received while in battle, at Pittsburg Landing, with his regiment (Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry), when he had been in the service about one year; Fanny Schwartz, living in Iowa; Isaac; Levi, a carpenter in town, and Benjamin F., in the grocery trade. Our subject was born in Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, in 1829, and came with his parents to this State in 1850; remained with his father one year, and then went to farming in Washington Township, where he remained till 1880, when he retired to this city. He still owns 100 acres highly cultivated land in Washington, the acquisition of his own industry and enterprise. In 1882, he associated with him his brother Isaac, and engaged in the sale of musical instruments and sewing machines, handling the Patterson, Estey and Shoninger organs; the Fisher, Steinway and Decker pianos, and the Queen sewing machine. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Caroline Plough, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. She died in 1873, leaving five children — William, Sarah A., Isaiah, Henry and Lydia E. In 1874, he married Mary E. McFarren, of this county, and from this union there is one child living — Florence. Both Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a highly esteemed and valued citizen. Isaac Brenneman, brother of our subject, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1854, and came here with his parents. He remained on the farm till twenty-one, and, in 1864, enlisted as private in Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; fought at Fort Fisher, and served till the war closed. On his return, he engaged in a saw-mill in this township; worked five years; then ran his father's farm two years; then came to Columbia City; engaged in various mercantile pursuits, and is now partner with his brother, D. R., as dealer in musical instruments, etc. He was married, in 1868, to Maggie Schwartz, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and is the father of one child — Erloo.

ELI W. BROWN is a native of Stark County, Ohio, where his birth occurred in September, 1836. His early educational advantages were limited, although after he had reached Columbia City, in 1852, he continued to prosecute his studies under the tutelage of Rev. A. J. Douglas, a man of fine ability and unquestionable purity of heart. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Brown began teaching school, in the meantime continuing his self-imposed mental culture. In 1858, he had become so well known as to be elected, and twice re-elected. County Surveyor by the Democracy. In 1864, he resigned the position, and two years later purchased a half-interest in the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel. After a few months, he sold his interest in the Sentinel, but during November of the same year, bought the Columbia City Post, which he edited and published until 1881. In 1870, he was elected County Clerk, and for the past eighteen years has been Chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee, and also for six years a member of the State Democratic Central Committee. There is scarcely another man in the county who has been more active in political work than Mr. Brown. Always a “stalwart Democrat," he has,

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with signal fidelity, upheld the standard of his party, and persistently maintained Democratic principles. He has done a great deal for the county — to build up its institutions — to disseminate truth — to advance public interests — and to encourage the progress of enlightenment and justice. In 1858, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Nancy, sister of Rev. A. J. Douglas, and has by her three children — Florence, Edith and Carlotta.
VALLOROUS BROWN is a native of Ohio, having been born in Knox County, May 23, 1846. His parents, William R. and Sarah (Pond) Brown were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and had a family of three children, but two, Hannah E., now Mrs. Yontz, and Vallorus, yet living. The father was a farmer, and moved to Noble County, Ind., in 1848, locating in York Township., where they remained about four years, and then removed to Columbia Township, Whitley County, Ind., and afterward to Thorn Creek Township, where Mr. Brown died, in 1870, Mrs. Brown afterward became the wife of William Ream, and at present resides in Columbia Township. Vallorous Brown was reared on a farm, receiving the ordinary advantages of the common schools. At the age of twenty, he began teaching and continued at that for four years. He was married, March 6, 1871, to Miss Mary Baker, and followed farming for four years. He then purchased a saw-mill, three miles north of Columbia City, which he operated for three years. In 1878, he removed to Columbia City, engaging in the manufacture of lumber near the Eel River Railroad, afterward purchasing another mill near the Wabash depot, and successfully operating the two until April, 1881, when he transferred his field of labor to Albion, until January, 1882, when he disposed of all his lumber interests, and opened a hardware store in Columbia City, at which he is yet engaged. He carries a first-class stock of goods, valued at over $7,000, and does a good business. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and himself and wife are parents of four children — William, Laura, Charles and Daisy.

WILLIAM CARR is a native of Wentworth, Yorkshire, England, where he was born March 30, 1834. He received a common school education, and, at the age of fifteen, served an apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade. He emigrated to America in 1854, stopping at different cities, and working at his trade. While in the employ of Saulpaugh & Co., in Nashville, Tenn., he met and married Miss Mary F. Jackson, who was born in Vermont, May 28, 1838. The marriage took place December 21, 1856. In March, 1861, Mr. Carr returned north, and was engaged in the construction of the stone-work of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for nearly ten years. He settled at his present home in Columbia City in 1864, where his employment has been that of contractor and builder. His family consists of two daughters — Sarah J., now Mrs. L. C. Mitten, and Ottley A., now Mrs. Dr. L. M. Linvill. Mr. Carr is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4. He was elected to represent the people of Whitley County

in the State Legislature in 1880, and, although identified with the leaders of /progression and improvement, has never aspired to political prominence. Mr. Carr is an honorable, liberal man, of fine feelings and positive opinions, which can be changed only by convincing arguments. Being social and a true gentleman at all times, he occupies an estimable place among the best men of the community of Whitley County.

JOSEPH CLARK is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born April 14, 1846, and is a son of Otho and Elizabeth (Oaks) Clark, the former a native of Washington County, Md., and the latter of Franklin County, Penn. They were married in Pennsylvania, and removed to Dayton, Ohio, about 1838, where they resided until October, 1846, when they removed to Huntington Co., Clear Creek Township, Ind., where Mr. C. engaged in farming and shoemaking, residing on a farm of 200 acres, and by his own industrious, energetic efforts from the humblest beginnings, raised himself to a position of ease and comfort in his old age. He now resides in Jefferson Township, Whitley County, where he moved in April, 1866. His wife died December 23, 1880. Of a family of ten children, seven are yet living. Joseph Clark is the seventh child, was reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education. He began teaching at nineteen and taught nine terms. Was married, in November, 1875, to Miss Leah Schinbechtel, a native of Ohio — after his marriage, farming, teaching, assessing and saw-milling until October, 1878, when he was elected Treasurer of Whitley
County, re-elected in 1880. He is now serving his second term. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Democrat. His family consists of four children — Ida L., Ethan O., Walter L., and one unnamed. Mr. Clark owns 150 acres of land in Jefferson Township, and had three brothers in the late war.

**M. E. CLICK** was born in Clark County, Ohio, March 19, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Myers) Click. Mr. Click is of German descent, and a native of Rockingham County, Va. Their family consisted of nine sons, all living. The mother died in December, 1852, and Mr. Click afterward married Susanna Ream, who became the mother of five children, three boys and two girls, of whom the sons only survive, making a total of twelve living sons of Jacob Click. He is a wagon-maker and farmer, and himself and second wife reside in Clark County, Ohio. M. E. Click spent his earlier years on his parents' farm, but at the age of twenty, took up the study of daguerreotyping, and has followed it ever since through all the improvements this age of progress necessitated. He traveled extensively in the interest of his profession, and located in Chicago, in 1862, for the purpose of studying photography. In May, 1863, he came to Columbia City, where he located for the practice of his art, and, being a first-class artist, his location has been permanent and successful. He is now owner of considerable town property. In December, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Nave, and they have one son, Edwin H. Mrs. Click was the widow of Daniel Nave, and daughter of Henry Smith, an early resident of the county. Mr. Click is a Republican, and in Masonry has advanced to the Royal Arch Degree.

**CLUGSTON, ADAMS & CO.** in April, 1878, with a general assortment of goods, valued at about $12,000, engaged in mercantile business at the corner of Chauncy and Van Buren streets, Columbia City, and met with remarkably good success, and, as trade demanded, they kept adding to the variety and quantity of this stock, till they now carry, without exception, the largest and best assortment of goods of any house in the town, it being valued at $30,000, and consisting of dry goods, silks, hats, caps, boots, shoes, ready-made clothing, carpets, groceries, etc., and they do an average annual trade of $90,000 to $100,000. The senior partner, Asher R. Clugston, was born in New Castle County, Del., December 22, 1839, and is one of four children born to Asher and Catherine (Rittenhouse) Clugston, who were of Scotch descent. He came to Larwill, this county, in 1861, and in August, 1867, married Mary A. Mattoon. To this union have been born three children — Lucia E., Gertrude M. and Arthur W. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templer of Fort Wayne Commandery. John Adams, the second member of the firm, was born in Thorn Creek Township, November 22, 1856, and is a son of Andrew Adams, an old settler of Whitley County, and yet living in Thorn Creek. His early education was gained in his native county; he graduated at Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Penn., and he acquired his business knowledge by clerking in Columbia City.

**JAMES S. COLLINS** is one of a family of eleven children, and was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 19, 1819. His parents, John and Jane Collins, were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, were married in the latter State and emigrated to the Territory of Indiana in 1806, Mr. Collins finding the air of freedom more congenial to his strong anti-slavery principles. They settled four miles south of where Richmond now stands, and remained until 1836, when they removed to Whitley County, locating one-half mile west of the present site of South Whitley, remaining there until 1846, when they removed to Columbia City, -where they afterward died. James S. Collins remained with his parents, assisting them in pioneer labors, until the spring of 1844, when he went to Fort Wayne, and began the study of law with L. P. Ferry, an attorney of that city. He remained there until Mr. Ferry's death, when he came to Columbia City, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar at the fall term of Whitley County Circuit Court in 1844, and has since
devoted his time to practice, with the exception of three years, in which he was actively employed in the construction of the Eel River Railroad, of which he was President. Mr. Collins was married, in 1849, at Richmond, Ind., to Eliza J. Fleming, and a family of six children was the result of this union — Jane H., Reginald H., Dorothy, Howard, Sophia Du P. and William James, all living except Howard, who died at the age of six years. Mr. Collins was formerly a Whig in politics, but is now Republican — was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1861.

RICHARD COLLINS was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 8, 1815, and is a son of John and Jane (Holman) Collins. His early life was spent in Wayne County, where he received all the advantages the schools of that early day had to offer. He came to Whitley County with his parents, September 25, 1836, locating in Cleveland Township, which has since been his home. He was married, May 8, 1844, to Mary Rhodes, who became the mother of two children — Walter S. and Mary E., both deceased — the mother dying August, 1847. In the month of April, 1850, Mr. Collins married his present wife, Catherine Hildebrand, who is the mother of eight children, but four surviving. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Collins was County Clerk as well as Recorder, and served as such until November, 1855. He was the first Sheriff elected in Whitley County; in addition to these, he has filled various local offices of honor and trust. He was engaged in milling and merchandising in Columbia City for some time, until recently he changed his occupation for that of a lumber dealer, which business he still follows. He is one of the first and most highly honored citizens of Whitley County; he is a Republican, but previous to the organization of that party was identified with the Whigs. He is a man possessing the confidence of all who know him.

T. J. CUPPY was born in Cleveland Township, Whitley County, Ind., August 3, 1844, and is one of six children, three yet living, of the family of Abraham and Sarah (Collins) Cuppy. The father, Abraham Cuppy, was a native of Ohio, born in Clermont County, May 25, 1810, and his parents were among the first settlers of Ohio and Indiana. He was a man of much natural ability and fine powers of mind. He was married in Wayne County, December 30, 1830, to Miss Sarah Collins, a native of Indiana. Mr. Cuppy was the first County Auditor, Clerk and Recorder of Whitley County, and also served as Legislator and State Senator. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., January 15, 1847, while holding the last office. Mr. Cuppy was a prominent Democrat, a large land owner, and a member of the Masonic order. One son, William H., was Captain of Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the late war. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, and, after months of suffering, died at his home in South Whitley, July 15, 1862, universally regretted. He had been highly educated, was of superior promise, and was sacrificed on the altar of his country. T. J. Cuppy early assumed life's responsibilities. During the war he was employed by the Government in various positions, and in 1870 began work on the Eel River Division of the Wabash Railroad, then called the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad; here he remained eight years, when he embarked in the grain trade along the line of the Eel River Railroad, with headquarters at Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., at the same time establishing himself, as dealer in agricultural implements, in Columbia City and South Whitley, which business he is now exclusively engaged in in Columbia City,
carrying the largest stock in Whitley County. Mr. Cuppy was married, January 9, 1881, to Miss Frances Stahl, a
daughter of George W. and Nancy (Carr) Stahl, a native of Indiana, and of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Cuppy is
a stanch Republican, and a Sir Knight of the Apollo Commandery, No. 19, of Kendallville. He is also a member
of the I. O. O. F. and of the O. F. Encampment.

EDWARDS & ANDERSON, hardware dealers. This partnership was formed December 7, 1874, and
the firm began operations with a stock of hardware valued at $3,500, meeting with assured success from the
start. Their stock is now valued at $8,000, and they do a yearly business of from $40,000 to $50,000. In addition
to this the firm established a lumber yard in 1878, which business they still follow, and in January, 1882, with
their characteristic enterprise, and at considerable expense, they started their present hub factory, which is
steadily assuming larger proportions, and in time promises to be one of the leading manufactories of the place.
They are introducing the latest and most improved machinery, and furnish employment for fifteen men, only
first-class workmen being employed.

Millard F. Anderson is a native of Richland Township, where he was born January 25, 1848. After
acquiring a good practical education, he left home at the age of 20, learned telegraphy, and was employed as a
station agent for nearly five years in Iowa and Columbia City. In 1874, the partnership of Edwards & Anderson
was formed, which has continued to the present time. In June of the previous year, he was married to Miss
Jennie H. Morrison, daughter of Andrew Morrison (deceased), an early settler of Allen County, Ind. They have
two children — Fred S. and Georgie J. Mr. Anderson has relied entirely on his own industry and business
ability, and by persistent effort, combined with unfailing courtesy, has established a fine paying business,
reflecting credit on himself and of benefit to the community. Mr. Anderson is a Republican and a member of the
I. O. O. F., also the O. F. Encampment.

C. S. Edwards, the senior member of the firm of Edwards & Anderson, was born in Franklin County,
Penn., December 14, 1835, and is one of a family of ten children, five yet living, of James and Elizabeth
(Beaver) Edwards, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish and German descent respectively.
They moved to Fort Wayne in 1841, where Mr. Edwards carried on the shoe business for some years. He died
in Allen County in 1860, his widow following in 1861, and both are buried in Lindenwood Cemetery. C. S.
Edwards spent his early years in Fort Wayne, and in 1861 enlisted in the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry,
as Drum Major. He was in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements; received his discharge in 1863, when he
got to Montana, where he engaged in mining, teaming and merchandising, until 1867, when he returned to
Columbia City, and formed a partnership with Dr. D. G. Linvill in the hardware business. In 1869, having
disposed of his interest in that line, he opened a livery business, which he followed for five years,

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when the present partnership was formed. Mr. Edwards was married in Columbia City, in 1870, to Miss
Elizabeth White, and they have one daughter, Anna M. Mr. Edwards is a Republican and a member of the A., F.
& A. M., of Columbia City, a man of fine business ability, and highly esteemed by all.

CHARLES J. EYANSON was born September 20, 1839, in Versailles, Ripley Co., Ind. A year or more
after his birth, his parents returned to Philadelphia, Penn., from which place they had previously removed. Here
Charles J. acquired his education, and, in 1853, engaged in the dry goods trade, which he continued for three
years, after which he learned the tailor's trade, which he has since followed, with the exception of an
engagement as general agent for a sewing machine company, when he traveled over the South, establishing
local agencies. In 1860, he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas E., in Huntington, Ind., in merchant tailoring, where he remained until 1862, when he went to Roanoke, to carry on the same business. In 1865, his partnership was resumed with his brother, at Columbia City, on an extended scale, under the firm name of Eyanson Brothers, at the same time carrying on the manufacture of woolen goods in the woolen mills at the same place. The partnership with his brother was continued until January, 1874, when it was dissolved, Charles J. continuing the business alone. Besides his tailoring establishment with its dozen employes, he carries a large and general assortment of ready-made clothing, cloths, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, doing a successful business. November 20, 1866, he contracted marriage with Miss Magdaline Zimmerman, a native of Blumenfeld, Baden, Germany, and they are parents of six children — Charles J., Stephen T., Walburgh M., Frank E., Lewis and John N. Mr. and Mrs. Eyanson are of the Catholic faith. Mr. E. is a Democrat; has held the office of Township Trustee, and is the present Town Treasurer. Mr. Eyanson's great-grandparents, on the father's side, came from the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland, to America, with Lord Baltimore, and John Eyanson, our subject's grandfather, was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1753, and served eight years in the Revolutionary war. A brother of John, our subject's grand-uncle, William, also served in the Revolution, and was taken prisoner at New York; was afterward exchanged, but died from the effects of starvation.

F. H. FOUST is one of the early settlers of this place, and came from Delaware Co., Ohio, to Whitley Co., Ind., in the fall of 1849, locating in Columbia City, and, in partnership with Adam Wolfe (formerly of Morrow Co., Ohio, now of Muncie, Ind.), engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills. In 1853, they established a partnership in the dry goods business, which was most successfully continued for ten years — Mr. Foust taking entire charge, as Mr. Wolfe never resided here. After the settlement of the affairs of this firm, they established, in November, 1867, a banking firm, under the name of F. H. Foust & Co., and known as the Columbia City Bank. This institution is one of the permanent features of the city, as the individual members are known to be men of undoubted honor and integrity, and solid financially. For the past two years, Mr. James G. Williams has been a partner in the bank. They erected their present three-story brick in 1873, and own a two-fifths interest in the new brick adjoining on the east, known as Foust's Block. The partnership existing between Messrs. Wolfe & Foust is one of the most harmonious on record, having existed since 1849. Mr. Foust was married, December 12, 1850, in Columbia City, to Miss Moxie A. Jones. His birthplace was Delaware County, Ohio, where, on January 10, 1825, he entered this existence. His parents — Henry and Mary (Olds) Foust — were among the early settlers, dating back to 1807, and were of German descent. Mr. Foust is owner of the old homestead. He is a strong Republican, but has no aspirations for political prominence.

THEODORE GARTY, dealer in black walnut and hard-wood lumber and furniture manufacturer, was born in Lorraine, France, and was the son of John and Catharine Garty. The father died in Lorraine, and the mother afterward married Victor Crouser. They emigrated to America in 1856, and located in Stark County, Ohio, and three years later removed to Columbia City. Here our subject began to learn cabinet-making with Henry Snyder, working three years; then went to Fort Wayne and worked three years; thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Quincy, 111., Hannibal, Mo., Verona, Mo., and various other points, engaging in sundry branches of his trade, and embracing a period of about eleven years. In 1872, he returned to Columbia City, and became associated with Henry Snyder in the furniture business. In 1876, he formed a copartnership with George Steerhof, which was continued about two years, when he again formed a partnership with Mr. Snyder. In 1880, he became sole proprietor, and is now engaged largely in manufacturing, and employs about twelve men on the
average. He was married, in Hannibal, Mo., in 1871, to Miss Christina Blume, a native of Missouri, and five children are now living born to their union, viz.: Nettie, Edward E., Celeste, Robert and Menna. In 1880, Mr. Garty was elected City Clerk, and is now serving his second term. He has proven himself a shrewd business man and consequently a successful one, and is favorably known for his upright dealings and business integrity.

JAMES M. HARRISON was born in Beaver County, Penn., August 8, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Polly (McDowell) Harrison, who were farmers, and the parents of eight children, James M. being the youngest. The father was a native of County Down, Ireland, near Belfast, emigrated to the United States about 1812. Married and located in Virginia, where they lived until their removal to Gallipolis, Ohio, and afterward to Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Harrison died, about 1859. Mr. Harrison came to Allen County, Ind., where our subject was living, in 1864, and died in Noble County, Ind., in 1872, aged 81. James M. Harrison was reared in Mechanicsburg, Penn., where he acquired a good common-school education. Leaving Pennsylvania in 1855, he went to Noble County, Greene Township, Ind., remaining until 1862, teaching winters and being variously employed summers. He was married March 15, 1860, to Mary J. Richards, daughter of Joseph Richards, who was then a resident of Swan Township, Noble County. In the meantime he had acquired forty acres of land, which he sold in 1862, removing to Allen County, Ind., where he engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits until the fall of 1864, when he farmed exclusively until 1868, the spring of that year removing to Churubusco, Smith Township, Whitley County, engaging in mercantile pursuits until 1878, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Whitley County, and removed to Columbia City, where he is now filling that position. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were parents of the following family — Joseph R., William A., George F., living, and Mary C, James N., Emma J., deceased. Mrs. Harrison died in 1872, and the year following Mr. Harrison married his present wife, Janetta De Poy, who has borne him two children — Mary I. and Jessie W. In politics he is a Democrat; owns a farm of 132 acres in Noble County, Swan Township, and town property in Churubusco, this county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. H. is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. H. is of English-Irish stock, and through his energy and industry has materially assisted in building up the town of Churubusco, from the smallest beginnings to its present size of nearly one thousand inhabitants; esteemed by all, he is in every respect a self-made man.

HEACOCK & RUCH are the leading firm in the livery business in Columbia City. The partnership was formed in August, 1879, by the association of Alfred Heacock and Jacob A. Ruch. Mr. Heacock is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, where he continued a resident until 1877. He is by trade a machinist, and was employed in that calling, together with traveling as a salesman until 1877, when he came to Columbia City, and, in connection with W. H. Liggett, built the "City" Flouring Mill; the partnership lasted for two years, at the expiration of which period Mr. Heacock formed his present business connection. J. A. Ruch is a son of Charles Ruch, one of the old settlers of Whitley County. He has been connected with the livery business all of his life, for several years in association with his father. Messrs. Heacock and Ruch are courteous and obliging business men; have a fine business establishment, and are worthy of the large trade, which by fair and honest dealing they have secured.

D. R. HEMMICK first saw the light in Greene County, Ohio, October 29, 1836, and is a son of David and Catherine (Johnson) Hemmick, who were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively, and parents of eight children, three of whom are living. David Hemmick was possessed of an ordinary education, a farmer and shoemaker, and was married in Ohio. In the fall of 1859, he emigrated to Columbia City, Ind., having two sons
at that place. His death occurred August 1, 1866, at the age of seventy-six years, seven months and seven days. He was a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison, a most unassuming and honorable man. His widow yet lives in Columbia City at the advanced age of ninety-one years. D. R. Hemmick is

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of German-English descent, and received the usual advantages of the day for education. Coming to Columbia City, Ind., in 1857, he worked at cabinetmaking and plastering until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted an Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gens. Thomas, Rosecrans, et al. He participated in the battles of Greenbrier, Chickamauga, Shiloh and others; was Commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1865, and soon after promoted to First Lieutenant, serving through the war; he was discharged in September, 1865; succeeding that, Mr. Hemmick returned to Columbia City, where he engaged successively in plastering, livery, dry goods and hardware business. In 1874, a partnership was formed to carry on the dry goods and grocery trade under the firm name of Neely & Hemmick. In 1877, this firm assisted in establishing the City Mills, and have retained their interest ever since. Mr. Hemmick was married, April 26, 1866, to Miss Lucy A. Watson, a native of Ohio, and to this union were born two children — only one, Rena, yet living. The mother died in the spring of 1870, and Mr. Hemmick married his second wife, Margaret Daniels, a native of Richland County, Ohio, in 1872, she dying the same year. Mr. H.'s present wife was Mrs. Sarah Ellen (Jones) Parrett, whose former husband was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862. Two children have blessed his last marriage; but one, Cora Ruth, surviving. Mr. Hemmick is a stanch Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 176, Columbia Lodge, and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. HON. ADAMS Y. HOOPER (deceased) was born at Athens, Ohio, in January, 1825. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was an only child. The youth of the lad was largely passed on the farm of his father in Perry County, Ohio, but, at the age of eighteen or twenty years, he attended the Somerset Academy, though he afterward finished his academical course at Westerville Academy, Franklin County, Ohio. He afterward read law with H. H. Hunter, Esq., of Lancaster, Ohio, and, soon after his admission to the bar, was married to Edith B., daughter of Amos T. Swayne, the nuptials being solemnized in February, 1848. During the following year, he went to Huntington, Ind., but, in the autumn, came to Columbia City, where he lived and labored until his death. He became a prominent lawyer, and during his life was a practitioner for some twenty-five years. Soon after his arrival in the county he taught school, and fl'om the first won the hearts of all who knew him. He was appointed Postmaster of Columbia City by President Fillmore, and was an ardent Whig and Republican during his life. He occupied many minor positions of trust, always serving with scrupulous fidelity. In 1852, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, representing the counties of Whitley and Noble. In 1854, he was elected County Auditor, and about this time became connected with the Republican., through which paper his rare elements of mind and heart first became known to his fellow-citizens. In 1868, he represented Whitley and Kosciusko Counties in the State Senate with great credit to himself. After many years of faithful service in the county, he died of consumption, in March, 1875. His widow is yet living in Columbia City, as are also two of his children — Emma B. and Amos L. The other children, Almeda M., Webster, Emily G., Orvilla, Cassius B. and Kate R., are with their father. Perhaps no death ever occurring in the county was so widely and sincerely mourned as that of Adams Y. Hooper. He was so admired, so respected and so loved that his early death was regarded as a public calamity. This was due to the noble characteristics of the man, to his purity of heart, to his “unfaltering faith in the all-conquering power of a principle,” to the devotion of his active mind in the diffusion of public
faith and honor, and to those warm elements of mind and heart that kindled the respect and love of those who met him in business or in social life. The county will not forget the name of Adams Y. Hooper.

MARTIN IRELAND, M. D., is a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was born November 29, 1821; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Carmean) Ireland, both natives of Maryland, and the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are yet living. They came to Ross County, Ohio, about 1805; were identified with the early settlement of the county. Mr. Ireland followed the occupation of farming during life. The mother passed away in Ross County, and the father, in 1848, moved to McLean County, 111., and from there went to Missouri to look after some property in 1857, where he died April 3 of that year. Martin remained on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded. After leaving home, he engaged in teaching winters, and was variously employed during the summer months. He was married, September 23, 1847, to Sarah Fellers, a native of Virginia. She came to Ohio at the age of four years, and to Whitley County when thirteen. Dr. Ireland came to Whitley County, Ind., the fall of 1846, and taught the first school in the first school building erected in Columbia City. The next year he decided to perfect himself in the study of medicine, to which he had paid some attention previously; and, in 1849, attended medical lectures in Cincinnati. He located for the practice of his profession in Fayette County, Ohio, remaining six years, after which he returned to Columbia City, practicing here for over seventeen years, when he removed to Nokomis, 111., remaining there seven years; but, in April, 1880, Dr. Ireland and family returned to Columbia City, where they have since resided. Their family consists of nine children — Augusta V., Arabella A., Clara V., Wooster M., Franklin S., John M., Sarah J., Merritta W. and Homer A. Dr. I. is a Republican; a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Columbia City, and a graduate of the Wooster Medical University of Cleveland.

WILLIAM W. KEPNER, one of Columbia City's successful business men, and a retired merchant, is a native of Juniata County, Penn., and was born in 1811. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (McCullough) Kepner, natives of Pennsylvania, where they died, members respectively of the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches. The father was a respected and trusted citizen; was a farmer and merchant, quite successful in the accumulation of property. Our subject was the second child in a family of eight, and the eldest son. He was reared upon a farm, and at his majority went to boating on the canal, owning and running a boat for four years. He then ran a hotel in Ohio about six years; then came to Columbia City, in 1846, and engaged in merchandising and dealing in furs, there being but a few families in the town. This he continued about twenty-two years, farming in the meantime upon his land in the township. In 1868, he withdrew from trade, and made investments in Kansas lands, and country and town property. He also, for several years, kept a hotel in town, and has made a success of life, having now retired from active business. He is owner of 350 acres of land in the county; eighty-six in Stark County, and 400 in Kansas, and also considerable town property, which he is improving. In 1836, he married Miss Ann Pfoutzes, a native of Perry County, Penn., who has proved a faithful helpmate, in every way forwarding the interests of her husband. They have had seven children, of whom three are now living, viz.: John H., grocer; Charles A., one of the proprietors of the Main House, and Jennie Chambers, residing in Delphos, Ohio. Mr. Kepler and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and since his coming has always been identified with the progress of the town, and has aided liberally, with time and money, in all laudable, public movements.

DR. N. I. KITHCART was born in Ashland County, Ohio, January 16, 1857, and is one of ten children, five yet living, born to Thomas and Anna (Ernst) Kithcart, who were natives respectively of Ashland County,
Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The parents are farmers, and yet live in Ashland County, and are of Scotch-Irish descent. N. I. Kithcart remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, receiving all the advantages of the schools of that day, and attending the Greentown Academy, at Perrysville, Ohio, until twenty-one, in connection with the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Griffith, since deceased. In 1872, he attended medical lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, Ohio, for two years. While visiting a cousin, Dr. J. F. Gard, at Wawaka, Noble Co., Ind., he was induced to locate for the practice of medicine at Coesse, Whitley County, where he remained until the spring of 1876, when he returned to Cincinnati, and on March 28, of that year, was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Busey, who was born in Covington, Ky., October 20, 1852. They located in Columbia City, where Dr. Kithcart has since enjoyed a large and successful practice. The Doctor, like the majority of Ohio, is Republican.

RICHARD KNISELY, deceased, was a native of Bedford County, Penn., where he was born March 15, 1803. With his father's family, he came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1804, where his grandfather founded the town of New Philadelphia. Here Richard Knisely was reared, educated, and learned the carpenter's trade, and June, 1841, came to Whitley County, Ind., working for Judge Henry Swihart, who yet resides here. In 1845, Messrs. Knisely and Swihart were elected Associate Judges, serving in that capacity acceptably until the office was abolished. He was married, June 7, 1846, to Miss Amy Norris, of Richland Township, after which he purchased a farm one and a half miles west of Columbia City, where he made a home and passed the remainder of his life. He divided his time in making improvements on his farm, and served as County Surveyor for several years. He was formerly a Whig, but identified himself with the Republicans, after the organization of that party, and was a zealous supporter of Lincoln's administration. Judge Knisely was well known by all old citizens of the county as a man of ability, honesty, and sterling integrity. He passed away from earth January 24, 1882, leaving a precious memory. Mrs. Knisely died in May, 1871, and was the mother of seven children who mourned her loss — William H., Emanuel, Alexander, Gabriel, James C, Mary E. and George. The oldest, William H., was born May 20, 1848, spent his early years on his father's farm, teaching winters and working summers. He was married, October 19, 1869, to Ruth McNear, and they remained on the farm until 1880, when they removed to Columbia City, where they have since resided. Mr. Knisely has been engaged in the trade of agricultural implement for ten years; in connection with William Reed for four years, afterward with his brother, under the firm name of William H. Knisely & Bro. In April, 1879, he became a partner in the firm of Knisely, Krider & Liggett, since changed to Knisely, Reider & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Knisely are parents of four children — Laura D., Frank, Walter and Eddie L. Mrs. Knisely is connected with the U. B. Church. Mr. Knisely is a Republican, and a man universally esteemed and honored by all.

WRIGHT LANCASTER was born in Wayne County, N. C, June 27, 1819, and is a son of Rex Lancaster, and grandson of Wright Lancaster, of English descent. Rex Lancaster was, by trade, a wagon-maker. He married Pharaba Henby, and in 1820 removed to Wayne County, Ind., in a wagon of his own manufacture. The country, at that time, was new, and a log cabin in the wilderness, with the attendant hard work of clearing was the best to be had. Here they spent their days, rearing a family of seven children, four of whom are yet living. Wright Lancaster, the eldest, assisted in the support of his father's family until his marriage with Margaret Grimes, in 1844, they living on a rented farm in Wayne County for seven years, when they removed to Cleveland Township, this county, locating on a partly improved farm, which he had previously purchased. On this place Mrs. Lancaster died from cerebrospinal meningitis, having been the mother of eight children —
Indiana, John H., George G., Alexander G., Frank Rex, Ralph P., Mary V. and William S., all of whom are living except John. Mr. Lancaster married his present wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Grimes Mitchell, a half sister of his former wife, June 24, 1869, and two children are the result of this union — Nora, deceased, and Walter. Mr. Lancaster has been a constant resident of Cleveland Township since his arrival, and followed farming for an occupation, dependent entirely upon his own resources for success, and has always commanded the respected and esteem of all who knew him. He has always been identified with the Republican party, occupying, at different times, nearly all the township offices of Cleveland Township, and is the present honorable incumbent of the office of County Recorder, to which he was elected in 1878.

J. G. LEININGER came to Columbia City in 1866, as stock dealer, and, being favorably impressed with the country, the following year moved his family here, where they have since resided, with the exception of one year spent in Missouri, where Mr. L. was engaged in farming and buying stock in that State. He is, at present, owner of seventy acres of land in Union Township, one and a half miles east of Columbia City, and for several years operated a meat market in town, but now devotes his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising. He takes an active interest in the welfare of the county, and all laudable enterprises find in him a warm supporter. His political bias is Democratic, and he is, at present, President of the City School Board, and has filled the office of Township Trustee for three years. Mr. Leininger was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 7, 1826, and is one of six sons, all yet living, of John and Margaret (Goss) Leininger, who were of Franco-German descent. John Leininger was a blacksmith, but engaged in farming in later years. He died in 1870. Mrs. L. is yet living in Mercer County, Ohio. When they came West, in 1833, and later, to Jay County, Ind., in 1887, the country was wild and unbroken, and they endured all the inconveniences and dangers attendant upon pioneer life. Game must have been abundant, for J. G., when a boy of fourteen, shot and killed seventy-two deer in twelve months. Here he was reared, educated and married. January 13, 1848, Miss Elizabeth Broom became his wife; she died June 2, 1863, having been the mother of six children, three surviving her. To Mr. Leininger's second marriage with Sarah Hough, December 1, 1864, have been added five children, four yet living — Effie S., David A., Margaret E. and Silas E.; Sarah E., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Leininger are both members of the Lutheran Church.

LIGGETT & CRIDER. This partnership was formed between John H. Liggett and N. W. Crider in July, 1881, and was but the culmination of previous business moves by John H. Liggett. In September, 1877, he purchased the stock of Warren Mason, consisting of books and stationery, which was kept in the post office. This stock he removed to the room now occupied by Beeson's drug store, continuing the business alone, and making additions for nearly two years, when he purchased the stock of W. H. Smith, and removed all to the room now occupied by the present firm. Here they do a first-class business, and besides a general stock of books and stationery, they are agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine and for the Mason & Hamlin Organ. Mr. Liggett is also agent for the Pacific Express Company. N. W. Crider, the junior partner in this firm, was born in Smith Township, Whitley Co., Ind., May 27, 1838, and is a son of John and Rosanna (TuUey) Crider. Mrs. Crider was the first female white child born in the county. N. W. received a good practical education in youth, and began teaching at the age of twenty. After teaching three terms, he concluded to change his occupation. In
the fall of 1872, he removed with his parents to Columbia City, where he has since resided, and has assisted materially in the business and social prosperity of the city. Mr. Crider is a member of the Grace Lutheran Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

**W. H. LIGGETT** is a son of Alexander D. and Delithe Liggett, born in Highland Co., Ohio, August 4, 1838, one of a family of twelve children. A. D. Liggett was a farmer — an honest, industrious man — and himself and family emigrated to Wabash County, Ind., in 1854, where he died July 12, 1870, highly respected by all. His wife resides in Columbia City. W. H. Liggett grew up on the farm, until, at the age of sixteen, he came with his parents to Indiana, where he taught school winters and worked on the farm in the summer months. November 29, 1860, he married Rebecca Jane Mills, a native of Preble County, Ohio. In April, 1863, Mr. Liggett moved to Cleveland Township, Whitley Co., and continued farming and teaching until October, 1874, when he was elected Sheriff of the county on the Independent ticket, serving two terms in succession. In the fall of 1877, he, in connection with Thomas and Alonzo Sharp and Messrs. Meely & Hemmick, of the dry goods firm of Meeley & Hemmick, began the erection of what is now known as the “City Mills,” under the firm name of W. H. Liggett & Co. The mill was completed in February, 1878, and is a two and a half story and basement, 35x50, with engineroom attached, 35x20. It has a manufacturing capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, with the latest improvements for first-class work. In 1878, Mr. Liggett formed a partnership for the sale of agricultural implements, under the firm name of Knisely, Krider & Liggett, which has since been changed to Knisely, Reider & Co., Mr. L. still retaining an interest, although devoting himself to milling since his term of office expired. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican in politics, which accounts for his defeat as Legislator in a county having a Democratic majority of from four hundred to five hundred. His family consists of five children — Emma, Edith, Elizabeth, Mabel and John A. — and are highly esteemed by neighbors and friends.

**DR. DAVID G. LINVILL** is of Welsh descent, his ancestors coming to this country about the time of William Penn’s advent. Three brothers, William, Benjamin and Solomon, settled in Pennsylvania. Benjamin was the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch. Himself and brothers were hunters by occupation, and, in 1730, they discovered a creek in Virginia, which has since been called Linvill Creek in their honor. Here Benjamin settled in 1756, and reared a family. One son, the grandfather of Dr. Linvill, was named Benjamin, after his father. He married a Miss Matthews, who bore him a family, and lived and died at his home on Linvill Creek, a large plantation and slave owner. Of a family of nine children, Benjamin, the third son, was the father of Dr. Linvill. After his father's death, the homestead was sold and Benjamin, taking the proceeds, went into Ohio, and purchased a section of land on Rush Creek, in Fairfield County, to which place the family removed previous to the war of 1812. Here Benjamin married Sarah Swayze, a daughter of Judge David Swayze. He was a miller by occupation; served in the war of 1812, and is yet living in New Salem, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety. His wife died in 1872. They were parents of four sons and one daughter, all living except one son, who died from disease contracted while in the army. Dr. D. G. Linvill was born on the banks of Rush Creek, Fairfield County, Ohio, February 1, 1821. Until he became of age, his time was variously occupied as miller, clerk and in perfecting his education. At this time he began the study of medicine with his uncle. Dr. Swayze, and graduated at the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, in 1819, and the same year formed a partnership with his uncle for the practice of medicine at Columbia City, Ind. This partnership continued until 1855. Dr. Linvill has been eminently successful in his practice, both as surgeon and physician. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1874, and is also a member of three local
societies. He holds liberal views on politics and religion, and is a member of the M. B. Church, and also belongs to the mystic brotherhood of Royal Arch Masons of Columbia City. He was married June 24, 1854, to Martha J. Myers, daughter of Abram Myers, and fifteen children have been born to them; but eight now living, viz.: Lewis, David, Frank, Eddie, Hayes, Benjamin, Elbertine and Josephine. Dr. Linvill has been more than ordinarily successful in life, and is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Whitley County.

CHAUNCEY B. MATTOON is a native of the “Old Bay State,” and was born in Northfield November 2, 1839. He is one of five children, all yet living, of Hezekiah and Mary (Maynard) Mattoon, grandson of Hezekiah and Penelope (Lyman) Mattoon, great-grandson of Philip Mattoon, the family having been in America since 1676, and has identified itself with the political, military and general history of our country. C. B. Mattoon remained in his native town, and engaged in house-painting, until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regimental Massachusetts Band, and, together with his regiment, went immediately to the front, where he participated in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks and all through the Peninsular campaign. By special act of Congress, discharging bands, he received his discharge in 1862. He then went to Boston and worked in the sewing-machine shops of Grover & Baker until March, 1864, when he came West, and located in Larwill, Whitley County, Ind., where he was employed in the manufacture of staves. In 1869, he came to Columbia City, and, for a time, was in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, when he went to Fort Wayne in the employ of the Adams Express Company, returning to Columbia City upon the completion of the Eel River Railroad, where he has since remained, with the exception of two years spent in Logansport. He is now station agent at Columbia City, and his varied experience has peculiarly fitted him for the position. Mr. Mattoon was married June 10, 1871, to Miss Mary S. Keefer, who died September 1, 1880, leaving three children — Grover, John and Harry. Mrs. Mattoon was a daughter of Peter Keefer, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent.

COL. ISAIAH B. McDonald is a native of the Old Dominion, his birth occurring at Woodville, Rappahannock Co., September 18, 1826. His parents — Carter and Elizabeth (Carder) McDonald — were natives of the same State, and both were of Scotch descent. Nine sons and three daughters were born to these parents. Col. McDonald being the second son and second child. In 1836, the family moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and, in 1842, to Whitley Co., Ind. For some years in early life, Col. McDonald worked as carpenter and joiner, but after he had attended two terms of the Edinburg Academy, Wayne County, Ohio, he became a successful school teacher, extending his services as such over Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. In May, 1852, he returned to Whitley County, and soon after began the practice of law. During the same year, he secured the election as Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Whitley and Noble, continuing to serve as such until 1855, when he was elected Clerk of Whitley County. From 1864 to 1870, he served as School Examiner of Whitley County, but resigned during December of the latter year, to accept the responsibilities of Representative in the State Legislature. He took a front rank in legislative debate, and was appointed Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. 1876, he was Presidential Elector, and represented the Twelfth Congressional District in the National Democratic Convention, on which occasion he cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. He has filled many minor positions in county affairs, but always with that inflexible fidelity which has ever been a characteristic of the man. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men. No man has done more for Columbia City and Whitley County than Col. McDonald. His success in life is mainly due to his extraordinary energy and in his determination to succeed. He is a strong Democrat, and has long been connected with the newspapers of the county, through the columns of which his individuality and influence
have been widely felt. Col. McDonald has an excellent military record. During the entire rebellion, he was an earnest War Democrat. The wing of his party which declared the war a failure received no sympathy from him. He enlisted as a private at the first call to arms, but was chosen Second Lieutenant of Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, going out as such to the field. He served his country until the autumn of 1864, when he resigned and came home, when, greatly to his pleasure and astonishment, he was presented with an elegant sword by the members of his command, who had sent the sword to Columbia City from the field, to be publicly presented to him on his arrival. Upon the sword were written, as follows, the battles in which he had fought:

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Elk Water, Va.; Greenbrier, Va.; Camp Alleghany; McDowell, Va.; Cross Keys; Cedar Mountain; Catlett's Station; Waterloo; Second Bull Run; and Winchester. In July, 1861, Lieut. McDonald was appointed Senior Aid-deCamp and Chief of Staff to Gen. J. J. Reynolds, in Western Virginia. In Headley's History of the Rebellion, honorable mention is made of Lieut. McDonald, who at Camp Alleghany began the attack with a charge upon the rebels by moonlight. Gen. Milroy, in his report of the battle, had this to say of Col. McDonald: "I owe the warmest thanks to Lieut. McDonald, of your staff, for the able and efficient service which he rendered on the march and in the action by his activity, bravery and coolness in leading and rallying the troops."

In January, 1862, he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Milroy, and served with him through the Virginia campaigns of 1862-63, as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. In August, 1862, when Gen. Pope's trains were captured at Catlett's Station, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer wrote as follows: "During the onset of the rebels, after the wagons of Pope's train had been fired, they started from the road to where Gen. Milroy's trains lay, intending to pay their attention to them, but they were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by the gallant Capt. I. B. McDonald, Commissary of Milroy's brigade. His bravery and determination saved the train." Gen. Milroy said of the Second Bull Run fight: "I avail myself of this opportunity to return my thanks to the members of my staff — Capts. Baird, Flesher and McDonald and Lieut. Cravens." The following is the dispatch which led to Capt. McDonald's promotion:

**Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Penn., June 20, 1863.**

Governor of West Virginia, Wheeling, Va:

I am at this place with nearly half my command, including most of the Twelfth Virginia. Capt. I. B. McDonald, my Commissary, is with me, and is the only staff officer of my command who saved all his papers and money. His conduct in the battles of Sunday and Monday last was most gallant and praiseworthy, and any promotion you can give him would be well deserved and most gratifying to me. He would make a splendid Colonel for my gallant old Third Virginia.


He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel some months later; but, as above stated, returned home in autumn, 1864, after an active military career of three years and four months. He handled millions of dollars of government property and large sums of money, and has numerous private letters from his superior officers, to whom his accounts were rendered when he resigned, attesting his honesty and fidelity. Col. McDonald takes no greater pride than in exhibiting his many letters from the parents or other relatives of boys whom he cared for during his leisure hours, while they were burning with fever in the hospitals or tortured with agony while lying wounded and helpless on the battle-field. The following letters are two of many. In 1864, a young soldier at Cumberland, Md., by the name of Burton Reynolds, of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, took sick, and requested Col. McDonald to send for his mother. She came on, but the boy grew worse, and was taken home to New

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York. Mrs. Reynolds was without friends or means, but Col. McDonald gave her money and assisted her in getting her boy home to die. The following is a letter from the mother of the dying young soldier:

Camillds, N. Y., June — , 1864.

Lieut. Col. McDonald:

Dear Sir — We have delayed writing to you this long, hoping that we might be able to say our son is getting well; but, alas! we fear this is not to be. He is very sick with typhoid fever — seems rapidly passing away. He has spoken of you often; says tie stiali ever love you for your kindness to him. To-day he wished that he had a picture of you, that he might never forget your looks. I will not attempt to express our gratitude to you for all that you did for us in that dark and trying hour. If you ever visit New York, don’t fail of letting us see you.

Yours, with respect,   Mrs. G. D. Reynolds.

Another letter was received from the same lady, announcing and deploring the death of her boy soldier and repeating her expressions of gratitude and friendship. The following letter, written by the brother of another poor soldier boy, who had been kindly cared for by Col. McDonald, explains itself. It will be observed that the writer was once Secretary of the United States Navy:

Clarksburg, W. Va., September 8, 1863.

Capt. McDonald:

Mt Dear Sir — I desire to return to you my lasting regards and the sincerest and lasting thanks of my mother, for your unceasing attentions to her during the illness of my brother, and for your many acts of kindness and friendship at his death. I met my mother and Clay's corpse at Grafton, on Sunday, the 6th inst. Owing to your sympathy, kindness and energy, all the necessary arrangements had been made, and much of the grief natural to a fond mother over the death of a son was assuaged by your attentions, gentlemanly deportment and management. We reached home Sunday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. Matters were immediately taken in hand by the military of the place, and Clay was buried by them on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. My father and mother desire to be kindly remembered.

Believe me, Captain, truly your friend,    N. Goff.

These and other letters similar in nature show the sympathy which Col. McDonald had for his suffering and unfortunate fellow-soldiers. Notwithstanding the pressure of his duties, he found time to visit the hospitals of pain and cheer the hearts of many poor soldiers with the thought of life and the dear ones at home. He made friends wherever he moved by the sterling qualities of his character. While Commissary of Subsistence, he did all in his power to have an abundance of stores on hand. The following is interesting in this conception:

Headquarters Milroy's Independent Brigade, Woodville, Va., July 31, 1862.

To all Whom it may Concern :

Having, from time to time, ever since we have been connected with Gen. R. H. Milroy & Brigade, in Western as well as Eastern Virginia, noticed the constant and untiring efforts, as well as the proper deportment of Capt. Isaiah B. McDonald, C. S., in endeavoring to obtain the necessary supplies for his brigade, we, the Chaplains of the Second and Third Regiments of Virginia Volunteer Infantry, most cheerfully acknowledge the kind appreciation of his success in supplying the wants of both men and officers of the said regiments, of which we have the honor of being Chaplains. Therefore, we feel safe in recommending him to the confidence of all true and loyal men wherever his lot may be cast.

Believe me, Captain, truly your friend,    N. Goff.

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Mrs. Catharine (Brenneman) McDonald, wife of Col. McDonald, is the second daughter and third child of Abraham and Elizabeth Brenneman, and was born near Lancaster, Penn., July 6, 1827. She went to
Champaign County, Ohio, in 1836, but came to Whitley County in 1851. Her marriage with Col. McDonald occurred November 28, 1854, since which time she has resided in Columbia City. She is the mother of four children, all boys, as follows: James Eli McDonald, late teacher of the Columbia City High School, and now half-owner and business manager of the Ligonier Banner. He was clerk of Columbia City, and is now about twenty-seven years of age. Charles Emmett McDonald, second son, is a school teacher, and is at present local editor of the Columbia City Herald. His age is twenty-five. Abraham Carter McDonald, third son, aged seventeen, is now attending the Columbia City High School, and stands well in his classes. Frank Warren McDonald, the fourth and youngest son, is fifteen years of age, is a bright little fellow, and is now learning the printing business. Col. McDonald may justly attribute much of his success in life to the worthy and amiable lady who for so many years has "doubled his pleasures and his cares divided."

E. L. McLallen, son of Henry and Frances M. (Lyman) McLallen, was born February 2, 1836, in Tompkins Co., N. Y. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English descent; parents of twelve children, only three of whom survive — Margaret A., the wife of David B. Clugston, of Larwill, and the two sons, E. L. and Henry. From New York the family emigrated to Whitley County, Ind., in 1844. The father was engaged in the grain and commission trade on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., but, after coming to Indiana, turned his attention to farming, and afterward merchandising in Tompkins County, N. Y. He was born August 3, 1808, and died October 30, 1875. Mrs. McLallen was born in Franklin County, Mass., May 7, 1807, and is yet living in Columbia City. They were married about 1831. During the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, E. L. McLallen was one of the corps of civil engineers for that company; he was engaged in various business affairs in Whitley County until 1874, when, with his brother, he removed to Columbia City and engaged in banking under the firm name of E. L. McLallen & Co. They are among the leading business houses of this city, and have met with deserved success. E. L. McLallen is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, having taken the highest degrees of that order possible in this country.

Henry McLallen was born August 2, 1841, in Trumansburg, N. Y., and came with his parents to Indiana in 1844, where he has since resided. His literary education, like that of his brother E. L., was derived from the schools of that day, combined with home instruction. He took a thorough course in the Indianapolis Business College, and, from 1860 to 1870, was engaged at Larwill by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & C. R. R. Company. He was then elected Treasurer of Whitley County, and re-elected upon the expiration of his term of two years. In 1874, he became a member of the banking firm of E. L. McLallen & Co., in which business he has since been engaged. His wife was Miss Lavinia C. Clugston, to whom he was married June 7, 1866. She was born in New Castle County, Del., June 7, 1842, and died April 14, 1880, leaving a family of four children — Elisha L., Walter F., Henry DeWitt and Marshall Carr. Both Mr. McLallen and wife were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. McLallen is an esteemed brother of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Commandery at Fort Wayne. He also belongs to the I. 0. 0. F., and has passed through both subordinate lodge and Encampment.

William E. Merriman came to Whitley County, Ind., from Wayne County, Ohio, in October, 1847, and purchased eighty acres of land in Washington Township. The winter following, he taught school in La Grange County, returning to Whitley County the next spring with the intention of making a permanent home. He was there united in marriage, April 6, 1851, to Miss Marguerite Shavey, a native of France, who was born August 4, 1824. He worked on his place, improving and clearing, until 1859, when he was elected County
Clerk of Whitley County by the Democratic party, in which capacity he served for four years, in the meantime selling his property in Washington Township and purchasing land, of which he now owns 315 acres in Union Township, where he removed with his family in April, 1864, and where he still resides. Served as Township Trustee from April 4, 1867, to October 19, 1874. He was elected Representative of Whitley County in October, 1876, and served one term. In April, 1881, he was appointed County Auditor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Rutter, in which capacity he is now acting. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 19, 1822, and is a son of Elisha and Penelope (Emerson) Merriman, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and parents of eight children, six yet living. Soon after the marriage of the parents, they emigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, for the purpose of making a home, and located on a farm, while "the country" was in a very unsettled condition. Here the mother died in May, 1861, at the advanced age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Merriman, after the death of his wife, removed from Wayne County, Ohio, with his children and settled with them in Washington Township, Whitley County, where he passed away at the home of his son James, in October, 1869, aged seventy-eight years. William E. and wife have a family of five children — Origen (deceased), Catherine, Penelope (deceased), James S. and Franklin. Two of the children — Catherine and James — are married, and reside in Whitley County. Mr. Merriman is a Democrat, and an honored member of the A., F. & A. M.

ALF MILLER is a native of Stark County, Ohio, and the son of George F. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They came to this State in 1845, settling in Wells County, and four years later moved to Huntington County. In 1856, they went to Iowa; in 1857,

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returned to La Porte County, thia State, and in 1858 came to Whitley, where the father died. There were nine children in the family, six of whom are still living, viz., Jeremiah, Jacob, Alexander, our subject, Martha Mc Henry and Louisa D. Prickett. Our subject learned blacksmithing in this county, which trade he followed for sixteen years, but is now proprietor of the "Occidental Billiard Hall and Saloon," his chief business being the running of his billiard tables, of which he has four, and with which he is doing a fine trade. In 1865, he married Miss Isabelle Cleland, a native of Whitley County, and born March 23, 1848. They have five children, viz.: Willmetta, born in Larwill, December 28, 1868; Jacob W., January 12, 1874; Etheline, March 2, 1876; Charles, October 13, 1877, all three in Columbia City; Jeremiah, April 27, 1879, in Huntington County. Mr. Miller is a Mason, and his establishment is carried on with the strictest regard to propriety.

DR. A. P. MITTEN is a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born January 19, 1845. His father, James Mitten, was a native of Westminster, Md., a carpenter by trade. He married Sarah A. Price, in Richland County, Ohio, after which he moved to Knox County, and in 1845 emigrated to, Huntington County, Ind., and in 1852 removed to Huntington, where he afterward died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and where his widow yet resides. Their family consisted of nine children. Dr. A. P. Mitten being the fourth child and first son. He came to Indiana with his parents and remained with them until manhood, receiving a good education in the public and select schools of Huntington. In the fall of 1862, he began the study of medicine with Dr. D. S. Leyman, continuing with him four years. The winter of 1865-66, he attended lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago, and again in 1866-67, graduating at the close of the term. He then came to Columbia City and formed a partnership with Dr. D. G. Linvill, remaining until the winter of 1872-73, when he went to Bellevue Medical College, New York, taking both a regular and special course; devoting himself particularly to surgery and diseases of women and children, he graduated at that institution, and returned to Columbia City, where has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he is an indefatigable worker. He
GEORGE W. NORTH was born in Pennsylvania February 22, 1844, and is a son of John and Rachel (Sensebaugh) North, who are natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of eight children, five yet living. They were married in Pennsylvania March 18, 1824, and removed from that State to Stark Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1850. The father, next winter, removed to Indiana,

and located in Columbia Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land, that that he might give his children better opportunities for beginning life. He was a man of broad and decided views, and confined to no party or creed — a man of honor, and possessed the unbounded confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He filled various offices in the gift of the people of his township satisfactorily, and died November 21, 1879, aged eighty-one years. His widow yet survives, and is a resident of Whitley County. G. W. North came with his parents to Whitley County in 1850, and was reared and educated on the farm, two miles east of Columbia City. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private; went to the front with his regiment, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, McLimore's Cove and Resaca; received a wound in the hand at Resaca, and was severely wounded in the side at Chickamauga, from which he is yet a sufferer. His brother Edward, who enlisted in Company F, One Hundredth I. V. I., died in the service. After he returned from the army, he attended school, taught school and worked on the farm until 1874, when he opened a first-class hardware store in Columbia City, which business he has since successfully followed. He was married, in 1869, to Miss A. T. Harley, who died the year following. In January, 1882, Mr. North married his present wife, Miss Anna Rice. He is a Republican and a member of the A., F. & A. M. Like his father, he began life dependent on his own resources, and by his own unaided efforts has attained a position of prosperity and success.

WALTER OLDS was born in Delaware (now Morrow) County, Ohio, August 11, 1846. He is the youngest of eleven children, five of whom are yet living, born to Benjamin and Abigail (Washburne) Olds, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York. They came to Ohio at an early day, where the father died in November, 1862; the mother is yet living. Walter Olds availed himself of the advantages of the public and union schools of Mt. Gilead. In July, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Participating in several severe skirmishes and engagements, he was discharged at the close of the war. After the war, he attended for some time the schools of Columbus, Ohio, and, in 1867, began reading law in the office of Olds & Dickey, of Mt. Gilead. In January, 1869, he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, and, in April, 1869, came to Columbia City and formed a partnership with Hon. A. Y. Hooper (since deceased) in the practice of law. Since coming here, Mr. Olds has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He is a Republican in politics, and, in 1876, was elected a member of the State Senate, to represent the counties of Whitley and Kosciusko. In July, 1873, he was married to Marie J. Merritt, daughter of Zenas L. and Martha L. (Patterson) Merritt, and to them has been born one son — Lee M. Mrs. Olds is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, where she was born December 4, 1850.

S. J. PEABODY was born in Noble County, Ind., September 29, 1851,
and was one of eleven children, two yet living, born to John L. and Hannah (Ayers) Peabody; the former born in Pompton, N. J., January 12, 1812, and dying at Areola, Allen County Ind., September 13, 1865; and the latter born in Pompton December 28, 1818. After their marriage, they lived in New York City till May, 1841, when they moved to Huron County, Ohio, and thence to Noble County, Ind., in 1843, where Mr. Peabody engaged in farming till 1851, when he moved to Areola, Allen County, and entered the lumber trade. S. J. Peabody was reared in Allen County, where he received a good practical education. At the age of fifteen, he began doing for himself, running an engine, acting as head sawyer, etc., thus acquiring sufficient means to establish a shingle factory at Areola, in 1869, which he ran for two years. In 1871, he moved to Taylor, this county, where he established a saw-mill; leaving this in charge of a nephew, George Peabody, he came to Columbia City and engaged in a general lumber trade, which he has since continued with success, his last year's shipments amounting to 1,200 car loads, or a total of 7,000,000 feet. Beginning life with nothing, he now owns, besides his lumber interests, over 1,100 acres of land. When he came to Columbia City in 1879, his brother, J. B., came with him, and together they purchased two saw-mills, but have since disposed of one. May 22, 1875, our subject married Miss Hannah S. Swift, who was born in Wareham, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born in this country of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Mrs. Peabody bore her husband one child, Lina Genevieve, who was born April 8, 1876, and who died February 20, 1879, the mother following a month later.

C. H. POND, architect and builder, was born in Connecticut, the son of Charles and Florilla (Preston) Pond, who both died when our subject was quite young. He began his young life, on his own resources, by working on a farm at the age of fifteen; a year later he tried clockmaking; then went to learn carpentering, serving two years. He followed this trade several years in Wisconsin, Wayne County, Ohio, etc., and in 1855 came to Columbia City, where he has since remained, with the exception of three years passed in Chicago. During his residence in Columbia City he was engaged for five years clerking in a drug store, but the balance of the time has been passed at his present business. He has planned and erected some of the leading and many of the best buildings in the town. He married, in 1844, Miss Jane Hartsock, a native of Ohio, and to their union were born four children, viz.: Rodney D. (deceased), Sumner (who died at the age of twelve), Florilla and Olen J. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he is a Mason in the ninth degree, and has filled various offices in that fraternity — as Master of his lodge and as High Priest in his Chapter — and is now filling the office of Secretary of both lodge and chapter. As an architect, Mr. Pond has fine natural talents, and the many plans, drawings, etc., in his possession, all designed and executed by himself, evidence the highest degree of merit.

I. W. PRICKETT was born in Clark County, Ohio, the son of John and Sarah (Wood) Prickett, natives respectively of Ohio and New Jersey. They were married in Ohio and followed farming there until 1836, when they came to Indiana, and the father entered largely into wild lands in Kosciusko County, and in Sparta and Washington Townships, Noble County, taking up their residence in the last-named township, where the remainder of their lives was passed, both dying in the Free-Will Baptist faith, the first church of which denomination in Noble County was located by Mr. Prickett. Their deaths occurred respectively in 1854 and 1855, and they had a family of eleven children, seven of whom reached maturity, viz.: Jane Voris, Isaac W., Jacob P., William, Mary Metz, Thomas and Ann Beezley. Our subject was only three years old when he came to the county with his parents, with whom he remained till nineteen, and then went to Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and learned the saddler's trade. He next took up his residence in Wabash County, Ind., for one year; then went to South Whitley and engaged in trade, and in 1874 came to Columbia City, where he has built
up a fine trade. He has a large salesroom, a brick block, and carries an extensive assortment of harness, saddlery, trunks, robes, etc. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Lois Martin, a native of Troy Township, and they have had four children, viz.: Herschel, Estelle Peabody, Walter and Stepheana.

**JACOB RAMP**, dealer in lumber and manufacturer of barrel hoops, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., and was the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Markward) Ramp, early settlers in this county. He resided on his father's farm in Pennsylvania till eighteen years of age, and then went to learn the coachmakers' trade, at which he served four years, and afterward worked at carpentering for five years. The next seven years he followed farming, and in 1864 came to Indiana and engaged in the lumber business, which he has ever since followed, with the exception of two and a half years passed on his farm in Richland Township, this county, which he still owns and which comprises 160 acres of well-improved land. In the spring of 1882, he added to his lumber trade the manufacture of barrel hoops and is now steadily pushing that department. He has served in the Corporation Council two years, as School Trustee three years, and was once elected Justice of the Peace, but did not serve. In 1852, he married Miss Rebecca Grawbaugh, a native of Cumberland County, Penn. They have five children living, viz.: Margaret M. Bodley, George W., Martha E., Laura F. and Philip G. One son, Joseph E., twenty-one years of age, in August, 1881, was killed in his father's mill. Mr. Ramp is a member of the I. 0. O. F., and, with his wife, a member of the Lutheran Church, and is regarded as one of Columbia's most enterprising citizens.

**PHILIP RAMP** is a wholesale and retail dealer in lumber, and runs a saw-mill and planing mill in Columbia City. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Markward) Ramp, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and came to Troy (now Richland) Township, this county, and settled on a farm in 1853, where the mother died in 1869. The father died while on a visit to Pennsylvania in 1863. Both were members of the German Reformed Church. They had seven children, as follows: Isaac, now in Southern Indiana; Philip; Jacob; William; Margaret Dennis, of Huntington County; Abram, in Illinois, and Samuel. Our subject was born in 1828, in Cumberland County, Penn.; worked on the farm till 1850, when he started for himself and came to this State, where, for three years, he hired out as a farmer. Then he farmed for himself awhile in Union Township; went to Iowa, remained six years, and then came to Columbia City in 1861. In 1862, he commenced his present business, and has energetically pursued it, so that he now constantly employs ten or twelve assistants. He does quite a shipping business, and his mills are always busy. In February, 1851, he married Rachel iTorth, a native of Westmoreland, Penn., and of their offspring five are living, viz.: Frank, Elizabeth, Al. H., Edward and George W. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and the family are regarded with respect and esteem by their neighbors and the citizens generally.

**BENJAMIN RAUPFER** was born in Baden, Germany, November 3, 1838, was reared and received a good education in his native town. His father, Peter Raupfer, died in 1851, and that fall our subject went to Switzerland and engaged in teaming and selling silks and other goods, continuing thereat until 1865, when he embarked at Havre de Grace on the English ship "Belonia," bound for New York. After a stormy voyage of twenty-two days, he arrived in safety at his destination and soon after came to Columbia City, and took charge of an engine, which he ran for three years. He then opened a saloon, which he managed until 1879, when, in partnership with Fred Walter, he purchased the "Eagle" beer brewery, which the new firm enlarged and remodeled, and converted into one of the finest in the country, giving it a capacity of 6,000 barrels per annum,
and the product is pronounced to be the best in Northern Indiana. In 1869, November 9, he married Mary Myers, who has borne him two children, Joseph and William, and the family are highly respected.

**JAMES REIDER** was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 19, 1841, and is a son of Christian and Martha Reider, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were the parents of a family of eight children, all living. The father was a farmer and stock-dealer by occupation through life. He removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, from Dauphin County, Penn., when twelve years of age, and subsequently married there, and came with his family to Columbia City, Ind., in 1865, where he died June 10, 1873. His widow yet lives in Columbia City. James was reared on a farm, receiving a good education, and was married February 25, 1861, to Mary M. Kister, of Wayne County, and in May of the same year enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., and discharged September 10, 1864, after which he removed to Whitley County, Ind., where he has since resided, farming in Columbia Township until 1869. He then removed to Thorn Creek Township, remaining until 1872, when he returned to his former farm, remaining until the fall of 1874, when he was elected County Clerk, and after his term of four years had expired, engaged in the hardware trade, and is now a member of the firm of Knisely, Reider & Co., doing good business in hardware and agricultural implements. Mr. Reider is Democratic in politics. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and have a family of four children, viz.: Eddie W. and Otto F., twins; Harry W. and Lula M.

**JOHN RHODES** is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, where he was born,' November 9, 1814, and is one of eight children (four yet living) born to Peter and Catherine (Hoffman) Rhodes, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Peter Rhodes followed distilling and weaving in earlier life, but after his marriage, moved to Franklin County, and engaged in farming. He served in the war of 1812, moved to Putnam County, Ohio, where he died in 1838, and his widow the year following. John Rhodes remained on the farm until 1837, receiving but a limited education. At the age of twenty-three, he began learning the millwright trade, and at the age of twenty-five had thoroughly mastered the business. In March, 1839, he contracted marriage with Mary Ann Clevinger, who died in 1840. In July, 1841, he came to Columbia City, purchased the lot he now owns, cleared up the trees, and erected a frame building, 18x36 feet, one story. He then returned to Ohio, and in December, 1841, was married to Ann Enslen, returning in August, 1842, to Columbia City, which, at that time, was a comparatively new country. Since then, by industry, economy and energy, he has become one of the most substantial citizens. Himself and wife were parents of four children — Francis L., Sarah E., Alfaretta A. and Edith A. Of these, only two are living — Francis, who married Lillie Cunningham, and Edith A., now Mrs. Ruch. The mother died November 22, 1874.

**CHARLES RUCH** is the son of Jacob and Hannah (Walter) Ruch, and was born in Augusta Township, Northumberland Co., Penn., November 1, 1808. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English descent respectively. Their family consisted of eight children, five of whom are yet living. The occupation of the father was that of stone-mason, but in later years he engaged in farming, which he followed until his death. Charles Ruch was reared on the farm until eighteen years of age, receiving the ordinary common-school advantages. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, working at that several years. He then read medicine for two years, but discontinued that, finding the occupation of house-painting and paper-hanging more lucrative. In 1838, December 4, he was married to Sarah N. Fertig, and engaged for some years afterward in
mercantile pursuits. In 1845 (October), he came to Fort Wayne, where he followed cabinet-making. In March, 1849, he re-

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moved to Smith Township to settle his father's estate, where he remained until November 1854, when he moved to Columbia City, which has since been his home. Here he engaged respectively in painting, livery business, merchandising, etc. Mr. Ruch began life on the bottom round of the ladder, and, by strict integrity and perseverance, has acquired a competence, and a character fully in sympathy with all laudable and progressive enterprises. Democratic in politics, he served as Postmaster in Columbia City for two years under Pierce's administration. Of a family of thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ruch, only the following survive, viz.: Albert F.; Margaret L., now Mrs. Lowdenslager; Mary K., now Mrs. Heitzfeld; Joseph H.; George W.; Jacob A., and Ann E., now Mrs. Heacock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ruch are members of the Lutheran faith. The two sons, Joseph H. and George W., own and operate one of the leading drug stores in Columbia City. They are also proprietors of a new grocery-house, where everything pertaining to a first-class business is found. Their success is no doubt due to their unvarying fair dealing, liberality and enterprise — characteristics of the family.

I. B. RUSH came with his parents to Grant County, Ind., in early life, where he remained on the farm until twenty-five years of age. He then went West, but returned in 1859, and in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, volunteered, went to Indianapolis, was sworn into service, but the volunteers exceeding the number required, many were debarred from active service, and Mr. Rush returned home, re-enlisted in August, 1861, in Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private; was immediately sent to the front, commissioned Sergeant Major, and entered active service. In June, 1862, was promoted to Second Lieutenancy. In August, 1863, was made First Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment, and soon after was placed on detached service on staff duty, serving as Assistant Adjutant General to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, of St. Louis. Mr. Rush participated in all the important engagements from Cairo to New Orleans, including the siege of Vicksburg. He was also at Fort Donelson, Port Hudson., Champion Hills, and the capture of Jackson, Miss. At Champion Hills he was severely wounded in the right knee, from the effects of which he yet suffers. While at Vicksburg, Mr. Rush was detailed on "Flag of Truce Duty," and sent into the interior by Gen. Grant's orders. Mr. R. still preserves these orders in the General's own handwriting. He participated in the very last battle of the war, on the grounds of Palo Alto, where Gen. Taylor fought his celebrated battle in 1847, and was mustered out of service in 1866, when he returned home, remaining until 1869, when he came to Columbia City and accepted the position he now holds in the Columbia City Bank, where he has since remained. Mr. Rush was born in Randolph County, N. C, June 11, 1833, and is the oldest child of Nixon and Demaris (Byrne) Rush, who were natives of North Carolina, and of English and German-Irish descent respectively, and both families of Revolutionary war memory, both great-

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grandfathers, Rush and Byrne, serving in the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain, and both grandfathers serving in the war of 1812. Nixon Rush was reared in the South, on his grandfather's large plantation, where he held ownership in sixty-eight slaves, to all of whom he gave their freedom in 1835. Thirty-eight of these were sent to Indiana with Nixon Rush, their expenses being paid by his father. They were left in Orange County. All took their old master's name, and many have attained considerable prominence among the colored people. Nixon Rush and wife are both living in Grant County. Mr. I. B. Rush was married in June,
1870, to Nancy Elliott, of Beaver, Penn., and their family consists of two daughters, Demaris and Margaret. Mr. Rush is a Republican, and Mrs. Rush is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**WILLIAM SELL** was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 2, 1837, one of ten children (five of whom only are now living), born to Henry B. and Nancy (Eberhart) Sell, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of German descent. Henry B. Sell was a farmer by occupation, and at the age of seventeen moved to Stark County, Ohio, and at nineteen was married. On his arrival in Ohio, he had only 25 cents, and at the time of his marriage had earned enough to buy a pair of young steers. He worked at clearing, etc., till 1844, when he came to Indiana, stopping at Fort Wayne, Liberty Mills, and finally in Columbia Township, where he purchased some land and went through all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and by persistent labor acquired 845 acres of good land. His wife, who ably assisted him in all his undertakings, died about the year 1872, Mr. Sell surviving her about four years and dying in 1876. They were members respectively of the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches, and had the respect of all who knew them. Our subject, William Sell, was reared in Whitley County, from the age of six years, and obtained his education at the common schools. September 2, 1860, he married Miss Martha Jane Riteneour, and to their union were born seven children, viz.: Benjamin F., Henry J., William J., Catharine, Charley (deceased), Milledore and Theodore, twins, the last now dead. The mother died in August, 1871, and Mr. Sell married his present wife, Miss Anna Riteneour, sister of his deceased wife, who has borne him four children — Cora A., Irvin (deceased), Fanny (deceased) and Oscar. Mr. Sell owns and works 160 acres of land in the township, and is doing a good business in town, in handling all the latest and best improved agricultural machinery known to the trade. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

**CAPT. PETER SIMONSON** (deceased) was a native of New Jersey, and studied civil engineering at Providence, R. I. At the age of fourteen, he had become so proficient that, with an odometer, he traversed and measured “Little Rhody,” and drew a very accurate map of the State. At the age of eighteen, he was a man in form, and could scarcely be surpassed in his occupation as civil engineer. He went to Ohio, and was given charge of a division of construe-

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Annie Swihart, of that place, by whom he had one child — Mary. He was a noble-hearted man, a Mason, and came of good family, his father having been a prominent Baptist clergyman in the East.

HENRY SNYDER, like many others, began life a poor boy, dependent entirely upon his own business ability and industry. He inherited much mechanical skill from his father, and at the age of seventeen learned the furniture and cabinet-maker's trade, which in his hands has led on to success. He came to Columbia City in 1853, and from small beginnings his business has attained its present proportions. It is conducted on Van Buren street, in a two-story brick building, owned by himself, 25x147 feet. Here he has a large and finely assorted stock of goods, and, in addition, does a general manufacturing business. In his workshops he has an engine, planing mill and all modern machinery. In connection with this is a first-class undertaking establishment; and his annual sales are from $12,000 to $15,000. His son, William D., is associated with him, under the firm name of H. Snyder & Son. Henry Snyder was born in Cumberland County, Penn., February 23, 1828. His parents were natives of the "Keystone State" and of German descent. Of their family of nine children, eight are yet living. The father's trade was that of a carpenter, but in later years he preferred farming. He moved, with his family, to Richland County, Ohio, about 1884, and to Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1852, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1873. Henry Snyder was married in Ohio, January 1, 1850, to Elizabeth K. Stough, and they have a family of two children — Sarah J., now Mrs. Waidlich, and William D. Mr. S. is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. J. STOUFFS was born, June 10, 1831, in Belgium, Province of Brabant, son of Anthony J. and Josephine (De Corte) Stouffs, natives of Belgium and the parents of seven children, six of whom are yet living. Anthony Stouffs was Treasurer under the Belgium Government, but resigned in 1880, and himself and wife are yet living in their native country. A. J. Stouffs received a good education in Europe, and was engaged in importation of silks from Eastern countries and wholesaling in Belgium and France; was married, December 27, 1852, to Miss Zelia Steyls, and, on December 21, 1859, took passage, with his family, on board the steamer "Kangaroo," bound from London to New York, arriving in this country January 11, 1860, since which time the West has been his home. He came to Illinois, engaged in farming and buying wheat, and was for a time in Chicago, selling goods. In 1864, he came to Hobart, Ind., where he was engaged, in the capacity of freight clerk, by the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., and in 1865 came to Columbia City in the same capacity, where he has ever since remained. In 1867, he assisted in the establishment of a flax mill, which was burned in 1868. He is now retired from active labor, but assists his son, Arthur, who owns and runs a first-class grocery store near the depot, and "lends a hand" on the home farm of 175 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Stouffs are parents of five children — Anna, Arthur, Mary, George and Blanche. Mr. Stouffs is a Democrat and himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

EPHRAIM STRONG first saw the light in Chenango County, N. Y., May 6, 1816, and is one of a family of seven children, three yet living, born to David and Sarah (Slater) Strong, who were natives respectively of New York and Rhode Island. David Strong was a carpenter by trade, and died in 1826, leaving a widow and six children in limited circumstances. The widow remained in that vicinity until her death, which occurred at the age of sixtyseven years. Ephraim Strong's educational advantages in youth were slight, and he was early thrown on his own resources. He remained in his native State until 1837, when he started West and arrived in Fort Wayne October 7, 1837, where he remained until 1839, working at job work and saw-milling,
when he went to Adams County, Ind.; on July 2, 1840, married Miss Angeline Hill, daughter of George Hill, then living in Adams County, Ind. He remained there, engaged in farming, until 1844, when he removed to Whitley County, locating in Thorn Creek Township. In the fall of 1845, he removed to Columbia Township, and purchased the property now comprising the County Poor Farm, at that time entirely devoid of any improvement. Here he built a cabin and began clearing and improving the place for a future home. He sold this property in 1850 and removed to Columbia City, engaging in the meat and grocery business until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1856. He afterward purchased a farm in Thorn Creek Township, to which he removed after his marriage, May 3, 1857, to his present wife, Eleanor Kyler, of Kosciusko County, and the disposal of his town property. He farmed for two years and sold again, only to purchase on a larger scale, and in 1863 added 145 acres more adjoining, to which he had previously added eighty acres. In 1871, he removed to Columbia City, and in 1874 engaged in mercantile business, which he has since followed, and by his own persistent and unaided efforts has acquired a competence. He is the father of ten children, five by each wife, seven yet living. One son (Aaron) served through the war in the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are both members of the Universalist Church.

HON. H. SWIHART has for nearly half a century been identified with the progress and development of Whitley County. He is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born in 1807. His parents, Adam and Catherine (Shidler) Swihart, were natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Montgomery County, Ohio, where they settled in 1804; in 1828, they removed to Preble County, Ohio, where the remainder of their days was passed. Our subject is the fourth child of a family of eight, and in his youth and early manhood was familiar with the pioneer life of Ohio. In 1831, he was united in marriage with Dorothy Ulrich, a native of Pennsylvania; this marriage occurred in the same house where our subject was born, being at the time the property of his wife's father. From this period until 1835, Mr. Swihart engaged at farming and conducting a saw-mill. He then emigrated to Indiana, settling, in 1836, upon eighty acres of land which he entered in Cleveland Township in 1835, his family consisting of wife and two children — Catherine and Anna. For five years following, he was employed in clearing up land, etc., to earn a livelihood. In the spring of 1841, he removed to Columbia City and engaged for about four years in erecting saw and grist mills. He then embarked in the mercantile business, at which he continued over ten years, during the latter portion in association with John M. Willett, and again with Daniel Halteman. About this time he was elected a Director of the railroad then in course of construction between Fort Wayne and Chicago, and for about five years engaged at contracting upon its construction. In 1859, he was elected County Recorder, serving four years. He also, in 1859, embarked in the lumber business, which he followed until 1876, when he retired from active labors. From 1845 until 1848, Mr. Swihart was an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, resigning before the expiration of his term. In 1848, he was elected upon the Republican ticket to represent his district in the State Legislature, the district at this period usually giving about five hundred Democratic majority; he served in this office two terms. Mr. Swihart has served in several minor offices of trust, among which we mention as Justice of the Peace three years, and as the agent for the county and Elihu Chaudcsey for the sale of lots in Columbia City. He has always advanced, as far as able, measures of enterprise and progress; has aided liberally all good works, and has aided materially in furnishing historical matter for this work. His wife died in 1855; four children are now living — Mrs. Catherine Scanling, Anna M. Thiele, Elizabeth Tharp, and Isaac, a farmer of Etna Township; the last was a member of the Universalist Church.
the Fifth Indiana Battery, and served over three years. Two sons died in the service — Adam, a Lieutenant in the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in service over two years, died at home from effects of service, and Gabriel of the Fifth Indiana Battery. The latter enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and spent six months in service, and six months in Southern prisons, then joined the Fifth Indiana Battery and was killed in 1864 near New Hope Church, Georgia.

FRANCIS TULLEY, one of the oldest settlers of Whitley County, Ind., and a present resident of Columbia City, was born April 3, 1810, in Ross County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He was of a family of eight children, but two yet living, born to Francis and Elizabeth (Wayland) Tulley, who were natives of Virginia, and were of English and German descent. Francis Tulley's early years were spent on his parents' farm, his educational advantages being necessarily limited. He was married, February 26, 1838, to Miss Mary E. Nickey, who was born in Augusta County, Va., July 12, 1812, and was one of eleven children, five yet living. Her parents were Samuel and Catharine (Bolsley) Nickey, and were of German descent. After the death of the father in Virginia, the mother, with the remainder of the family, removed to Ross County, Ohio, in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Tulley emigrated to Indiana in 1834, locating in Smith Township, Whitley County, which, at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness. Here they built a log cabin, set up their household gods and began to battle with the rude forces of nature around them, undergoing all the privations and toil incident to pioneer life. Here their children were born, four in number — Rosanna (now Mrs. John Krider), William A., a gunsmith; Cyrus B., an attorney, all residents of Columbia City, and Wesley C., of Smith Township. In June, 1872, the parents left the old home, in which they had encountered life's joys and sorrows and had amassed an ample competence by their labors, and came to Columbia City, where they have since lived quiet, retired lives, loved and esteemed by all. Mr. Tulley is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM A. TULLEY was born on the old Tulley homestead, in Smith Township, November 24, 1836, receiving the advantages of the common schools of that day. He engaged in teaching and working on the home farm until his marriage with Miss Eliza J. Reed, which took place February 12, 1859. Mrs. Tulley died June 10, 1863, leaving one daughter — Elnora E. Previous to the death of his wife, Mr. Tulley began learning ambrotyping and photography, but relinquished that project and returned to the farm, where he remained until his marriage with his present wife, Mrs. Allie (Bodley) Spear, daughter of Capt. J. Bodley and widow of James Spear. This occurred October 18, 1870, and one child was born to this union — William B. In 1873, Mr. Tulley went to Clark County, Wis., where he learned the gunsmith's trade, which he has since followed. In April, 1877, he located in Columbia City, where he does a good business, carrying a fine stock of everything in his line, and making a success of the undertaking. He owns town property in Churubusco, besides eighty acres in Smith Township. Mr. Tulley is a Democrat, and Mrs. Tulley is a member of the Methodist persuasion.

CYRUS B. TULLEY was born in Smith Township, Whitley County, Ind., August 18, 1839. Spent his youth on the old homestead, availing himself of the best advantages the schools of that day offered. He was married, October 25, 1859, to Fannie W. Krider, and afterward engaged in farming and teaching until he came to Columbia City in 1865 and began the study of law, and engaged in surveying. In the spring of 1866, he was elected Town Clerk, and the year following was elected one of the Town Trustees. In the fall of 1867, he was elected County Surveyor, in 1871, City Marshal, and, in the fall of 1872, was elected to the State Legislature, serving in the regular and special sessions of 1872-73. In 1875, he was again elected Town Trustee, and in 1878 was re-elected to the Legislature, serving in the regular and special sessions of 1879. Mr. Tulley was admitted
to the bar of Whitley County in 1869, and has made the practice of law his profession. He is at present acting Justice of the Peace and strictly Democratic in politics, while Mrs. Tulley is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. T. owns twenty acres of land in Union Township, besides a large number of town lots in Columbia City, and one-fourth of the Central Building block in which his office is located. Himself and wife are the parents of two daughters — Abie and Rose.

**R. TUTTLE**, one of the old settlers of Whitley County, was born in New York in 1816, and was the son of Wolcott and Polly (Sanford) Tuttle, also natives of that State. The mother died in New York, and in 1830 the father came West, locating on a farm in Sandusky County, Ohio. On this farm our subject was reared till 1837, when he came with his brother Horace to La Grange County, this State, and two years later removed to this county and erected a cabin on some wild land in this township, which they cleared up and worked for ten years. They then came to Columbia City and engaged in mercantile business and in running a hotel, which latter they continued till 1860, when they were burned out; and the mercantile firm was continued till 1863, when Horace died. Since then our subject has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade — now in connection with a nephew, C. W. Tuttle. In 1881, our subject bought the Columbia City Flouring Mill, which he operates also in connection with C. W. Tuttle. Mr. R. Tuttle has served as Township Trustee, and also several terms in the City Council; he has done much toward the ad-

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vancement of the county and town, has always been identified with every movement looking toward public improvement, and is one of Columbia's most respected citizens.

**C. W. TUTTLE** is a son of Horace and Letitia (Caldwell) Tuttle, of New York. The father was an early settler in Whitley County, coming here in 1839 with his brother Ranson, and assisting in promoting the farming and mercantile interests of Columbia City and township. He died in 1863, and his wife in November, 1862. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Randolph, in the West; our subject; Margaret E. Lavey, of Huntington; Franklin P., in Colorado, and Laura M. The sixth, William S., died in Texas, aged twenty-seven years. Our subject is a native of Columbia Township, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits all his life. He is now connected with his uncle, Ranson, in the boot and shoe trade, and in managing the Columbia City Flouring Mills. The mill has a capacity of five run of stone, and is well and favorably known throughout the country. Mr. Tuttle enlisted August, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle at Perryville, Ky. He married Miss Allie B. Nesler in December, 1869, and is the father of two children — Ranson E. and Laura B. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is looked upon as one of the most promising young business men of Whitley County.

**CHRISTIAN D. WAIDLICH** was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 12, 1824, and is one of twelve children born to John D. and Mary Waidlich, who lived and died in Germany. The father was a very prominent and highly educated man, for many years in the employ of the German government as professor in educational matters, respected and esteemed by all. He died in 1854 or 1855, and his widow died in 1862. Both were devoted members of the Lutheran Church. Christian D. is the third son of his parents; was educated and learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his native country. His eldest brother, a blacksmith, came to America in 1840, and wrote home such glowing descriptions of the country that Christian and his brother were induced to emigrate in the spring of 1842, being thirty-six days on the ocean. They landed in New York, and from there went to Franklin County, Penn., where Christian engaged in carpentering until 1845, when he decided to go West, and located in Columbia City, where he worked at his trade until 1856, when he entered into a partnership
in the dry goods and grocery business; he has since his arrival been actively identified with the business interests of the city, and from a penniless boy he has raised himself to a position of influence and wealth; at present he is a stock-owner of the Eel River Woolen Mills, of which corporation he is Vice President. Since the war, Mr. Waidlich has been a Republican, and has filled the office of Town Trustee at different times. He is a member of the I. 0. 0. F., also the 0. F. Encampment. He was married in 1847 to Ann Moore. In the summer of 1852, she passed away, leaving two children — William H. (deceased) and Mary E., now Mrs.

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Harley. Mr. Waidlich was again married, in 1854, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Myers) Bixby, who is yet living. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. WILLIAM WEBER, son of Michael and Anna (Falter) Weber, was born in Hesse- Darmstadt, Germany, June 16, 1839. Together with his parents, he emigrated to America in 1840, and, after a voyage of sixty days, arrived in New York, and from there proceeded to Seneca County, Ohio, where Mrs. Weber's relatives lived, removing from there to Huntington County, Ind., where the parents engaged in farming, and where Mr. Weber yet lives. Mrs. Weber died of cholera in 1853. Mr. W. has since married Barbara Smith, a widow lady, who is yet living. Dr. William Weber is one of eleven children, seven of whom are living; was reared on a farm, and received a good common school and seminary education, graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College in November, 1865. He engaged in teaching until 1867, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. W. B. Lyons, of Huntington, where he remained three years. He attended a course of medical lectures at the Winona Medical College at Cincinnati in 1867-68. He graduated from the Detroit Medical College in 1869, and from Winona Medical College in 1871. He then located in Columbia City, where he has since been a successful practitioner in his profession. In May, 1875, he was married to Mary E. Myers, who is the mother of four children — Flora E. (deceased), Edward A., Floyd W. and Levi R. The parents are members of the Lutheran faith, and the Doctor is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Town Board of Trustees, and an eminently successful and highly respected citizen.

J. C. WIGENT was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 21, 1840. His father, Urial Wigent, a farmer, married Ruhannah Clark in New York, and moved to DeKalb County, Ind., in 1845, and from there to Union Township, Whitley County, where he was killed by an accident in 1874. His widow is yet a resident of Union Township. They were parents of nine children, five of whom are still living, the subject of our sketch being the third child. He lived on the farm of his parents until twenty-one years of age. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Battery, Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Simonson. He was mustered into service some time after, and soon went to the front, participating in the battles of Champion Hill, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, and in all the engagements and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, including Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, etc. Mr. Wigent was honorably discharged at the close of the war as a non-commissioned officer. He returned to Whitley County after the war, and engaged in farming for more than a year. He then spent a few months in the West; returned to Indiana and engaged in the grocery business at Fort Wayne. In 1873, he moved to Coesse and, while there, was elected County Recorder of Whitley County, on the "People's Ticket," serving until 1878; then engaged in the abstract business. Mr. Wigent possesses the only set of abstract books in the
J. G. WILLIAMS, banker, is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, his birth occurring May 17, 1832. He is one of four children born to Elijah and Margery (Place) Williams, who were natives, respectively, of Virginia and New York, and of Irish and Welsh descent. Elijah Williams was a tanner by trade, but in connection with that followed farming. He died in 1857, preceded by his wife in 1852. Both were honored and esteemed members of the Baptist Church. J. G. Williams was raised and educated in his native county, and for two years preceding his removal to Indiana was engaged in clerking for Adam Wolfe. In December, 1854, he came to Columbia City, and entered the employ of Wolfe & Foust, both of whom are his present partners. The greater part of the following fifteen years he was in the employ of Mr. Wolfe, in different parts of Ohio and Indiana, engaged in banking and merchandising. A part of this time, he, on his own responsibility, was a member of a banking firm in Muncie, Ind., and for six years was engaged in the produce trade at Bluffton, Wells Co. The fall of 1875, he removed to Columbia City, and became a partner in the Columbia City Bank, under the firm name of F. H. Foust & Co., and he has remained here engaged in banking ever since. While a partner in the bank of Muncie in 1867, Mr. Williams was called to Columbia City in the interests of his old employers, and during his absence, his partner, like many others before and since, engaged in grain speculation to such an extent as to compromise the honor of the bank and cause its failure. Mr. Williams could, in all honor to himself, have taken advantage of the bankrupt law then in force, and thus have saved a great many hundred dollars. Instead, however, he assumed his share of the debts, besides losing his capital, and, with honor to himself and fidelity to his creditors, has since been gradually paying off the obligations. By shrewd business management and hard labor, he has done this, besides securing a solid financial position in the bank of which he is now a member. Mr. Williams was married in December, 1854, in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, to Miss Josephine Bruce. He is a Republican in political principle, and a member of the I. O. O. F., also the 0. F. Encampment.
Railway Company, and on this and other roads was engaged for twenty-eight years, and then retired to his farm in this township in 1877. He was married, February 20, 1855, to Lucinda Foight, and has had a family of eleven children, as follows: Samuel, Elizabeth E., Benjamin F., Eliza B., Frances M., Lucinda B., Satiah P., Henry H., John W., Heber A. and Lydia L., of whom six are still living.

JOHN BRAND was born March 13, 1822, in the village of Steinbach, Bavaria, and is one of four children born to Peter and Jacobina (Roderstein) Brand. The father was a shepherd in Germany, and the mother of good family, many of her relatives holding high offices under the empire, and she was disinherited for marrying Mr. Brand. They came to America in 1831, lived five years at various points in Pennsylvania, and then settled in Ohio. In early life, our subject worked on a canal, and later on a farm for several years. He then turned to brick-making in summers and brewery work in winter, and so continued till 1851, when he married Mary A. Loudensleger. In October, 1858, he came to Columbia City, and now owns the largest brick-kiln in the county, and in 1881 made 1,200,000 brick, all of which were disposed of in the county. He has a family of eight children, viz.: Catharine, John W., George F., Laura A., Clara L., Alma E., Charles C. and Maud Q. John and George are engaged in the drug business at Churubusco. Mr. Brand is a Free-

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mason and an Odd Fellow, and has held several offices in each fraternity, and Mrs. Brand is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID BROWN was born near Canton, Stark County, Ohio, March 27, 1817, the son of David and Sarah (Brothers) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject moved to Hancock County, Ohio, in 1839, where he resided three years, and then came to this township, and for a number of years worked at wood-chopping, rail-splitting and land-clearing, and thinks he has cleared at least 300 acres. Previous to moving in, he had bought forty acres, a part of what is now the Poor House Farm. About 1852, he disposed of this and bought the 100-acre farm he now occupies. His early neighbors were red men, of whom there were about 700 in the county. May 28, 1839, he was married to May Cook, of Stark County, Ohio, and to their union have been born nine children, viz.: Andrew J., John C, Joseph, William H., David, Catharine, Harriet, Melinda and Hannah. The second son, John C, enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was in a number of engagements, and was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge, while trying to capture a confederate flag.

DANIEL D. BROWN, born in Stark County, Ohio, February 12, 1824, is one of twenty-one children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Houser) Brown, nine of whom are still living. At the age of nineteen, our subject began life for himself He had lived in Hancock and Williams Counties, Ohio, prior to 1853, when he came to this township and purchased a farm northwest of Columbia City, which he improved to a considerable extent, disposed of and then bought 195 acres south of the town, where he is engaged in farming and in conducting a dairy. In 1848, he married Rebecca Brenner, who came from Germany at the age of three years, and resided in Hancock County, Ohio. They have a family of eight children, as follows: Levi, Harriet (married and living in Sumner County, Kan.), Alvin (married and living in Whitley County), Peter, Emma J., Ellen, John and Louis.

JOSEPH COOK, son of Henry and Catharine Cook, was born in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, April 18, 1819. Mr. Cook came to Whitley County in the spring of 1845, and arrived here with only $5 in cash, and that unpassable. He began as a day-laborer, working for his neighbors at clearing land, chopping wood and splitting rails. He thinks, "without a doubt," he has "cleared at least one hundred acres of land." His best day's wood-chopping was six cords, for which he received 75 cents; best day's rail-splitting, 730. Previous to his moving
here permanently, he had entered forty acres Government land, and in 1850, purchased the farm on which he now lives, which he has all cleared and put under cultivation. In 1844, he married Harriet Bronson, and they have five children — Winfield S., Victor E., Eliza I., Anna and Clara. The eldest, Winfield S., is also a farmer.

C. H. CREAGER, one of the first settlers of Whitley County, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 16, 1821. His parents came to the county in 1836, when the roads were mere Indian trails and almost impassable from mud. On their way to this point, the Creagers were obliged to abandon one wagon in the north part of Huntington County, and our subject, in seeking for help, lost his way in the woods and spent his first night in this county in the open air, without even a fire, and with two inches of snow on the ground. Mr. Creager first settled in Cleveland Township, and for fifteen years worked out, and then bought a farm for himself which he worked, and ran a saw-mill at the same time. In 1860, he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1863, being the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1840, he married Susanna Obenchain, who bore him seven children, and died in 1862. In 1863, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Melter, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Joseph I., Oscar B., Angeline and Armenta.

LEWIS C. DOWELL was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 3, 1838, and is one of a family of ten children born to Lewis and Christina (Long) Dowell, eight of whom are still living. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Maryland. Our subject received a medium common school education, and remained with his parents till he reached his majority, when he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he soon abandoned and went to farming. His parents came to this township December 25, 1850, and purchased a farm of 120 acres, of which his father cleared about 100 acres and then disposed of it, and, in 1861, he and his father purchased the farm on which he now resides. He was married August 4, 1863, to Miss Mary Brown, of Noble County, and to their union have been born six children, named as follows — Phoebe J., Jacob L., Martha I., Elzadie, Chas'les A. and Warren E. Mr. Dowell is a member of the Church of God, northwest of Columbia City.

W. H. DUNFEE was born in Adams County, Penn., April 10, 1822. He is a cabinet-maker, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1831, and with them lived till 1845, when he came to Fort Wayne, and worked at his trade till the spring of 1847, when he came to and settled in Columbia City. In 1854, he was elected Sheriff” of Whitley County as a Democrat, and re-elected in 1856. He had previously been chosen County Assessor, and afterward served two terms as Township Assessor, when he retired to private life. When Mr. Dunfee came to the county Columbia City was little else than a cross-road settlement, and the surrounding country a vast body of woods. March 5, 1848, he married Catherine Jones, of Columbia City, and to them have been born eight children, four of whom are living. They were respectively named as follows: Laura V., Sophia E., Henrietta R., William J., Albert E., Harry H. and Flora C.

GEORGE EBERARD, Sr., a Whitley County pioneer, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., September 15, 1806. His father, a farmer, emigrated to Stark County, Ohio, in 1820, and our subject worked on the home farm until twenty-four years old. April 14, 1829, he married Catharine Sny-
JOHN EBERHARD, son of George Eberhard, Sr., was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 7, 1832. He has a farm of 440 acres, and is engaged also in rearing, buying and selling live stock. He is very fairly educated, though a considerable part of his schooling was obtained at the log schoolhouses of his early days. He came with his parents to Whitley County in 1852, and the greater part of his life has been spent in hard work, clearing land, etc. He was married September 22, 1857, to Catharine Markel, a native of Germany, who died January 26, 1867, leaving four children, named Josiah, Henry, John J. and Lavinia. He was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Brown, of Whitley County, August 16, 1838, and by this union has had born to him a family of three children, viz.: Minnie L., Sarah A. and Mandila. Mr. Eberhard, like the other members of his father's family, belongs to the Reformed Church.

GEORGE EBERHARD, Jr., was born in Lake Township, Stark County, Ohio, September 7, 1834, and is a son of George Eberhard, Sr.; is a farmer and stock-raiser, as was his father, and came to this township with his parents in 1852, where he now owns three farms, comprising 384 acres. He has also been engaged in steam threshing, and in 1863 had the misfortune to lose an arm while occupied at that business, but still keeps a machine and does his own threshing and that of some of his neighbors, yet does not make it a business. He was married, October 7, 1855, to Barbara Nible, and to this union have been born eleven children, viz.: Eli, Catharine, Franklin, George, Fanny, Daniel, Ellen, Mary A., Melissa A., Laura and Barbara. Of these, Eli and Catharine are married and reside in Whitley County. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

CHRISTIAN KOURT was born in Switzerland January 13, 1829. His parents, Christian and Susanna Kourt, came to America and settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1833, where they died in 1855. Our subject's education was quite limited, his whole schooling consisting of twenty-one and a half days. He began working for himself at the age of twenty-four, and fol-

lowed farming. In 1836, he came to Whitley County, and now has a farm of 115 acres in this township. He was married to Mary A. Fridiger, of Licking County, Ohio, March 24, 1854, and has had a family of nine children, named as follows: Elizabeth, John, Christian, Mary and Sarah (twins), Caroline, Henry, Ida and Julia A. The eldest of these, Elizabeth, is married and resides in Whitley County. Our subject and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.
WILLIAM M. HUGHES, youngest child of Charles W. and Mary (Rivers) Hughes, was born in Columbia City February 10, 1850. His parents were natives of Virginia and came to this county in 1842. His father was a farmer by occupation, but in 1844 was appointed Auditor of Whitley County, and served nine months in that office. A short time after, he was chosen Probate Judge, and held that office for three years. In 1847, he was elected Treasurer of Whitley County, and held the office for three years. After a short retirement he was again called to the office, and in 1856 was elected Recorder. After the expiration of his office, he withdrew from public life, and engaged for a short time in dealing in stock. He was competent to fill any office and always ready to assist the needy. He died January 26, 1864, after a long and useful life. William M. Hughes, our subject, is a farmer and is owner of 248 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married, March 23, 1871, to Jennie C. Yountz, and has a family of three children, viz.: Charles W., Virginia and Mary.

ELIAKIM MOSHER, one of the earliest settlers of Whitley County, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., August 29, 1830, and was one of a family of six children born to Benona and Cynthia (Pierce) Mosher, who came here in 1841, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides. The father hewed into the forest, erected a log house and moved in March 3, 1841, and began clearing the farm. The nearest neighbors were Indians, but they proved themselves friendly and were a great help to the family. Our subject well remembers the removal of the Indians from the county and many incidents connected with them prior to that time. His father died when he was fourteen years of age, and in consequence he did not receive a very good education, and yet, although a farmer, he can turn his hand to various employments. His farm comprises 160 acres, of which 100 are under cultivation. December 25, 1852, he married Catharine Mowrey, who died January 19, 1870, leaving a family of eight children, viz., Adam B., Francis S., Charlie F., Michael H., Clara J., Abram H., Julia A. and Clarinda. November 21, 1871, our subject married his present wife, Mrs. Rhua Grimes. He is a member of the Methodist Church of Columbia City.

SANFORD T. MOSHER was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., November 5, 1827, and was one of eight children born to Peter and Mary (Birch) Mosher, five of whom are still living. Our subject was fairly educated, and came with his parents to this county in October, 1840, and settled on forty acres in the northwest corner of this township, then one vast forest, and set to work to clear a farm. The father traded this land for the farm on which our subject now resides, taking possession in 1846, and they have succeeded in bringing it all under cultivation. In those days, our subject was a great hunter, and numberless deer have fallen before his rifle, and even now he is not averse to a hunt. In November, 1847, he married Lucy A. Helms, and by her had a family of ten children, nine of whom are yet living, and named as follows: Aurelia E., Mary A., Lyman C, Hiram L., Charles B., Alzada M. (deceased), William J., Eugene E., Rosanna D. and Phoebe L. Of these six are married, and all live in Columbia Township.

WILLIAM PLUMMER was born in Rutherford County, N. C, April 5, 1805, one of six children born to Joseph and Sarah Plummer. At the age of twenty-one, our subject came West and went to boating, running between Terre Haute and New Orleans. He came to Whitley County in 1832, entered eighty acres Government land, made Union Township his home from 1838 to 1850, and then sold out and purchased his present farm in this township, now all under cultivation. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, and took part in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., and many other engagements. In the Stone River fight, he was wounded; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, sent to Washington, and served there until his discharge, January 31, 1865. When Mr. Plummer came to Indiana, Columbia City was
unthought of; there was not a white inhabitant in Jefferson Township, and the country was filled with Indians. October 15, 1835, he married Miss Sarah Crowel, of Preble County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are now living. They were named as follows: Michael C, Joseph E., Mary E., Jacob W., Sarah J., William C. and David L. Michael, Joseph and Jacob were soldiers in the late war. Jacob, with whom our subject now lives, served from 1862 to 1865, and was at Chickamauga — where he was wounded — at Mission Ridge, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was also wounded while on a guerrilla expedition. After the war, he spent six years in the West and then returned to his home. September 26, 1879, he married Caroline Londt, and he has been a resident of the county for nearly forty years.

GEORGE ROBERTS was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 12, 1823, and is the youngest of five children, four living, born to William and Ruth (Triby) Roberts, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day. Our subject is a tanner and worked at that business until he came to Whitley County in 1854, when he located on what is now the Poor House Farm, in this township, and resided there two years and then spent the seven years following in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, when he returned to Whitley and purchased the 160-acre farm he now resides upon. In 1845, he married Elizabeth Poulson, of Holmes County, Ohio, and they have now a family of four children, namely, Nathan, Mary E., Amanda and Sarah J. Mr. Roberts,

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by hard work and the exercise of sound judgment, has acquired a good farm and a fine brick house. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Church forty-two years, and their children are married, excepting the youngest, and all reside in Whitley County.

WILLIAM KOUCH, son of Samuel and Louisa (Hamer) Rouch, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 25, 1840. His father is a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Germany, and they came to this township in 1854, and settled on the farm the father still occupies. Our subject is also a farmer, and owns a fine farm on the banks of Eel River. March 5, 1863, he married Jerusha Page, and they had three children, as follows: William E., born April 8, 1864; Howard G., born August 12, 1868; Louisa M., born December 12, 1869. Mrs. Rouch died in 1872, and in 1880 he married Martha Churchill, and to this union has been born one child — Samuel Merritt.

J. M. SHERWOOD was born in Wythe County, Va., May 29, 1829, the second child of Benjamin and Catharine (Williams) Sherwood, and was taken by his parents to Morrow County, Ohio, in 1831, where his father died in 1834. Our subject, James M. Sherwood, came to Columbia City in 1850, and worked for F. H. Foust for three years, and then went to farming and butchering till 1859, when he moved to the farm he now occupies, on which there was only a small clearing west of his house for a garden patch, the balance being unbroken forest; but by industry, he has succeeded in clearing nearly all, and has now a splendid farm. He was married, April 21, 1853, to Mary E. Jones, of Columbia City, and they have a family of four children, viz., Jane V., Hugh M., Florence M. A. and Josephine M.

JOHN B. STERLING was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 23, 1828, and was one of seven children born to James and Mary (Battey) Sterling, four of whom are yet living. The father was a farmer, and also ran a saw-mill. Our subject had no advantages for an early education, his boyhood being occupied at work at home. In 1849, he began life for himself, and arrived at this point with but 65 cents in his pocket. He began work with a brother in a sawmill on Eel River; remained there over a year, and then, in 1852, moved to the place he now occupies, and has lived here ever since. In February, 1851, he married Sarah J. Wantz, of this
county, who died in May, 1853, leaving two children — John and Mary J., both now dead. In 1857, he married Barbara Brenneman, who died September 22, 1862, leaving one son — Abraham F., now in California. He was married to his present wife (Eliza Stoner) in 1867, and by her has had two children — Ida E. and Cora B. Mr. Sterling is an Odd Fellow, and also a granger.

**WILLIAM TANNEHILL** was born in Knox County, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1825, the son of William and Eleanor (McMullen) Tannehill, natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland. They came to Knox County in 1820, and settled on a farm in Brown Township, remaining there till 1838. They had eleven children, five boys and six girls, of whom two girls and one boy have died. The mother also died in 1846, and the father February 16, 1878. The latter had been Constable for a number of years, was of a jovial disposition, and was well liked throughout his township. William, Jr., lived with his father till of age, 1846, and then sought work about the county, on his own account, till about 1848, when he came to Whitley County, Union Township, and remained here till 1852, then went to Fulton County, Ohio, for one year, thence to Williams County, where he remained till 1861, clearing and farming. In 1850, he there married Miss Mary Jane SmoUey, who bore him eight children, but who died October 14, 1874. May 9, 1876, Mr. Tannehill married Miss Annie Sherick, whose parents were natives of Germany. May 10, 1876, he returned to Columbia Township, this county. He redeemed sixty- two acres of land from what was then a wilderness, and put it in good farming order. He was elected County Commissioner in 1878, and re-elected in 1880, and still fills the position to the satisfaction of his constituents. By his present wife he is the father of three sons, all living. He is a thriving farmer, prominent in his township, and, in politics, is a Democrat.

**TOBIAS WAGNER**, a pioneer of Whitley County, was born in Pennsylvania April 28, 1816, and is one of a family of eight children born to Peter and Margaret (Betts) Wagner. His parents moved to Seneca County, Ohio, when he was about twelve years of age, and there he remained till October, 1841, when he came to Whitley. He received a good common-school education, which he has improved by his own efforts. He settled first in Richland Township, and farmed four years; then bought a farm east of Columbia City, where he resided, with the exception of a few months in Wisconsin, till 1879. He now lives in Columbia, and still does some farming, owning about 315 acres of land. He married during his residence in Ohio, Elizabeth Bosler, January 14, 1838. She died in October, 1860, leaving six children — Mary A., Milton D., Laura, John P. (deceased), Julia and Elizabeth; all married except the youngest. In September, 1861, he married Rachel Beeson, and to this union were born seven children, three of whom still survive — Jesse Tobias, Sadie B. and Heber B.

**JOHN WOLFE** was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 1, 1834, and is one of a family of ten children born to Daniel and Catharine Wolfe, five of whom are still living. Mr. Wolfe has a good common-school education. He came to Whitley County in 1858, and settled in this township, where he is engaged in stock-raising as well as farming his tract of 308 acres. Previous to coming to this township, he had worked at his trade of carpenter. August 11, 1858, he was married to Catharine Eberhart, also of Stark County, Ohio, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Whitley. To their union have been born a family of seven children, named as follows: Andrew J., Catharine A., Henry, John, Eli, Benjamin F. and Elizabeth. Mr. Wolfe and wife are consistent members of the Reformed Church.

**J. W. WYNKOOP** was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 23, 1826,
and was the second of a family of five children born to Garrett and Elizabeth (Ryerson) Wynkoop. His father by trade was a cabinet-maker, at which business our subject has worked also and has, besides, learned painting. He received a good common-school education, and worked at home with his father, at painting, till he was twenty-six years of age, when, in 1861, he was married to Nancy A. Prichard, of Stark County, Ohio, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Whitley County, Ind. He came to this township in 1852, and settled on his present farm. Here his wife died in 1862. His farm consists of eighty acres, which he still continues to work. He joined the Masonic order just after reaching his majority, and is still a member in good standing. He has an only son, named Cassius E.

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ARNOLD FAMILY.— This well known family is of English descent, and settled in North Carolina during the last century, but some time later moved to South Carolina and, early in the present century, to Ohio. The head of the family was Moses Arnold, who located in Warren County, Ohio. His family was large, one of the sons being William, who, in the course of his life, had a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity. William, at the close of the war of 1812, and while yet a young, though married, man, settled near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio. Here he followed farming and stockraising, and by industry made himself a good home. George, John, William, Jesse, Henry H., Isaac N. and a sister, Maria (Arnold) Hopkins, were children of William. George came to this county in 1842, settling four miles east of South Whitley. Four years later, John came and settled near his brother George. Jesse came in 1852, and the other members of the family followed him, arriving at intervals. James lives in Blackford County, and is a prominent citizen there. John and William are dead. George lives at Bluffton, Ind., is a capitalist and is Postmaster of that town. Isaac and Henry H. live at Huntington, Ind., and are prominent citizens. Jesse lives in North Manchester, Wabash Co., Ind., as does also his sister Maria, whose husband, S. V. Hopkins, is editor of the North Manchester Journal.

JOHN ARNOLD was born near Greenville, Ohio, in November, 1820, and was a school-teacher in early life, but soon after reaching his majority was given $500 in land in Cleveland Township by his father. He lived for some time on this farm, but then removed to South Whitley. His first wife, Annjanette Folger, bore him three children — Augusta, John and Wilson. His second wife, Mrs. Elmira Thomson, to whom he was married in 1857, bore him four children — Eva, James, William and Ruskin. In 1851, a subscription was started to obtain means to induce some one to build a flouring-mill at South Whitley. The Arnold brothers took the matter in hand, built the saw-mill in 1852 and the grist-mill in 1853; and, about the same time, John and several of his brothers began merchandising in South Whitley. Their various interests there became so extensive that it was found necessary eventually to commence a banking business, which was done in 1871 by John and Jesse, who founded the bank at North Manchester, and in 1878 the one at South Whitley. John was thus engaged at the time of his death in 1880. But few men who ever lived in the county deserve greater merit for actual worth than John Arnold. He was uniformly kind-hearted and charitable, and his excellent business qualifications were impressed upon all his associates. Men who were in his employ think of him as their benefactor, and hundreds mourn his loss. He
united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1840, and was, during the remainder of his life, a consistent member. Save the little given him by his father, all his property (quite a fortune) was accumulated by his own industry and management. At the time of the death of John Arnold, James, his son, who was attending college at Asbury University, came home to assist in settling his father's estate, since which time he has not returned to school. He is in business at South Whitley, and in all his associations with the world shows those sterling qualifications which have characterized the Arnold family. He is cashier of the bank, buys large quantities of grain for the grist-mill, and, with other members of the family, has general oversight of the extensive business interests left by his father.

**JESSE ARNOLD** was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 24, 1831. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and, in early manhood, he received an academic education. After coming to Whitley County, in 1852, he joined his brothers in milling, merchandising, and, finally, in banking pursuits. The large grist-mill is yet owned by the Arnold family. Jesse engaged in banking at North Manchester in 1872, and thus continues at present. His wife, Sarah (Thomson) Arnold, to whom he was married in 1858, was born in Rutland County, Vt., and has borne her husband three children — Thomson, Fanny and Narcissa. She is a graduate of Fort Wayne College, delivered the valedictory of her class at the commencement exercises, and graduated at the head of her class. She is a lady of fine mind and culture. Her son, Thomson, graduated at Asbury University in 1882. He was one of the brightest students in the University, and in the school election in 1881, for speaker to represent the University in the State oratorical contest, he came within a fraction of one vote of securing the position. This is all the stronger from the fact that the successful candidate not only gained the prize at the State oratorical contest, but also at the Inter-State oratorical contest. Jesse Arnold was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1878, and was the author of several important bills, which are now the laws of the State. At the time of his election, unknown to him, his brother James, of Blackford County, was also elected to the same session in the same House. Each did not know of the other's election until a short time after the honor had been secured. All the Arnolds have been of unusual natural ability. This, combined with their unaltering honor, freely-offered charity and excellent management, has made them invaluable servants to the society in which they have moved.

**ABRAHAM COLLETT** was born in Baltimore County, Md., October 3, 1815, the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Collett, natives of the same State. The mother died in 1833, and the father, for a second wife, married Chloe Miller. To the first marriage there were born eight children, and to the second there was one. In 1835, the father and family moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and four years later to Wabash County, Ind., where the father died in 1873 and the mother in 1879. The father had served in the war of 1812, and he and family were highly respected. Our subject was reared on the home farm till twenty-two, when he went to work for himself, by the day, month or job, carefully saving his earnings. September 17, 1840, he married Miss Catherine Ramsey, who was born in Washington County, Md., February 10, 1819, and to this union were born three children — James, Aaron and Angeline. James, the only one now living, was born in Wabash County, Ind., November 12, 1841, and, December 25, 1865, married Miss Susan Moore, who was born in this county November 16, 1843, and to this couple five children have been born, viz.: Lizzie B., Ada C. and Lulu, living; and Charley and an infant, deceased. James Collett enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served till the close of the war, and saw much active service; he now resides on a farm in the township, an honored and respected citizen. In 1842, our subject settled on Section 18, this township, and engaged in farming and stock-raising till 1865, when he removed just over the county line.
REGINALD H. COLLINS was born February 28, 1853, in this county, the son of Judge James S. Collins, of Columbia City, a prominent lawyer and citizen. Our subject received his earlier education in the schools at Columbia City, then attended school at Ann Arbor, Mich., three years, and then began reading law with his father. He was duly admitted to the bar, but his practice has been chiefly confined to office work, of which he has done a great deal. He at last formed a partnership with Clugston & McLallen in mercantile business at South Whitley, where he now resides and has charge of the business, and runs a complete line of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, carpets, and all goods sold in a general store. They have a large and steadily increasing trade, brought about chiefly by the shrewd and careful business talent of

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Mr. Collins. He married Miss Josephine H. Fleming, April 15, 1878. She was born near Wilmington, Del., September 6, 1853. To this union have been born three children, viz.: James W., Samuel and Helen. He is a stanch Republican, is a member of the Masonic order, and is recognized in the township as a business man of sound integrity.

CYRUS S. COTTON was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 10, 1826, the son of James and Rachel (Gooden) Cotton, both natives of Beaver County, Penn., where they were married, and whence they moved in an early day to Holmes County, Ohio. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died when our subject was six years of age. In 1844, the mother and family moved to this township; they were poor, but the mother was a good manager and hard-working woman, and reared her family with credit, one of her sons, John S., being twice elected to the Legislature as well as holding other public positions of trust. Our subject helped in caring for the family up to the time of his marriage, in 1851, to Miss Sarah Wantz, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 13, 1836, and who has borne her husband twelve children, viz.: Clarinda, Franklin P., Frederick, Wellington, Barton, Augusta, John, Mary C, and four others that died in infancy. Mrs. Cotton died April 22, 1874, and September 3, 1874, our subject married Christina Schultz, a native of Huntington County, Ind., and born September 1, 1851. To this union there have been born three children, viz.: Charles, James and George. Mr. Cotton is self-made; the eighty acres of well-improved land he now owns came from his own hard work and thrifty habits. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a useful citizen of the county.

ELI L. EBERHARD, M. D., was born in Columbia Township, this county, June 23, 1857, and is the son of George and Barbara (Neible) Eberhard, respectively natives of Stark County, Ohio, and Wurtemberg, Germany. They were married in this county, to which they both came at an early day, and to them were born a family of five sons and seven daughters. They now reside in Columbia Township and rank among the county's best citizens. Our subject was reared on a farm, but received a good academic education and began the study of medicine with Dr. Lawrence, of Columbia City, when about nineteen, remaining with him and attending lectures till he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in the spring of 1880. He then located in South Whitley, and has built up a practice second to none. February 21, 1882, he married Miss Mollie C. Casner, of
Wooster, Ohio. The Doctor is a well-informed gentleman, is well posted in his profession, and is a good citizen. He owns a very pretty home, and his prospects in life are indeed bright.

MILTON B. EMERSON was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 23, 1830, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Merriman) Emerson, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Wayne County, Ohio, to which the parents of the mother had come in a early day, and the father when a young man. They were both leading members of the M. E. Church,

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MILTON B. EMERSON was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 23, 1830, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Merriman) Emerson, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Wayne County, Ohio, to which the parents of the mother had come in a early day, and the father when a young man. They were both leading members of the M. E. Church,

and to them were born eight children. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a fair education. In the fall of 1851, he came to Whitley County, taught school that winter, returned to Ohio in the spring and harvested his wheat, and soon after came back to this county, and for some time worked at carpentering and shingle-making. February 27, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Scott, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 3, 1835. In 1855, he located on a farm in Washington Township, and engaged in saw-milling, stockraising and farming till 1877, when he purchased his present farm in this township. He held the office of County Commissioner six years, and during his incumbency the new jail was built and other county improvements were made. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, to the satisfaction of all parties. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is liberal, voting for principles and not party. He is owner of 205 acres of well-improved land, and is the father of the following family: Robert J., Franklin P., Noah W., William E., Leander F., Celesta E. and Sarah E., to all of whom he has given good educations.

GEORGE. H. FOSLER was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 29, 1842, the son of George and Catharine (Heagy) Fosler, natives of Cumberland County, and there married in 1835. In 1838, they moved to Dayton, Ohio, and three years later removed to Wayne County, and in 1863 came to this township. The father is a farmer and miller, and built and operated, in connection with his sons, one of the first steam saw-mills in the township. Our subject was reared on the farm and in the saw-mill, and at the age of twenty-three assumed charge of his father's farm, and later he and a brother ran the sawmill about four years. December 25, 1868, he married Miss Sarah A. Dunlap, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June 20, 1844, and died March 25, 1880, and to this union were born two children — Euda M. and Clemie D. February 5, 1882, he married Miss Emma Meyers, who was born in this township July 3, 1860. In connection with his father-in-law, W. P. Dunlap, he built the "Franklin House," the first hotel of any consequence in South Whitley, and also a large livery stable, which he still operates. He has always been a great lover of horses, and has done much to improve the quality of the stock in the county. He has usually twenty or twenty-five head on hand, and buys and ships a number of car loads each season. He is a Republican in politics, and has the reputation of being a thorough business man.

JOHN GLASSLEY was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 1, 1830, one of nine children born to John and Elizabeth (Motter) Glassley, natives of same place. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen, learning fancy weaving, such as coverlets, counterpanes, etc.; worked at the trade some years, and then engaged in brick-making. In 1862, he came to South Whitley, and entered the store of Arnold Bros., as clerk, remained with them several years, then returned to his native State, where, for three years, he had charge of a woolen-mill. He then returned to South Whitley and erected a coverlet and

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counterpane factory, which he operated three years, then started a grocery, which he ran alone or in partnership till the spring of 1882, when he sold out. In 1880, he and Samuel Pritchard put up a two-story brick business building, half of which Mr. Glassley now owns, as well as fine home property in the village. September 14, 1856, he married Miss Sarah Winters, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 26, 1838, and there have been born to them five sons and one daughter, viz.: William W., Elias, David, Jesse A. and Harry. The daughter died in infancy. Mr. Glassley is a self-made man; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Republican.

ANDERSON GRIMES was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 18, 1810, the son of James and Sarah (Scears) Grimes, natives of Kentucky. The father first came to Indiana in 1806; he was a soldier under Harrison in 1812, and of his two sons and one daughter, Anderson alone is living. September 4, 1829, our subject married Miss Susanna Beeson, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 19, 1810. He followed farming in Wayne till 1853, when he came to this township and settled on the farm he now owns, which then consisted of 320 unimproved acres; he has now 162 well-cultivated acres, having deeded the balance to his children. Mrs. Grimes died January 19, 1869, the mother of ten children, viz.: Mahlon, James, Sarah J., Pamela, William, Jesse B., John, Isaac, Ford and Mary C. Of these, four sons enlisted in the late war, as follows: William, April 1861, in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, wounded at Hoover's Gap, and died at Stone River from effects of wound; James, August, 1861, Company C, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served till close of war; Jesse, August, 1862, Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served till the close; Isaac February, 1864, Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served till close of the war. They all made good records. Most of our subject's children are living in Whitley, and are public-spirited citizens. Mr. Grimes has always followed farming and stock-raising, and in politics was first a Whig and then a Republican.

JEREMIAH GRIMES was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 15, 1820, the son of Alexander and Pamela (McHenry) Grimes, both reared and married near Lexington, Ky. They moved to Wayne County about 1806, and there died. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served his time out, and then that of another man. He was twice married, and was father of ten children, five by each wife. Our subject, issue of the first marriage, was reared on a farm, and was married in Wayne County, October 17, 1844, to Miss Mary A. Haines, born in Clark County, Ohio, August 18, 1823, and to this union there have been born six children, viz.: Charles A., William B. Walter, Clem R., Harry, and a daughter that died in infancy. He continued at farming in Wayne County till 1850, when he came to this township and located on unimproved land. He has now eighty acres of finely improved property, and has also disposed of considerable. He is a Democrat, liberal in his views, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL HALDERMAN was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 17, 1830, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Swihart) Halderman, natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, married in Preble County, Ohio, and parents of eight children. The mother died in this county July 6, 1861, while on a visit to our subject; the father took for his second wife Elizabeth Demmick; to this union were born three children. He followed farming till 1815, and then became a dealer in flaxseed and lumber, which trade he followed till his death, June 28, 1875. Our subject was reared on the home farm, and when twenty-two years of age came to this county, and purchased an interest in the Swihart grist-mill, of Columbia City, in which business he remained about four
years, and then for seven years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Collamer and Liberty Mills. In 1865, he embarked in the mercantile and lumber business at Larwill, and in 1873 moved on his farm of 160 acres near Collamer. About this time, also, he purchased the Collamer grist-mill, which he has since successfully operated. September 9, 1860, he married Miss Nancy Moore, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 11, 1841. They became the parents of five children, viz.: Sarah E. and Albert E., living, and Mary E., Nellie and Kittie, deceased. Mr. Halderman is an energetic business man. a good citizen, a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church.

MICHAEL B. HARE was born in Baltimore County, Md., September 18, 1818, the son of Michael and Catharine (Baublits) Hare, who were also born, reared and married in the county and State named above, and were the parents of five children. Our subject, up to the age of eighteen, lived on his father's farm, and then went to work out on his own account, at which he continued two years, at the rate of $7 per month. In 1839, he came West and stopped in Darke County, Ohio, for about two years, and worked for $10 per month. He then came to Wabash County, this State, and there worked by the month or job. In the latter county he married, December 31, 1846, Miss Susannah Eby, who was born in Baltimore County, Md., June 15, 1826, and to their union were born six children, viz., Sarah, Thomas, Mary J., John M., Martha E. and Susan A. In January, 1847, our subject and wife moved to this township and settled on the 120-acre farm they now own. They had no means to speak of, and the land was unimproved, but they worked hard, and have accumulated considerable property, now owning 475 acres in Cleveland Township, and 180 acres in Kosciusko County. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Hare is a Democrat, though liberal in his views.

CHARLES W. HAYDEN was born in Richland Township, this county, August 12, 1837, the son of David and Alma (Cone) Hayden — full mention of whom will be found in the biographical sketches of Richland Township, this volume. Our subject was reared on a farm, and in his younger days received a good common school education, subsequently himself teaching school several terms. January 29, 1859, he married Miss Anne Hoover, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 1, 1838. After his marriage, our subject chiefly engaged in farming. In 1870, he moved to Jasper County, Mo., where he remained four years, and then went to Clay County, 111., where he passed two years, and then returned to this county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming till 1878, and since then in mercantile trade at Collamer. He is owner of thirty-five acres of highly-improved land, and is engaged in a lucrative business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics is a Republican, and is a progressive, intelligent citizen.

THOMAS KELLER was born in Ohio County (now West) Virginia, August 20, 1810, the son of Martin and Margaret (McCreary) Keller, who moved to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and there ended their days, leaving a family of five children, two of whom are now dead. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, receiving but a limited education. In 1837, he married Miss Matilda Judge, who was born in Ohio, May 10, 1816, and who died in Licking County, Ohio, May 18, 1843. July 26, 1848, our subject married Eliza A. Smith, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 8, 1826. By his first marriage, there were born to our subject two children — Lewis H. and Margaret E.; by his second marriage, five children — Harriet M., Cornelius, Martin S., Jasper L. and Hiram N. Our subject for a number of years after marriage had charge of his father's farm; he purchased a small one adjoining, and worked them both together till 1854, when he came to this township, locating on the Goshen road, where he lived till he purchased his present farm, in 1864. This now
comprises 160 acres, and is nicely improved, all gained by his industry as a farmer, and skill as a stock-raiser. He is a Democrat in politics, and is an intelligent and useful citizen.

JONAS KINSEY was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, June 7, 1817, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Mullendore) Kinsey, who were natives of Virginia, there married, and came to this State, previous to the war of 1812, and engaged in farming, the father dying when Jonas was but three years old. Our subject remained at home till twenty-one, assisting on the farm and attending the rude schools of that early day. In 1842, he married Miss Isabel McQuisten, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the following year moved to this township, purchasing the 240 acres of unimproved land where he still resides. His family consists of seven children, as follows: Susanna, Jane, David W., Jacob H., Sidney A., Francelia A. and Emro J. Mr. Kinsey has always followed farming and stock-raising, and his farm now comprises 265 acres well-improved land, which he and wife have secured by hard work and good management. He is a Republican in politics and a useful citizen.

THOMAS J. LA FOLLETTE, M. D., was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 13, 1836, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Patterson) La Follette, both natives of Rockingham County, Va., where they were reared and married. They moved from there to Kentucky, then to Ohio, and in 1840 to Jay County, Ind. The father held a Colonel's commission in the Ohio militia. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the father of fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living. He accumulated much property and died in 1860, his wife following eight years later. Our subject was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and when quite young began teaching school, which he followed for three years, then took up the study of medicine, and went through a course of lectures at the “Miami Medical College” of Cincinnati. A short time after, he started the Democratic Meview, a weekly newspaper at Portland, Ind., which he ran three years. In 1873, he graduated at his medical college, and engaged in practice in Wells County, Ind., and in Huntington County. In 1876, he located at South Whitley. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Peterson, June 16, 1861. She was born in Jay County, Ind., January 19, 1841, and died August 4, 1878, and was the mother of three children, one of whom is yet living — Olive R. August 14, 1880, the Doctor married Miss Martha Orr, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, February, 17, 1844. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Democrat, and has built up a good practice.

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and married. They moved from there to Kentucky, then to Ohio, and in 1840 to Jay County, Ind. The father held a Colonel's commission in the Ohio militia. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the father of fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living. He accumulated much property and died in 1860, his wife following eight years later. Our subject was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and when quite young began teaching school, which he followed for three years, then took up the study of medicine, and went through a course of lectures at the “Miami Medical College” of Cincinnati. A short time after, he started the Democratic Meview, a weekly newspaper at Portland, Ind., which he ran three years. In 1873, he graduated at his medical college, and engaged in practice in Wells County, Ind., and in Huntington County. In 1876, he located at South Whitley. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Peterson, June 16, 1861. She was born in Jay County, Ind., January 19, 1841, and died August 4, 1878, and was the mother of three children, one of whom is yet living — Olive R. August 14, 1880, the Doctor married Miss Martha Orr, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, February, 17, 1844. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Democrat, and has built up a good practice.

DR. ELIJAH MERRIMAN, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 5, 1827. He is the son of Elijah and Mary (McCoy) Merriman, both of whom were natives of Fayette County, Penn., where they were reared and married. In 1817, they moved to Ohio and settled in Wayne County, where the father died in 4834. In the family were nine children, all of whom are yet living, our subject being the youngest. After the father's death the family kept together, and by the skill and good judgment of the mother, were reared and educated in a very creditable manner, and to her help and good advice our subject owes much of his success in life. Our subject lived at home and assisted on the farm till fifteen years of age; then served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade. In 1843, he came to Whitley County, and took a job of clearing land in Washington Township. After about a year he retured to Wayne County, Ohio, and soon began teaching and attending school. He attended the Edinburg Academy in his native county, and then the Muskingum College near Zanesville, Ohio. He was a close and diligent student, and became quite proficient. In the fall of 1850, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander Adams, of Apple Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio.
Then attended the Medical College of Ann Arbor, Mich., and on September 29, 1853, he came to South Whitley and began the practice of his profession. Here he has since resided. He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Parrett, March 20, 1856. This lady was born in Fayette County Ohio, February 7, 1836. She is the daughter of John D. and Nancy (Kern) Parrett, both natives of Fayette County, her father having been born March 9, 1806, and his wife January 20, 1814. They were married December 31, 1829 and to them were born the following family of children — Mary, Catharine, Rebecca, Benjamin, Phillip, Cynthia A., Joshua, and three that died in infancy. In the fall of 1836, John D. Parrett and his family, his father Joseph Parrett, Jr., and family, came to Cleveland Township and purchased the land on which South Whitley is now located. They got land of three brothers named Goben, about the 1st of May, 1837. Joseph Parrett, Jr., laid out the town of South Whitley. His son, John D., built the first house in the place, and the survey of the town was made by William Delvin. John D. Parrett died March 20, 1855. His wife survives him and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Merriman. Few of the Parrett family are now residing in Whitley County. From Dr. Merriman's marriage with Miss Parrett there are five children, viz.: Willamette, John E., Mary, Nelly and Lowell M. In his profession, Dr. Merriman has been eminently successful. Always a close and careful student of pathology, as he found it in his practice, he became a leader in the use of new and rational remedies. His watchfulness over the interests and welfare of his patients, his devotion to his profession, his sound sense and good judgment combined to complete his fitness for his calling. His adaptability for the position of family physician is excelled by none and equaled by few. He has held numerous positions of honor and trust, among which are those of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. He was elected to the latter office twice, when the township was heavily in debt, but, through his careful management, it was all paid off, and the financial condition of Cleveland Township to-day, through his exertions, stands at the head of any township in the county. He has done much to build up the schools and elevate the standard of teachers, among whom he is very popular. In politics Dr. Merriman is a decided Republican, is active in his party, and always acts from principle and not from aspiration for office. He is a kind-hearted Christian man, and one of the county's best and most worthy citizens. He liberally contributes to all laudable enterprises, owns a good home in South Whitley, and one-half interest in the brick business building and drug store of Merriman & Robbins, and also 160 acres of land in Cleveland Township.

FREDERICK MORELL was born near the eastern borders of France, November 8, 1822, and was the son of Peter and Susan (Hermelet) Morell, parents of thirteen children, seven of whom reached maturity. In 1833, the parents came to the United States, and engaged in farming in Wayne County, Ohio. Our subject, in addition to his early tuition in his mother country, acquired a very fair English education, and from the age of sixteen to twenty-seven operated the home farm. When about nineteen, he came to Whitley County and entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, with money furnished by his father, and came from time to time, in winter, to clear up his farm, returning in the spring to manage the home place. In 1849, he came to live on his land in Washington Township, and in the same year married Miss Catharine Druhot, a native of France, born in 1827. This lady died in 1874, and in 1882 our subject married Mrs. Margaret Ashcraft. Although the father of no children, Mr. Morell has reared three of his brother's, to whom he has given liberally on their marrying or becoming of age. He farmed in Washington Township until 1871, when he came to Cleveland, where he owns 240 acres, together with 280 in Washington. He has one of the finest residences in the county,
dnd has gained all his wealth by thrift and good management. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Democrat till the breaking-out of the recent war, since when he has voted with the Republicans.

CHRISTIAN MYERS was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 24, 1819. He is grandson of Christian Myers, who moved from Virginia to Montgomery County, Ohio, during the first settlement of that county. His son Henry, father of our subject, came with his parents to Ohio, and there married Mary Wirick, whose people moved from North Carolina to Preble County at a very early day. Henry Myers was teamster in the war of 1812, and also in the Indiana campaign against the Indians. In 1838, he brought his family to this township, bought ninety acres of land from James Chaplin and 120 acres from William Parrett, near where the village of Collamer now stands, and also entered lands in Cass and Kosciusko Counties. He brought with him a four-horse wagon, a two-horse wagon, some cows and sheep, household furniture and considerable cash, but for all that he and family underwent many of the hardships of pioneer life. Of his nine children seven were living when he came to Indiana; there are now alive only two sons and one daughter. The parents were very intelligent people, and were most favorably known among the earlier settler.. In 1849, the father took his farewell of earth, his widow surviving till November 23, 1873. Our subject was reared to hard work and became a thorough farmer. January 1, 1843, he married Miss Catharine Abbott, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 11, 1824. Her father, James Abbott, came to Kosciusko County in 1834, and located one mile west of where Mrs. Myers now lives. Two days after marriage, our subject and wife moved into a log cabin within a few feet of their present residence, and since then have never been absent from the farm for a longer period than ten days. They now own 250 acres of land, and have, besides, given to each of their married children a good farm. Their children number five, viz.: Nathan, Emeline J., William F., Nora A. and Annie M. Nathan enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1862, and died while in the army of typhoid fever. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Republican, and is looked upon as one of the county's best citizens.

JOSEPH MYERS was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 10, 1829, the son of Henry and Mary (Wirick) Myers, of whom full mention is made in the sketch of Christian Myers. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education, and still resides on the homestead, which, at his father's death in 1849, consisted of 147 acres, but which now comprises 227, having been thus increased by our subject, who has also highly improved the place, as well as caring for his mother, who made her home with him till her death. November 27, 1851, he married Malinda Banta, who was born in Cass County, Ind., January 7, 1831, and to their union have been born seven children, viz.: Frances E., Winifred S., Mary I., Eldora, Emma, Warren H. and Jennie. Our subject is a thoroughly practical farmer and a successful stock-raiser and business man; he is a Republican in politics, a member of the Christian Church, and a liberal giver to all church, school and other laudable enterprises, and is one of the county's best citizens.

JOSEPH and RILEY OBENCHAIN are two of a family of six children born to Samuel and Catharine (Flora) Obenchain, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. They were married in their native State, and removed to Ohio in 1835, and in the fall of 1836, came with their family to Cleveland Township, this county, and entered 160 acres of land on Section 11. Their nearest neighbor was James Abbott, who lived five miles west, in what is now Kosciusko County. They brought no stock except the horses that drew the wagon, and they
got a start by going to Elkhart County. They also had to go to that county to mill, the trip sometimes occupying ten days. They are said to be the first actual and permanent settlers of Cleveland Township, and, as they were in straitened circumstances, they went through many hardships and privations in making for themselves and family a comfortable home. They were intelligent and among the most respected and highly spoken of of the old settlers. Joseph Obenchain was born in Botetourt County, Va., October 8, 1828, reared upon his father's farm and to hard work, receiving but a limited education. He was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Long in 1849. She was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, near Dayton, in 1830. From this union ten children were born, viz.: Albert, Sarah E., William, Rueben I., Mary J., Samuel E., Ida A., Harley, Charles and Meda. Joseph has always resided upon the old homestead. He had but a small tract of unimproved land at the time of his marriage, but has always worked hard and carefully saved his earnings. He now owns 540 acres. He is a Democrat, a member of the Dunkard Church, and an enterprising and useful citizen. He is the present Township Trustee of Cleveland Township. Riley Obenchain was born in Botetourt County, Va., October 4, 1830. His youth and early manhood were spent at hard work upon his father's farm. He received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. Was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brenneman June 9, 1853. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 24, 1833. From this union there were eight children, viz.: Franklin I., John W., Frances A., Barbara A., Abraham L., Idelia, Mary C. and Leonard R. Mrs. Obenchain departed this life May 19, 1881. She was a true wife, a faithful companion, and affectionate and loving mother, and an intelligent Christian lady. Riley Obenchain began life as a poor man, and for the most part has made what he now possesses. He owns 155 acres of land.

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and a nice comfortable home in South Whitley, where he resides. He was reared a Democrat, but on the breaking-out of the war he left that party's ranks and has since been a stanch and zealous Republican. He was an uncompromising union man during the late strife, and did much to help at home and encourage the boys in the field. The county would be much better off had it more such men as Riley Obenchain. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberally contributes toward its support, and that of schools and all laudable enterprises.

MARTIN, FREDERICK and HAMILTON PENCE are the children of John and Mary F. (HofPman) Pence, natives of the "Old Dominion" where they were reared and married. They moved from Virginia to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1822. There were five children born to them, and some years after their removal to the Buckeye State the mother died. The father married for his second wife, Barbara Loudenback, and by this marriage there were nine children. The father had been a soldier of the war of 1812, and always followed farming and was a hard-working, industrious man, and respected and useful citizen. Martin Pence, son by the first wife, was born in Page County, Va., July 9, 1818. Frederick, his brother, in the same county and State, April 4, 1820; and Hamilton, in Champaign County, Ohio, January 26, 1822. These sons received but little or no education, and after the death of their mother fared very poorly at the hands of the step-mother. Long before they were able, they were compelled to perform the same and as much work as that of full-grown men. Martin left home when about seventeen, and for some years worked by the day or month, and at anything he could turn an honest penny at. His wages were small, and it was only by the hardest work and strictest economy that he succeeded in saving a little money. He was married to Miss Barbara Loudenback August 6, 1843. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 8, 1820. From this union were born six children, viz., Noah, John, David, Susanah, Melissa and Josephine. Noah served his country in the late war, in the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died at Nashville, Tenn., while in his country's service. Martin lived in Champaign County, Ohio, following farming till 1850, when he came to this county and located on the farm he now owns.
The place was all woods and had no improvements. He now owns 160 acres. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. Frederick Pence also went through many hardships and privations in youth and for years after he came to this county, which was in 1850. He was fifteen when he left his parental roof and began the battle of life. Having no education, there was no opening but hard, physical labor. He went to work with a will and labored at whatever he could find to do. He married Miss Susan Jenkins April 26, 1840. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, September 12, 1819. From this union ten children were born, viz., Philander R., Rose A., Mary F., Nancy J., Amanda, John W., Bell, Sabra, Tamson and Martha. Five of these children are

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deceased. In 1847, Frederick and his brother Hamilton came to this county and purchased some land, paying $3.50 per acre for it. They then went back to Ohio, and in 1850 both came to this county and located on their land. At the time of marriage, Frederick had no property. He has always worked hard and has accumulated considerable wealth. He now owns 120 acres of land and a nice and comfortable home in South Whitley. He has given liberally to his children. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the E. B. Church. Hamilton Pence left home when thirteen years of age, and up to the time of marriage had little or no means ahead. He worked by day, month and job. He and brother Frederick would chop cord wood at 25 cents per cord and make rails at 25 cents per hundred, taking in pay wheat, corn whisky or anything they could convert into money. In 1850, Hamilton came to this county and located on what is now the Goble farm, in Cleveland Township. He was married in Champaign County, Ohio, July 24, 1844, to Miss Sarah Harbour. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 8, 1819. From this union there were six children, two of whom are now living, viz., Allen and Joseph. Those deceased were, Lovina, Tamson, Richard and Jason. Allen served his country in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the late war. Hamilton Pence, after his marriage, lived with his father-in-law some time, then moved on a small place belonging to him, where he remained until 1845, when he moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, but after living there about a year, and in Illinois, near Springfield, some months, returned to Ohio, where he remained till he came to this county in 1850. After living some years in Cleveland Township and clearing ninety acres of land, he sold it and went to Champaign County, Ohio, and purchased his father-in-law's farm, but after a year sold that, and again came to this county, where he has since resided. He owned 320 acres of land, but has given 160 of it to his sons. He is a Republican, and a member of the U. B. Church. In taking a retrospective view of the life, success and acquirements of the Pence brothers, it can be truly said of them that they were self-made men. They began life as very poor boys, but by hard work and economy, coupled with strict honesty and straight dealings, have made for themselves and families comfortable homes and secured an enviable reputation among the people with whom they have lived, and in the county which they have helped to improve. They were stanch Union men during the late war, contributing over $1,500 for sanitary and other purposes. They are ever ready to help the weak and oppressed, and have liberally contributed to all religious, educational and other worthy enterprises.

SAMUEL PRITCHARD was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 12, 1840, one of a family of seven sons and six daughters born to Noah and Margaret (Rhinehart) Pritchard, natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland. They were married in Stark County, and moved from there to this township in 1848. The father died January 7, 1881, and the mother now resides in Rich-

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land Township. Of the seven sons, three served in the Union army during the late war. When about twenty years old, our subject entered a grist-mill at Collamer, and two years later engaged in Arnold Bros.' mill, at South
Whitley. In 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. For two years after his return, he worked in a mill, and then went to Arnold Bros.' again, and remained with them about ten years. Then he started in the grocery trade at South Whitley, and in 1880 he and John Glassley built a two-story brick store, one-half of which he now occupies, and also owns a comfortable home in the village. December 29, 1869, he married Miss Mary Ramsey, born in Bluffton, Ind., September 18, 1848, and to them have been born three children, viz.: Orphia L., Myrtle B. and Lodie M. Mr. Pritchard is a member of the M. E. Church; is a useful and enterprising citizen, and is a Republican.

FRANCIS S. REMINGTON was born in Hartford County, Conn., August 31, 1836, the son of Jonathan and Elethia (Sikes) Remington, natives of said State, who moved to Ohio in 1842, and settled in Akron, Summit County, where they have ever since resided. The father was a farmer, as well as wagon and carriage maker, and was the parent of eight children, three of whom are yet living. Our subject was reared in the city of Akron, where he received a good common-school education, and learned to be a printer in the Beacon office, beginning when about fifteen years old, and following the business until 1868. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1861, and for some time conducted a newspaper there, but has not done much in the newspaper line since 1865, competent and practical though he was. He was engaged in the insurance business for some time, and in the fall of 1871 came to South Whitley and entered into the hardware trade, which he still continues. In November, 1864, he married Miss Clara A. Snow, who was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1845, and to their union have been born five children — Ella, Mary D., Cora S., Nora S. and James E. Mr. Remington is a member of the M. E. Church, is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Republican. He is a good scholar and an enterprising business man, and is liberal in his contributions in aid of schools, churches and other laudable undertakings.

RICHARD RITTER was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 2, 1819, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Harbour) Ritter. The father was born in Kentucky, but moved, when a boy, with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, and was here reared; but, while still a young man, went to Champaign County, and there enlisted and served in the war of 1812. He married in Champaign County, held there numerous official positions, was Captain in the State Militia and a leading and influential citizen, and father of nine children. At an early day, he came to Whitley County and entered 320 acres of land in this township and 160 in Washington Township. In 1840, he gave 160 acres of the Cleveland Township land to our subject, who that year came out to see the property and get the deed recorded, and make some improvements. Our sub-

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ject then returned to Ohio, and, until 1844, alternated between the two States till he was fully prepared to move here permanently. September 15, 1842, he married Sarah Kiser, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1821. In 1844, he came to live on the land alluded to above, which he has since made his home, and has well improved. In 1862, Mrs. Ritter died, the mother of nine children, four of whom are yet living — James, Elijah, Catherine and Emeline; those deceased were Perry, Jane, Landora, Eldora and John. Of the sons, James served during the late war in the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Elijah in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and were both good soldiers. Mr. Ritter has always followed farming and stock-raising; is a Democrat; has held several township offices, and is a good and useful citizen.

SAMUEL ROBBINS was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., April 30, 1841, the son of John and Precious (Jenkins) Robbins, natives of Miami County, where they were married, and whence they moved in an early day to St. Joseph County, where the father entered a tract of land, on which he still resides. He was twice married,
his second wife being Rachel Jackson, and there were born to him twelve children, six by each wife. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and has held several positions of honor and trust. Our subject was reared a farmer and received an academic education. In the spring of 1861, he went to Kankakee County, 111., and in the following August enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was almost immediately sent to the front. He was at Farmington and Stone River. At the latter fight he was captured, and was held prisoner twenty-eight days, fifteen of these being spent in Libby Prison; he was then paroled, subsequently exchanged, and then he returned to his regiment, at that time at Murfreesboro. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, in and around Atlanta, and at Mission Ridge, at the last receiving a wound from a minie ball, which struck him just above the heart, shattering several ribs and the left shoulder joint. This disqualified him for further service, and, after thirteen months' treatment in the hospital, he returned to his father's in St. Joseph County, where he remained a year; then served as clerk in a drug store in South Bend a year, then came to South Whitley for awhile, thence he went to Elwood, Will County, 111., where he remained for two years in the drug trade, and then returned to South Whitley; acted as station agent for the Eel River Railroad County two years, and then entered the drug business again. In 1879, he erected a two-story brick business building in South Whitley, and a year later sold one-half interest to Dr. E. Merriman, and together they now conduct a drug trade. In 1872, Mr. Robbins was appointed Postmaster at South Whitley, and he still fills the position. April 16, 1874, he married Miss Ellen M. Hower, born in this county August 8, 1855, and to their union have been born two children — Maud E. and Charles W. Mr. Robbins is a reading man, a Republican, and one of the county's useful citizens.

JAMES M. RUNKLE was born in Mad River Township, Champaign County, Ohio, January 22, 1837, the son of David and Margaret (Frisinger) Runkle, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and married in Champaign County, Ohio, of which portion of the State Peter Runkle, our subject's grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers. David Runkle, our subject's father, was born in 1800; died January 22, 1878, having served as a Baptist minister over fifty-six years. His mother, Margaret Runkle, was born in 1810, and is still living in Ohio. They were the parents of five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Reared a farmer, our subject while yet a young man took charge of his father's farm, which he operated till 1861, when he came to this township and purchased the farm he now occupies. January 12, 1860, he married Miss Mahala Pence, who was born in Champaign County? Ohio, September 1, 1842, and to their union have been born six children — Laura C, Charles F., Wiley A., Viletia M., Avilla B. and one that died in infancy. About five years after coming to this county, Mr. Runkle engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, which he successfully carried on, and has been more or less engaged in ever since; he has also handled real estate and live stock, and has been fortunate in all his transactions, although, being a man of generous impulses, he has lost heavily by going security for others, but still owns a nicely improved farm and other property. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; is a Democrat, and has held a number of township offices, and is altogether a valuable citizen.

ANDREW SHORB was born in York County, Penn., September 20, 1809, the son of Adam and Mary (Miller) Shorb, both born, reared and married in the county named, and the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to reach their majority. Our subject lived on his father's farm till twenty-two years old, and August 7, 1831, married Miss Mary Phillips, who was also born in York County February 11, 1813. In 1832, they moved to Stark County, Ohio, and engaged in farming some ten years. In 1842, they came to this county; spent the winter with Henry Myers in this township, and then settled in the southeastern part of Richland. On coming
to this county, they brought with them a two-horse team, some household goods, and 150 head of sheep. The last Mr. Shorb disposed of, and two years later (1844), he went to Wayne County, Ind., and purchased 300 head, which he also disposed of in this county. These were probably the first large flocks of sheep brought to the county. In 1869, being tired of farming, Mr. Shorb moved to Larwill, where he lived in quiet about six years; he then moved to his present home near Collamer. Beginning life with nothing, he has, by untiring industry and sagacious management, secured a competency. He has given his children over five hundred acres of land, and still owns 215 acres, and has, in addition, had his children well educated. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are among the most respected citizens of the community. Their children are named as follows: Lavinia, Henry J., Nathaniel G., Matilda, Justus A., Melinda, Andrew J., Jeremiah, Thomas J., Eliza A., Miranda M., Sarah J. and Mary E.

CHARLES SHUH was born in Clark County, Ohio, March 11, 1841. His father, John Shuh, was born in Bavaria, came to this county in 1888, was married in Ohio to Miss Margaret Shaffner, also a native of Germany, and came to this county in 1856, settling in Troy (now a part of Richland) Township. Our subject was reared on a farm, and soon after reaching his majority visited Illinois, where he was at the breaking-out of the late war. He enlisted in Company C, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was in the battles at Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and in all the battles in which the Seventy-fifth, of which he was color-bearer, was engaged, except Stone River. After the war, he came to this county and for some time operated a saw-mill for his father, and subsequently bought it, ran it in Richland Township till 1871, moved it to South Whitley and added planing-mill, and now deals in all kinds of hard and soft lumber. January 1, 1867, he married Miss Martha Huston, who was born in this county, January 30, 1841, and to their union have been born four children, viz.: Charles L., Margaret F., Albert R. and Wallace M. Until 1872, Mr. Shuh was Democratic in his political faith, but since that year has voted with the Republicans. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a good citizen.

ANDREW W. SICKAFOOSE was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 13, 1821, the son of George and Margaret (Wagner) Sickafoose, natives of Pennsylvania, and married in that State, whence they emigrated to Stark County in about 1817, and settled in Pike Township. The father, who had served in the war of 1812, died July 7, 1840, and his wife followed in 1850. Our subject was reared on the farm, but on reaching his majority learned the blacksmith's trade, and assisted in caring for the family after his mother's death. January 24, 1847, in Stark County, he married Miss Mary McDonald, born in Canton, Ohio, August 13, 1825, and to their union were born four children, viz.: Marion, Ellie, Laura and Electa. In 1851, he brought his family to this county, and a year later began working at his trade in South Whitley, where he has since remained, and now owns a pretty home in the village and 160 acres of good land in the township. In politics, he formerly affiliated with the Whig party, but joined the standard of the Republicans at an early day. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL H. SICKAFOOSE was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 19, 1836, one of twelve children born to John and Margaret (Swartwood) Sickafoose, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New England, and married in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Stark County in 1817, and in 1838 to this township, where the father entered 320 acres of land on Section 35, coming in a three-horse wagon and bringing his wife and ten children, of whom our subject was the youngest. They were among the first to settle in that part of the county, and were compelled to endure all the privations and
LEWIS M. STEWARD was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 20, 1816, the son of Zadok and Mary (Miller) Steward, natives respectively of Wales and Germany. They were married in Virginia, and moved to Cincinnati in early times, and there the father conducted a mill and distillery. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served under Harrison at Tippecanoe and in other fights, and died at his home about 1824, when our subject was eight years old. The orphaned boy, by working at odd jobs, saving his money, attending school at times and studying hard, acquired a good education, and began teaching school while still young. In 1838, he married Miss Hannah Harbour, born in Virginia in 1820, and they became the parents of seven children, viz., Robert J., Theodore, Catharine, Joseph, Oliver P. and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Steward died in 1854, and in 1856 our subject married Mrs. Hannah Parrett, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1822, the daughter of Abraham Grable, one of the pioneers of Whitley County, and its first Treasurer. To this marriage were born six children, viz., Roseltha M., Franklin D., Ettie, Clara, Claud Maud and Jennie B. During the late war, Robert J. and Theodore were both in the Union army. Our subject now owns over two hundred acres of well-improved land adjoining South Whitley, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. He is a Democrat, and a member of the M. E. Church.

OLIVER P. STEWART was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 13, 1848, the son of Lewis M. and Hannah (Harbour) Stewart, natives of Ohio. They came to this county in 1849, and settled on their present farm adjoining the village of South Whitley. Our subject, Oliver P., was reared on a farm, but at the age of seventeen began teaching school. In 1871, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware," Ohio, was sufficiently advanced to enter the Sophomore class, and graduated in 1874. Soon after, he took up the study of law, and in a few years was admitted to the bar, since when he has practiced in all the courts of the county; is well posted in his profession, and is located at South Whitley. September 29, 1881, he married Miss Bell Bechtol, who was born in this county May 7, 1856. He is a Democrat, and, in the spring of 1882, was nominated for the office of County Treasurer. He is a Notary Public, and is regarded as a young man of ability and progressive ideas.
JEREMIAH STIVER was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 8, 1832, the son of William and Harriet (Sterling) Stiver, who were born, reared and married near Harrisburg, Penn., and who, in 1830, moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and thence, in 1818, to this township, where they located on the farm now owned by Stephen Gleason, and where they ended their days, the parents of five sons and three daughters. The father was a carpenter, which trade he followed the greater part of his time, although he owned a farm. He built many of the dwellings and barns in this and adjoining townships, which stand to-day monuments of his skill and industry. In 1860, he died, his wife having preceded him ten years. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the log schoolhouses of that day, and he and his brothers cultivating the land while the father was away working at his trade. March 18, 1856, he married Miss Catharine Obenchain, who was born in this township March 31, 1836, and by this union became the father of seven children — George W., Samantha J., Charles S., Mary, Flora C, Emro J. C. and Joseph R. Mrs. Stiver died January 24, 1869, and Mr. Stiver, July 4, 1869, married Miss Sarah E. Young, who was born in Summit County, Ohio, October 6, 1846. To this union were born nine children — Minerva, Dora E., William H., Chloe M., Jessie B., Sarah A., Franklin I. and Harry I. (twin brothers) and a daughter that died in infancy. Mr. Stiver has always followed farming, and owns 105 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the A. O. U. W., and, in politics, is a Democrat.

JOHN N. STULTS was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 7, 1838, and is one of five children born to Samuel and Margaret (Failor) Stults, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Stark County, where the father followed farming till his death in 1849, and where the mother still resides a widow. Our subject helped care for the family till of age, in the meantime attending school at Canton, Ohio, and also Mount Union College. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years in the late war, being present at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fort Wagner and several lesser engagements, and the last year serving as Regimental Quartermaster. In 1865, he came to this township and engaged in lumbering and milling. In 1879, he engaged in mercantile business in South Whitley, and now carries $10,000 worth of general store goods. He has a large two-story brick business house, and other valuable property. August 24, 1866, he married Miss Nancy J. Pence, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 3, 1849, and to their union have been born four children — Stella, Minnie M., Winifred and Nellie. Mr. Stults is a Republican and a Mason, and is, in the usual sense of the word, a self-made man, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and has built up his still increasing trade by fair dealing and strict attention to business.

BENJAMIN W. TODD was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Sarah Todd. His father came from Maryland and his mother from Germany, and they were married in the county of our subject's birth, and died in Van Wert, leaving twelve children. Benjamin W. worked on his father's farm till his majority was reached, and then began life on his own account. In 1843, he married Miss Rachel Goodin, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1817, and to their union were born nine children — Samuel G., Sarah, Josiah B., Orpedill, Matilda A., Truman B., Stilman C, Mary A. and Frances. He farmed in Ohio till 1845, when he came to this township with his family and located on the farm he now owns, and experienced all the cares, toil and sufferings of pioneer life, he and wife at one time being ill two days and nights and receiving only the attention their little ones could give. Fortunately they were discovered by a hunter, who procured a doctor and other assistance. His farm now comprises 120 acres good land, well improved. Mrs. Todd died May 29, 1874,
regretted by all who knew her. Our subject is a Democrat, is a member of the M. E. Church, and is one of the county's oldest and most respected citizens.

PETER TRESSLER was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 25, 1824, the son of Michael and Louisa (Foreman) Tressler, who came to the United States in 1827 and located in Sandy Township, Stark County, Ohio, where the father died a year later, leaving his wife and ten children in somewhat destitute circumstances. The mother, however, succeeded in rearing her large family in a creditable manner, and then departed this life in 1848. Our subject remained with and lent his aid to the support of the family and his mother till her death. November 12, 1848, he married Miss Eliza Reed, who was born in Berks County, Penn., February 27, 1825, and to their union have been born five children — Lavina, Emma, Adaline, Simon and Abraham. Mr. Tressler remained on a farm in Ohio till 1853, when he brought his family to this county, located three miles southwest of South Whitley, farmed there till 1865, and then purchased the present well-improved farm of eighty acres near the village. Mr. and Mrs. Tressler began married life with no means, but through their united industry and economy have secured a comfortable home. Mr. Tressler is a man of broad views, is a liberal subscriber to periodical literature, is a well-informed and useful citizen and a stanch Republican.

MICHAEL WAUTZ, deceased, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 1, 1809, and when a boy came with his parents to Preble County.

Ohio, and was there reared to manhood, receiving only a limited education. In December, 1832, he married Miss Mary Smyres, who was born April 13, 1814, in Adams County, Penn. In 1836, Mr. Wautz came to this county and entered 240 acres of land on Section 31, in what is now Cleveland Township, and then returned to Ohio, and that fall he sent out his brother-in-law, David Smyres, to make some improvements, deaden trees, etc. In 1837, Mr. Wautz received his land patent, signed by President Van Buren, and in 1838 came with his family to his possessions in this county. There were three children in his family at that time, and seven were born to him in this State — ten in all — viz.: Sarah, Abraham, Ann R., Amanda, William J., Nelson, Martin, Albert P., Peter E. and Callista E. He brought with him a blind horse and a yoke of oxen — no money — and he saw many hardships and privations, and there are few of the old settlers who were better or more favorably known than Mr. Wautz. He was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church. He accumulated much property and was liberal in his donations to religious, educational and other worthy objects. He died April 22, 1881, his wife having departed some years before. Frederick Wautz, brother of the above gentleman, came to Cleveland Township with his wife, who was Catharine Wysung, and family, in 1845. They were industrious and well-to-do people, and had a family of seven children. Frederick died September 19, 1879, and was a good man and useful citizen. Albert P. Wautz, son of Michael, was born in Cleveland Township, February 20, 1853. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good common-school education. He married Miss Sarah A. Ward, October 14, 1878. She was born in this township September 12, 1861. Albert P. owns 180 acres of the old homestead, and is well posted on farming, stock raising and the affairs of the day, and is a young man of prominence and ability.
JOHN R. ANDERSON was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 7, 1816, the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Rose) Anderson, natives of Ireland and New Jersey, respectively, and of Scotch and German extraction. Our subject was left an orphan at an early age, and went to school and worked on a farm in his native county till twenty years old, when he came West, arriving in this county, with Andrew Compton and family, in 1837. He soon after entered the land, where he now lives, and engaged to work one year for $90, with which he made another entry. The winter of 1838 he returned to Muskingum County, Ohio, and attended school, and the winter of 1839 attended school in Kosciusko County, and the spring following built a cabin on his farm. October 21, 1841, he married Lucinda Witt, daughter of David and Deborah Witt, and by this union had ten children, six of whom are living. Our sub-

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ject was present at the organization of Richland Township, and there cast his first vote; and has been called since to fill all the offices in the early history of the township. Subject's son, Joseph E., served as Sergeant in Company E, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was honorably discharged and re-enlisted as a recruit for the 100-day call. Our subject and Mr. William Rice are the only two living of those who voted at the first election in the township.

W. N. ANDREWS, druggist, was born in Portage County, Ohio, October 13, 1828, the son of Samuel L. and Harriet (Shurtleft) Andrews, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively, and of Welsh and Scotch descent. They were early settlers in the State where our subject was born. In May, 1839, they moved to La Grange County, this State, where they purchased a farm; but, being all attacked with the ague, except the father, they sold out and came to this township the October following. For the second time a farm was entered in the forest, a cabin erected, and six children reared, and the farm is now a pleasant home. Our subject assisted in the building of the first schoolhouse in this township, and was one of its students under the tuition of Miss Zella Adams. When nearly twenty, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked thereat for seven or eight years; then taught school, at intervals, for four years. In 1862, he entered the drug store of Mason & Greg, at Columbia; in 1864, started and conducted a store at Auburn for Mr. Greg; and a year later, engaged with Meyer Brothers, Fort Wayne, with whom he remained till 1877, when he and W. J. Tyree opened the store he is now conducting. Our subject has been twice married — in 1850 to Rebecca Hoover, and in 1852 to Rebecca A. Richey, daughter of George Richey, a native of Ireland. By his last union he has had born to him six daughters, five of whom are living. Mr. Andrews is an active business man and is Postmaster of Larwill.

HENRY BAILEY is a native of the “Buckeye” State, his birth occurring in Coshocton County in 1836. His parents, James and Elizabeth Bailey, were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania respectively, and of English and Dutch descent. Henry Bailey remained on the home farm, working and attending school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself, and in 1861 removed to Van Wert County, Ohio, and purchased a half-interest in a saw-mill, to which he gave his attention for three years, removing in 1865 to Coshocton County, where he purchased a farm, but in 1868 he sold out and came to Richland Township, locating on a fine farm of 160 acres, where he still remains. Mr. Bailey was married in June, 1863, to Miss Ruth A. Richey, daughter of M. F. and Sarah Richey, both natives of Ohio, and of English and Irish descent. They have but one child — Homer Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are of the Baptist faith, Mr. Bailey contributing largely toward the support of that denomination in Larwill. Mr. Bailey is one of the most energetic and enterprising of men, being influential in the establishment of the first tile-mill in

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the county, shipping the first tile and laying the first tile ditch in the township. He does not aspire to political eminence, but devotes his time to stock-raising and home improvements, and all objects devoted to the public good, we find in him an able coadjutor.

HARLOW BARBER (deceased) was born in Goshen, Litchfield Township, Conn., May 8, 1798, and was the son of Jared and Eunice (Holcomb) Barber, natives of New England. He was a mason by trade, and his wife aided him in the support of his family by weaving. In his childhood, he had been removed by his parents to a farm in Genesee County, N. Y., which he assisted in clearing up, and near by which was a mound, known as Barber Hill. When grown, he went to Georgia for a year and assisted an uncle, an extensive cattle dealer. Returning home, he married, October 14, 1824, Elsie Case, daughter of Truman Case, and born in Berkshire County, Mass., October 22, 1803. He then located on the south side of Barber Hill and farmed until 1838, when he came to Troy Township, this county, and located on Section 14, where he built a round-log cabin, which is still standing as one of the pioneer landmarks, and has been occupied as a residence the better part of the time since. He cleared up this land, and in 1852 sold out and bought the farm now owned by his son, F. B., and this he, a few years later, sold, and located near Larwill, where he farmed a number of years, and as age crept on, he moved into town, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement. His wife, Elsie, died in 1832, from consumption, the mother of five sons, four now living. He took his second wife about 1834, his first wife's sister and his uncle's widow, who bore him two children. After establishing for himself a good record, he died July 11, 1881, from dyspepsia, at the age of eighty-three. His wife survives him at the age of ninety-six, and is living, hale and hearty, with her step-son, W. E. Barber.

E. L. BARBER was born in Genesee County, N. Y., August 28, 1831, and came with his parents to this county at the age of eight. Being not overstrong, his early days were spent in catching small game and keeping depredatory birds and animals away from the crops on his father's farm. After a visit to a step-sister for a couple of years, he went to Miami County, Ohio, to live with Dr. B. H. Sutton, as a student of medicine, and worked for his board, and did odd jobs to supply himself with clothing. Here he stopped three years, and the last winter taught school. In the spring, he passed some time in the dissecting-room, and then attended a private school at Fort Wayne the rest of the summer. On his return home, he taught geography from outline maps; then made a trip to New York, taught geography again on his return, and then took a third interest in a dry goods store in Larwill. In 1852, he organized a company and started overland for California, and there remained seven years, engaged in mining most of the time. In 1859, he returned home to take care of a brother very low with consumption. The following spring, he began selling goods from a wagon, and in 1861 started as a general dealer in the town then known as Huntsville. He did business for some time in Etna, and then sold his store-building and removed his stock to present place, where he is continuing the same trade. During his residence in Larwill, he served as Postmaster seven years. He was married, in 1868, to Rachel Jameson, and became the father of five children — one daughter and three sons of whom are now living.

JAMES BAYMAN was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1811, and was the son of John and Mary Bayman, both natives of Virginia, and of French descent. When the subject was three years old his mother died, and a few years later his mother was married to David Whitman, of Darke County, Ohio, in which county our subject spent his boyhood in working on a farm. In the fall of 1836, he married Hannah Hole, daughter of
William and Elizabeth Hole, natives of Virginia. The same year, he entered eighty acres in Wells County, and
the following year moved upon it, brought it out of the woods transformed to a perfect farm, and in 1852 sold
and removed to this township; located on wild land, which he thoroughly improved, increased to 320 acres,
gave a portion of it to his sons, and now has a comfortable home of 117 acres. He is the father of eleven
children, of whom six sons and three daughters are now living. His son Alexander was with Gen. Sherman in
his famous march to the sea, having enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana
Volunteer Infantry. His second son enlisted February 11, 1865, and was out till the close of the war.

S. BENTON was born in Pasquotank County, N. C, in 1822, and at the age of eight years was brought
by his parents to Wayne County, this State. He was married in August, 1843, to Anna Guard, and the October
following moved to Etna Township, this county now, but then a part of Noble County. His forest farm consisted
of eighty acres, and he had $50 in cash with which to start life in a new country without roads or home markets.
He stopped with Mr. James Long until he had time to erect a cabin, into which he moved the thirteenth day after
his arrival. It had a paper window, but no door nor fireplace. Nevertheless, by industry, he has created for
himself a comfortable home, and therein has reared his family. He has vivid recollections of the Indians of that
day, and of the plenitude of deer, turkeys and other game. His nearest market was Fort Wayne, and to that point
he carried his produce and bought his groceries, and the trip took from three to four days. By trapping and wild
animals, he was enabled to pay his taxes through the sale of their pelts. His energy was rewarded subsequently
by his fellow citizens calling upon him to fill several minor offices of the township, including that of Viewer of
Roads. He has been twice married, and is the father of eight children, six of whom are still living. His first wife
died in 1873, at the age of fifty-two. August 20, 1875, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow of Henry Smith,
and they are the parents of six children. Mr. Benton is a Freemason, and an honored citizen of Larwill, at which
place he now resides.

D J. BOWMAN, hardware merchant, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1833, and is the son of David and
Margaret Bowman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He was reared on a farm, and came with
his parents to Washington Township, Noble Co., Ind., in 1846. He assisted his parents in clearing from the
forest a farm, and at the age of twenty started for himself, making a purchase for $200, on one year's time, of
some wild land, which, through hard work and saving habits, he succeeded in paying for. In 1858, he married
Miss Helen E. Jones, daughter of Eli Jones, and then sold his farm and bought eighty acres in Section 32, Etna
Township, this county, which he redeemed from the forest and converted into a pleasant home. He worked for a
number of years at the carpenter’s trade, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana
Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, having been under Gen. Sherman's command
nearly the whole time. He is quite active as a politician, and has filled the position of Township Assessor one
term. He and his wife have one child, and are members of the Baptist Church, he also being a member of
Masonic Lodge, No. 377. Subject moved to Pierceton in 1871 or 1872, served a few years as clerk in a hardware
store, then eighteen months in a dry goods store, and in 1881 came to Larwill, and started his present large
hardware establishment.

ALEXANDER BUNTAIN, deceased, when but an infant child accompanied his parents from Virginia
— his native State — to Highland County, Ohio. He was born in 1813, and resided in Ohio until about the year
1841, when he came to this township and began improving land, owned by his father. He married, in
September, 1841, Miss Mary T. Buck, and shortly afterward settled on the farm he had cleared, and for many
years lived happily. At his death, which occurred in September, 1870, the community mourned the loss of an
old and valued citizen. Mr. Buntain served in the capacity of Township Trustee two terms, and was the father of six children, all of whom are living but one. Mrs. Buntain is the daughter of John and Catharine Buck, who came from Madison County, Ohio, to this township, and located in 1839, on the farm now owned by Henry Bailey. Mrs. Buntain is yet living on the homestead farm.

JOHN BUNTAIN, deceased, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1817, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Buntain, natives of Virginia, of Irish descent. The subject was reared on a farm, and in 1842 came to this township, and began improving some land previously purchased by his father. He built a cabin, and in 1843 married Lydia A. Trimble, daughter of Abner and Mary Trimble, natives of Madison County, Ohio. Here they experienced the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and reared their family, four children having resulted from their union, three boys and one girl. Mr. Buntain was a highly respected and industrious man, owning a well-improved farm of 160 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1878. Mrs. Buntain came to this county with her mother three years prior to her marriage with Mr. Bun-

JOHN BURNS was born in Utica, N. Y., January 18, 1814, the son of Abraham and Hannah Burns, natives of New York and Vermont. He was taken while yet a child by his parents to Monroe County, N. Y., then to Oakland County, Mich., where, from fourteen years upward, was reared to the use of the ax, maul and wedge. When twenty-one, he started out for himself, working by the job, and in the winter of 1835 erected for himself a cabin on a small forest farm. August 28, 1836, he married Mary E. Letson, born in Orleans County, N. Y., September 29, 1820, and removed with her parents, William and Lovina (Howe) Letson, to Oakland County, Mich., in 1835. The spring following his marriage, he sold his farm, and came to this township and entered land on Section 29. In 1837, he moved in, having but 25 cents in his pocket, which soon went for postage on a letter from home. He went through all the privations of pioneer life, but has cleared his land and reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. He assisted in laying out the main roads in the township, and was on the first jury impaneled in the county. His wife became a member of the M. E. Church in 1844, and died in that faith in September, 1875, aged fifty-five years. Our subject also joined the same church with wife, and at the same time.

S. B. CLEVENGERT was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 18, 1818 and was one of ten children born to Samuel and Sarah (Bunlen) Clevenger, who were natives of New York and of English and French extraction. They moved to Butler County, Ohio, when our subject was but a child, and thence to Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1833, and three years later our subject went to Cincinnati to learn stone-cutting; after three years, he went to Eaton, Ohio, where he worked twenty-two years; thence to Wabash County, Ind., where he engaged in farming till 1868, when he came to Larwill and began in the hardware trade, which he continued till two years ago, when he retired from business. He was married, in 1844, to Susan A. Halderman, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Halderman, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and to this union were born four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John H., at the age of eighteen, enlisted, in the fall of 1862, at Wabash, in Company D, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the age of four, our subject gave his parents a pledge that he would never touch a drop of liquor or taste an onion, and this vow has never been violated. His recollections of the privations suffered by the pioneers of the State are very vivid, and his reminiscences of its
early history copious and entertaining. He has been a prosperous business man and a conscientious one, and he and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

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D. B. CLUGSTON, merchant, was born in New York in 1832, and is the son of Asher and Catharine (Rittenhouse) Clugston, natives of New Jersey, and of Scotch and German descent. They came to Larwill, this township, in 1865 and about six months later Mr. Clugston died of consumption, aged sixty-three. Mrs. C. is yet enjoying good health at the age of seventy-one, and is residing with her son, our subject, in Larwill. D. B. Clugston went to school till he was thirteen years old, and then entered a dry goods store, where he remained three years, and then returned to his father's farm in Delaware County, Ohio, on which his parents had located about 1845, and were then living, and there remained until twenty-four years of age. He then took a trip to the West, seeking a future home, but returned eastwardly and settled in Larwill in 1857, and entered upon mercantile pursuits—for the first five years in company with E. L. McLallen, now of Columbia City. At present, he is at the head of three mercantile establishments— at South Whitley, Columbia City and at Larwill — and carries a stock valued at $50,000 or over, although he began with quite limited means. In 1858, he married Miss Margaret McLallen, daughter of Henry McLallen, and to this union were born three sons and three daughters. He is an advanced Mason, being a Knight Templar, and never fails to assist in the advancement of laudable enterprises for the advancement of home industries.

S. J. COMPTON was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 5, 1835, the son of Andrew and Mary A. Compton, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively, and of English descent. They came to this township in the fall of 1837, entered 320 acres, and reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. The father died in October, 1852, but the mother is still living on the homestead farm, in good health, at seventy-five years of age. At the age of seventeen our subject began life on his own account as farmer. October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in as Sergeant, and was honorably discharged January, 1864, as Second Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and others. In 1858, he married Rachael Bishop, daughter of Robert and Phoebe Bishop, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively, and of English extraction, and to this union were born four children, of whom two daughters are living. Through industry and energy he has built himself a fine home. He is a Freemason, and in politics a Republican.

A. L. COMPTON was born in this township June 16, 1843, the son of Andrew and Mary A. Compton, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts. They came to this township in the fall of 1837, and located in the forest on Section 21, which they have converted into a delightful home of 332 acres. The father died in 1852, aged forty-four years, and the mother is still living on the old homestead at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Their children were ten in number. Our subject was but nine years old at his father's death, and until a grown man he remained with his mother, going to school in winter and working on the farm in summer. In 1872, he married Ellen Griffith, the daughter of John and Margaret Griffith, and to their union have been born one son and two daughters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and by industry and economy has secured for himself a tidy and productive farm of 129 acres.

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JOSEPH W. COMPTON was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in May, 1843, the son of C. H. and Jemima Compton, natives of New York and Virginia and of English descent. In the sixth year of his age our subject was brought by his parents to this township, where from the woods they have cleared up a pleasant home of eighty acres. In his eighteenth year our subject enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, going out as a private; early in 1863, he was promoted to Sergeant, and the year following to Fourth Sergeant. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, etc. At Shiloh he was slightly wounded, and in going from Chattanooga to Athens, Tenn., had his arm broken by the cars running off the track. He was honorably discharged September 14, 1865, as a veteran. In 1871, he purchased his present home of eighty acres, which he has brought to a line state of cultivation. He was married, March 29, 1867, to Elvena Croy, daughter of Daniel and Ann Croy, and to him have been born one son and three daughters. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Masonic order.

JESSEE CORDILL was born in Monroe County, Tenn., July 13, 1822, son of John and Esther (Beck) Cordill, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. At the age of six, he was taken by his parents to Alabama, thence to Wayne County, Ind., and then to Cleveland Township, this county, in 1838, where they settled in the forest. Our subject remained with his parents until 1849, when he started in life with $350. April, 1850, he married Sarah Norris, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September, 1829, daughter of William Norris, who came to this township in September, 1843. To their union five children were born, of whom two sons and one daughter are still living. Soon after the marriage he purchased 120 acres of land in Richland, on which he has ever since resided. He now owns 160 acres, with good improvements. Their first log cabin was replaced by a good frame house in 1856, and in May, 1877, it and contents were destroyed by fire, and on its site now stands a substantial brick mansion, erected at a cost of $2,000. Our subject's first vote was cast for James K. Polk, but he now votes for principles and not for party. He passed through all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and what he now has was gained through honest industry and commendable prudence.

DANIEL CROY was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December, 1822, the son of Jacob and Catherine Croy, and there lived until of age. He started in life empty-handed, and worked at jobs and by the month for nine years, and then began farming. He entered eighty acres of his present farm in this township in 1845, and in 1850, with his family, moved in. He built a round-log cabin, which was his first habitation in the township, but by industry has succeeded in bringing out of the wilderness a pleasant home of 160 acres, with good improvements and excellent cultivation. He was married, in 1837, to Ann Warburton, and began housekeeping with home-made furniture, such as stools for chairs and a packing-box for a table, but these things have been replaced by the furniture of the present day. He became the father of eleven children, of whom only one son and four daughters are now living. His two eldest sons enlisted in the winter of 1861 and 1862 in the Forty-fourth and Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after being out about a year, both died of fever contracted in the army, and are now at rest in the home cemetery.

JOSEPH ESSIG was born in Medina County, Ohio, September 28, 1836, son of George and Catharine Essig, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and came to this county with his parents when but seven years old, and with them settled on a farm, which he assisted in clearing. In 1856, he married Sarah A. Stamm, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and by this union became the father of eleven children, of whom three sons and six daughters are still living. He followed farming until the spring of 1867, and then began lumbering in this township; eight years later, he sold out and purchased a flouring mill, which he is still operating. In
politics, he is a Democrat, and has served as Trustee, and filled several minor offices in the township, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He came here without capital, but his industry and enterprise have realized for him a comfortable fortune. His father, after building up a substantial home from the forest, and rearing a family of twelve children, died in 1866, aged seventy-three years, his wife following him in 1872, aged seventy-four.

J. B. FIRESTONE, M. D., was born March 30, 1828, in Wayne County, Ohio, son of John and Rachael Firestone, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He was reared on a farm, but had an opportunity of attending school, and, at the age of nineteen, began reading medicine at Congress with Prof. L. Firestone, now of Wooster University; he then attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, concluded his course at the Wooster (Ohio) University, graduating in 1874. He began practice in 1850 at Cannonsburg, Ohio, and, in 1855, moved to Columbia City, this county; thence he came to Larwill in about 1859, and has secured a practice extending through a circuit of ten miles. Dr. Firestone has been an active Democrat, and, in 1858, was called to the State Legislature, in which he served two sessions to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1876, he was nominated for State Senator, jointly for Whitley and Kosciusko, and in this Republican district was defeated by only twenty-six votes. The Doctor stands very high in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the 32d degree — next to the highest conferred by the rites. In 1848, he was married to Sarah A. Orr, and four children were the result of the union. Mrs. Firestone died in 1855, and in 1856 the Doctor took his second partner, Rebecca McHenry, of Van Wert, Ohio, by whom he has had one child.

316 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

PRICE GOODRICH was born in Hartford, Conn., December 17, 1799, the son of Bela and Sally (Church) Goodrich, both natives of Connecticut. He was brought at eight years of age to Franklin County, Ohio, by his parents, with whom he remained, assisting on their farm, till nineteen years old, when he went as an apprentice at brick-laying and plastering, which trade he followed a number of years North and South; then returned home, and, February 2, 1831, married Julia A. Black, daughter of Isaac and Mehitable (Brown) Black, who bore him seven children, six of whom are yet living. In 1838, he quit his trade and settled on the farm he now occupies, which he has converted from a wilderness to one of the pleasant homes in the township. In 1842, he resumed his trade and went to work in Fort Wayne for a season, and after that, employed himself in his own neighborhood at the same business till age warned him to cease in 1875, since when he has been living in retirement on his farm. He was Inspector at the first election held in Troy Township, at which there were but thirteen votes polled, and has always been a leader in movements for home progress. He has served as Probate Judge, County Commissioner and Township Trustee. He was licensed as an exhorter in the M. E. Church in 1841, and officiated nine years, and then as local preacher for twenty-five years, and was then ordained as minister of the Gospel in the Free Methodist Church. He and wife have been active members in this society since 1828 and 1819 respectively.

JAMES GRANT was born in Seneca County, N. Y., May 10, 1806, the son of Abraham and Sarah Grant, natives of New Jersey. The parents moved to Canada in 1809, but returned to New York, Genesee County, shortly after, where three of the sons went into the war of 1812, two returning and one, Thomas, being killed in the battle of Black Rock. In 1818, they removed to Ontario County, N. Y., and thence to Dearborn County, Ind., where our subject resided till twenty-two years old, when he began roaming and working for six years. In 1833, he married Eliza Beard, a native of Maryland, but a resident of Seneca County, Ohio, and continued working as carpenter and shipbuilder till the fall of 1839, when he brought his family to this (then Troy) township, locating on land he had entered in 1837. In 1851, he erected the first steam saw-mill the county ever had, and ran it successfully for sixteen years. He became the father of eleven children, nine of whom are
yet living. Three times he has been elected Justice of the Peace in his township, served as Trustee under the old law, and filled various minor offices. His first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson for President, and he has ever since adhered to the Democratic party. He has retained a garden spot of 40 acres of his farm, and now lives in retirement, enjoying the harvest of his early enterprise and industry.

DAVID HAYDEN (deceased) was born in Fayette County, Penn., January 5, 1807. He was the son of John and Hannah Hayden, who in 1815 moved with their family to Hamilton County, Ohio, and thence to Franklin. In 1830, he married Alma Cole, who was born in Lewis County, N. Y., August 5, 1810, and was the daughter of Daniel and Ruth Cole, natives of Connecticut and of English and Welsh extraction. After farming awhile in Franklin County, he moved to this State March 9, 1836, and located on Section 6, this township, his neighbors at that time being ten miles distant. At the organization of the township, our subject was present, and it was through his recommendation that it received its name. From out the then wilderness, he succeeded in bringing to a high state of cultivation a farm of 320 acres. He was an active worker in politics and an energetic promoter of home industries up to the day of his death, which occurred October 22, 1878, through which event his venerable partner and six children (five sons and one daughter) lost a kind and loving husband and father. In 1881, the widow and daughter removed to Larwill, where they now reside. The privations suffered by subject and wife during their early days in the forest were too numerous to be detailed here, but before the second summer the demand for game was larger than the supply, and it was only by refusing to divide with the Indians what little meal could be procured that, on one occasion, the family were saved from starvation.

JOHN JONES was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1810, and is the oldest of seven children born to Joseph and Barbara Jones, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Welsh and German extraction. His educational advantages were very limited, and the death of his father threw the responsibility of providing for the wants of the family upon him, which he cheerfully assumed. The mother and children removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1828, where he made a home for them, and where his mother died in 1867. He came to Richland Township in 1852, located on a farm of 160 acres, built a cabin, and set to work to redeem a home from the wilderness, which in time, by energy and application, was accomplished. Mr. Jones was married in 1832, to Sarah L. Barber, a native of New York, and of their eight children, five are yet living. Mrs. Jones passed away in 1868; since that time Mr. Jones has found a home with his children. Mr. Jones is a strong Republican and has always felt a warm interest in political events, and is a public spirited enterprising citizen; he has acted in an official capacity in the M. E. Church for over thirty-five years, and it was through his influence the first church and Sunday school was established in this vicinity, and despite his years is still and active worker, and in the enjoyment of health. Our subject's eldest son, John B. Jones, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Carrington, near Indianapolis, November 3, 1864, and rated Corporal. While on duty near Nashville, Corporal Jones sickened and died March 9, 1865; his remains were brought home, and now rest in Richland Cemetery.

DAVID KERR, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1814, son of David and Rachael Kerr, natives of the same State, and of Scotch descent.

318 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:
Our subject came with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, in 1822, and there went to school, subsequently "teaching himself to become a teacher," which pursuit he engaged in for two winters. He started in life at the age of sixteen, working at jobs and learning the carpenter's trade. During Jackson's term as President, he entered forty acres of land in Richland County, paying for it by cutting wood at 20 cents per cord, and splitting rails at 40 cents per hundred. This land he cleared and increased by adding eighty acres adjoining. In the spring of 1858, he came to this township, purchased land and moved on it the October following, and now has an excellently improved farm of 120 acres. His first vote was cast for Harrison, for President, but as a rule has kept aloof from politics. He was first married March 7, 1838, to Rosanna Bremer, of Ohio, who became the mother of ten children, five of whom are now living. The second marriage was in 1867, August 27, to Mrs. R. T. Speelman, of Crestline, Ohio, daughter of Allen and Mary R. Talbott, and mother, by her first husband, of five children, three now living. Subject's eldest son, James M., served during the late war in Company I, Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, attached to Gen. Thomas' command, and received two flesh wounds, not, however, of a serious character. Our subject is a member of the Society of Friends, and he now lives retired upon the accumulations of his industry and perseverance.

A. H. KING was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in January, 1815, the son of Luther and Lucinda King, both natives of Massachusetts. When seven years of age, subject removed with his parents to Medina County, Ohio, where he went to school, worked on the home farm and remained until 1842, when he was united in marriage to Mary A. Dimick, and began farming on his own account. In 1851, he removed with his family to this township, and located the farm of 14.' acres where he now lives. It was then in a state of nature, but his industry has redeemed it. Mrs. King died in 1855, the mother of four children. January, 1857, our subject married Sarah Taylor, daughter of Edward Taylor, who has borne him one child. His son Homer, in 1861, enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, but returned after being out eighteen months and re-enlisted in the regular service for three years. His son, Alonzo, enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after being out a short time was discharged on account of disability; but, on recovering, re-enlisted, serving four or more years, and in 1877, enlisted in the regular army for three years and came through without a scratch. Our subject cast his first vote with the Whig party in 1836, but, when the Republican party was formed, followed its standard.

DANIEL KIRKPATRICK, M. D., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Daniel and Mary (Johnson) Kirkpatrick, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He moved with the family to Wells County, Ind., in 1853. He was reared on a farm, going to school at intervals till he began the study of medicine, in 1856, at Ossian, with Dr. Metts; he also followed teaching. He attended medical courses, first, at Columbus; secondly, at Rush Medical College, Chicago; thirdly, at Cincinnati, and graduated at Rush College, Chicago, in 1860. He soon after located at Larwill, where he has won for himself a lucrative practice and secured a comfortable home, though for the first few years his limited means for paying his way made times rather anything than pleasant. He has always stood aloof from politics, preferring to devote his time to the study and practice of his profession and the promotion of social interests. He was married, in 1858, to Miss S. A. Allen, daughter of Stephen Allen, and to their union were born four children — Lida, Charles, LororfSe and Lizzie. Both he and wife are active church members.

WILLIAM H. LANCASTER was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 22, 1824, and was left an orphan at the age of nine years. His boyhood days were passed on an uncle's farm and in going to school. When
he reached his majority, he turned his attention to carpentry and followed that trade a few years, and then chose the occupation of farming and stock-raising. March 2, 1848, he married Mary A. Scarce, daughter of David and Rebecca (Edwards) Scarce, both natives of this State, and in 1849 moved to this township and located on his present farm, which was then in a state of nature; and the log cabin he then erected has been replaced by a modern structure and the wooded land turned into cultivated fields. Beginning with $800, he has increased his possessions to 810 acres in this vicinity and one-quarter section in Kansas. He was never an active politician, yet has served two terms as Township Trustee. His first political proclivities led him to join the old Whig party, but after the formation of the Republican organization he became one of its strongest supporters. The subject's parents were Rex and Phariba (Henby) Lancaster, both natives of North Carolina and of English extraction. His own children number six — five sons and one daughter.

MARCUS NORRIS was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1820, and was there reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. When twenty-one years old, he visited De Kalb and a number of other counties, then returned home, and, in 1843, came to this township, stopped one year on his father's farm, and the following spring located on the farm he still occupies, which he redeemed from the wilderness, and has now a well-improved farm of 160 acres. He found his wheat market at Fort Wayne, making a three days' trip, selling at 46 cents per bushel, and bringing back a supply of salt, boots, clothing, etc. He has been thrice married — first, in 1843, to Elmira Oder; second, in 1847, to Martha Webb; third, in 1849, to his present wife, Maria Webb, daughter of George Hower. He is the father of eight children, five of whom are living. Our subject is the son of William and Margaret Norris, natives respectively of Virginia and England and of Dutch and Irish extraction, and who came to this township in 1843. He has been an active member of the Baptist Church for thirty years.

320 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

HENRY NORRIS was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in February, 1837, son of William and Margaret Norris, who came to this township in 1843 and located in Section 22, on the farm our subject at present occupies, now consisting of 225 acres, and on which they reared eleven children, nine of whom are still living. They respectively departed this life in 1872 and 1879, in their seventy-fifth year. In this new country, school privileges were rare, and our subject suffered somewhat in consequence. January 29, 1857, he was married to Derinda Wolford, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1830, and daughter of Matthias and Lucinda Wolford, natives of Ohio and of German extraction, and to their union seven children were born, of whom four daughters and two sons are living. Our subject and his brother William purchased the homestead farm in 1862, and, in 1868, subject bought his brother's interest, and has now a fine farm of 285 acres. February 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was out seven months. He is a large shipper of live stock to Eastern markets, and has followed that business for six years. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a firm member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. NORRIS was born in this township September 1, 1852, the son of Alexander and Susan Norris, natives of Ohio and of German descent. They came to this township in 1843, and located on Section 16. Here our subject and an elder brother, George W., were born. The father was killed in March, 1855, by a falling tree while out chopping, our subject then being but three years of age, and about six years later the mother married John Hower. October 4, 1871, our subject married Caroline Shirtliff, daughter of John and Hancy Shirtliff, natives of Massachusetts. To this union one son and one daughter were born, Mr. Norris started in the world with $75 in cash and sixty acres of land, but by hard work and economy has secured 132 acres, which are under a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He votes with the Republican party, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.
REV. A. D. PARRETT was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 1, 1816. His parents, Joseph and Mary Parrett, were natives of Virginia, of German descent. They removed to Ohio in 1803, and thence to this county, with family, in the fall of 1836, locating on the present site of South Whitley. Here they passed their lives and reared a family of nine children, three of whom are now living. Joseph Parrett helped organize this county and Cleveland Township, and also assisted in laying out the first roads. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mrs. Parrett passed away in 1847, aged sixty-five. The subject received poor school advantages and assisted his father until he became of age, when he began working for himself, and with his brother, Abington, rented his father's farm, until in July, 1840, when he was married by Judge Swihart to Mrs. Susan Perkins, daughter of Joseph McCoy. Twelve children were born to this union, five of whom are living.

Mr. Parrett soon after his marriage removed to this township. He joined the church in 1835, and began preaching soon after, first as an exhorter, and afterward was licensed as a local minister. During his ministerial labors, he has performed 196 marriage ceremonies, and officiated at a large number of funerals. Mr. Parrett has held several township offices, and four of his sons served in the late war, two enlisting in the fall of 1861, in Company C, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, one in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and his fourth son as a cavalryman during the latter part of the war. Wesley never returned, and now lies buried at Memphis. Nelson, after he died, was brought home and buried at South Whitley. Joseph A. served three years, then reenlisted, and served in the Western Division, under Gen. Hovey, for a period of four years and twenty-six days.

ABNER PRUGH was born in Preble County, Ohio, in November, 1816, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Prugh, natives of Maryland and Ohio, and of German descent. He began life by doing job work and farming, saved his earnings, came to Wells County, this State, in 1837, and bought some land. This, in 1849, he traded for a part of his farm in this township, but did not enter upon it until 1853, in the meanwhile living upon rented land, in Kosciusko County, but giving attention to the clearing of his 160 acres of forest home here, which he has since developed into one of the finest farms in the neighborhood. October 15, 1840, Mr. Prugh was married to Nancy Matthews, daughter of Benjamin D. and Eliza Matthews, natives of Maryland, and the union resulted in the birth of fourteen children, nine sons and three daughters of whom are still living. Two of the sons, William A. and George W., enlisted in the Union army during the late war; William, October, 1861, and George, August, 1862, and were out three and two years respectively. William was honorably discharged in January, 1864, on account of failure of eyesight, caused by exposure at Shiloh and Stone River. George W. accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Prugh has always been considered one of Richland's leading citizens, and, although not a very active politician, has been elected to serve as Township Treasurer several terms, and also to fill a number of minor offices. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last forty-two years.

G. W. PRUGH, son of Abner and Nancy Prugh, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1843. When quite young, his parents removed to this township, where he lived until the age of eighteen. At that time, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and for three days after that subsisted on one cracker while marching at the rate of eleven miles per day, and, under Gens. Carlan and Sherman, marched to Atlanta.
After returning from the war, Mr. Prugh engaged in farming, renting land, until he located on his present farm. He was married to Nancy Souder in 1867. Her father, Conrad Souder, came to this county in 1846.

322 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

Mr. and Mrs. Prugh have had born to them five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. Prugh is a member of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He has worked diligently, and always helped in the advancement of his people. His mother-in-law, who is past the age of sixty, is making her home with them.

WILLIAM RICE, a retired farmer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., December 30, 1812. In September, 1836, he started for this State to secure a home; first located in Kosciusko County, but in March, 1837, came to this township and entered the land on which he still resides, which he has converted from a wilderness to a desirable homestead of eighty acres. July 4, 1839, he married Harriet M. Jones, daughter of John and Myra Jones. This lady died September 19, 1861, leaving one son, who died in the spring of 1881. May 16, 1844, our subject married Miss Lydia Mitchell, daughter of William and Mary Mitchell. Mr. Rice was the tenth person to settle in this township, and is now the last survivor of that early ten. He was present at the organization of the township, acting as Inspector, and carrying the returns to Huntington (of which this county was then a part), giving three days' time to the township in making the trip. He has filled the offices of Township Trustee and minor offices, which were thrust upon him rather than sought by him. He retains a vivid recollection of the game which filled the surrounding woods when he first located here, and has counted as many as eleven deer in one day wandering near his clearing. The first two acres of corn he planted went as provender to the squirrels and raccoons, whose depredations were altogether beyond control. Our subject's only son, John J., enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served through the better part of the recent war.

S. F. ROBINSON is a native of Massachusetts, born in that State in 1826, removing with his parents, when two years of age, to Wayne County, N. Y., and from there to Medina County, Ohio, in 1835, where his earlier years were spent in acquiring an education and working on his father's farm. In 1852, he located in Pulaski, Ohio, in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes, which business he continued for fifteen years — the last two years adding to his stock Eastern-made goods, and groceries. During this time, he was Postmaster for seven years. He came to Larwill in 1869, with his family, where they have since resided. His first purchase was a saw-mill, which he exchanged for a farm, and that in turn for the mill he now owns. Mr. Robinson was united in marriage in November, 1850, to Miss Mary L. Wells, a daughter of Jared and Louisa Wells, both natives of Connecticut, and of English and Scotch descent. Their family consists of two daughters. Mr. Robinson is a son of Seth and Mehitable (Randall) Robinson, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English and Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. Robinson is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and, through industry and good business ability, has acquired a competence for himself and family. He has never aspired to political emi-

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nence, but always lends a helping hand to all laudable enterprises for the advancement of home interests, but is not a member of any secret societies.

BENJAMIN B. SALMON was born in 1823 in Washington County, Ohio, and reared in Delaware County, same State, on a farm. He came West with two companions, arriving in this county in September, 1843.
He was variously employed for some time, and for clearing land received forty acres of his present home, in 1844; here he began clearing and built a cabin. The following spring he was married to Betsey R. Havens, daughter of Thomas C. and Roxanna Havens, natives of Connecticut and of English descent. To them were born four sons and five daughters. Mr. Salmon when he came here had but 25 cents and eight head of sheep, and for many years endured hardships and poverty. Soon after marrying, he returned to Franklin County, Ohio, and until fall worked out by the month. After returning in the fall, he moved into his log house, which at that time had no floor. He went twenty-one miles to mill, and hauled his produce to Fort Wayne. Mr. Salmon now owns a farm of eighty acres, besides property in Larwill. He is a Republican, and first voted for Henry Clay. In 1861, Mrs. Betsey Salmon died, aged thirty-seven years, and he was subsequently married to Susanna Sickafoose, a native of Ohio. They had two sons and one daughter, and the mother died in 1878. That same year, Mr. Salmon was married to his third and present wife, Mary Metz, daughter of John Ray. They are both members of the U. B. Church.

**C. SOUDER, M. D.**, son of Conrad and Mary Souder, natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1842. In the fall of 1846, Conrad Souder, with his family, located in this township on Section 9. Here he cleared a farm of 160 acres, and provided a home for his family, which consisted of two sons and two daughters. In 1852, he died, beloved and respected by all. His widow is yet living and is sixty-two years old. The subject's youth was passed at home, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the war until he was honorably discharged in November, 1864. He received wounds in the battle of Chickamauga, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. Upon his return, he became a scholar in the schools at Columbia City, and afterward at Roanoke, Ind., thence to Mendota College, Illinois, teaching at intervals. In 1867, he began his medical studies with Dr. Firestone; attended lectures at Cleveland and Cincinnati in 1870, graduating from the latter in the same year, since which time he has been engaged actively in the practice of his profession at Larwill, with the exception of eighteen months at South Whitley. He was married, in 1870, to Sabina Trembley, daughter of John S. Trembley; is a member of the Masonic order, and has two children living, one having died.

**HENRY SOUDER** is a native of Richland County, Ind., born in 1840, and son of Conrad and Mary Souder. He was six years old when his parents came to this township and located, and when eighteen years of age assumed the management of the home farm. March 4, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Easley. Her parents, Joseph and Mary Easley, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio, were early settlers of Indiana. Mr. Souder, in the fall of 1862, enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Perryville; was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. The following four years he was engaged in lumbering in this county; then continued in the same business at Noblesville. Noble County, for a period of two years, locating permanently on his present farm of 160 acres in the spring of 1874, since which time he has given his attention to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Souder have a family of six — four sons and two daughters. He is a Republican and member of the Masonic fraternity.

**WILLIAM STERLING** was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in December, 1818, the son of John and Elizabeth Sterling, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who moved to Berks County when our subject was but a small boy. There he went to school, and at eighteen went to the carpenter's trade, which he followed a few years. June 4, 1839, he married Margaret Ulrich, of Lebanon County, and daughter of Adam and Ann Ulrich. In
1840, he came to this county and located on Eel River, near South Whitley, where he lived fourteen years, redeeming from the wilderness a farm. This he sold in 1854, and bought one of 240 acres near Coesse. In 1859, he removed to this township, where he now owns a well-cultivated homestead of 173 acres. He became the father of nine children, of whom four sons and four daughters are now living. He has never been ambitious, politically, but has held minor offices in his township. In August, 1862, he answered his country's call for troops, and enlisted in Company F, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served out his year, taking part in the battle of Mission Ridge, and skirmishing the rest of the time. His reminiscences of early days in the wilderness, with Indians, wolves, wild cats, etc., are of an interesting character. All he possesses has come from his own industry and determination to achieve independence.

THOMAS STRADLEY, merchant, was born in Delaware, October 27, 1837, the son of Stephen S. and Mary (Bolton) Stradley, who were natives of the same State. His early days were passed on a farm and in attending school, and in 1858, at his father's death, he began farming on his own responsibility, and continued thereat until 1865, when he came with his family to Larwill, and entered a store as clerk, which business he followed for eleven years, when he united in partnership with D. B. Clugston, and is still in business with him. Beginning here with but $3, he has by economy and industry secured for himself a fine trade and a good home for his family, and also an interest in a large dry goods establishment at Columbia City. He was mar-

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ried, in 1860, to Miss Gertrude Clugston, also a native of Delaware, and the fruit of their union has been four daughters. Subject is an active politician, and votes with the Democratic party. He has served four years as Township Trustee to the entire satisfaction of the people; he is a Knight Templar, as well as member of an I. O. O. F. lodge, and always lends a hand toward the advancement of home enterprises and the improvement of the home social circle.

B. THOMSON was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1825, and was the son of Ezra and Sarah (McNorton) Thomson, natives of New York and Vermont, and of English and Scotch descent, respectively. The family came to this township, and located on Section 9, in 1836, and succeeded in bringing out of the forest a well-cultivated farm, and in rearing a family of ten children. They were among the earliest pioneers, and departed this life in 1857 and 1855, aged seventy-two and fifty years. Our subject lent his parents his assistance on the farm till he was twenty-two years old, and then, in 1847, started out on his own account, to clear a farm he had located in the forest. By hard work and economy, he has acquired 730 acres of land in this township, and 150 in Cleveland Township, all well improved. He had his experience of pioneer life in his early days, and remembers the time of the removal of the Indians to the West. At that time, he was compelled to travel to Fort Wayne for a market, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. He has always proved a worthy citizen and was elected County Commissioner in 1876, and re-elected in 1880. In January, 1852, he was married to Matilda Rodebaugh, daughter of John and Phoebe Rodebaugh, of German and English descent, and through this union became the father of three sons and one daughter.

E. THOMSON was born in this township in 1849, the son of John and Emily Thomson, natives of New York, and of English extraction. Mr. J. Thomson came to this township with his parents in 1836, and, being of age, soon opened up a farm for himself, on land entered by his father the year of his arrival, redeemed from the wilderness a tract of 282 acres, and reared five children, four now living. He died in 1876, his wife following in 1878, aged, respectively, sixty-one and fifty-eight years. Our subject remained on his father's farm till twenty-one. In 1871, he married Mary E. Prugh, daughter of Abner Prugh, and to this union were born three children,
of whom only one is living. In 1878, his wife died, and, some time after, he married Florence Prugh, also a daughter of Abner Prugh, and to this union has been born one son — Albert. He has a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and a pleasant home. As a rule, he takes but little interest in politics, but is firm in his faith in Democratic principles.

JOHN S. TREMBLEY was born in Somerset County, N. J., October 20, 1813, the son of Isaac S. and Aryann (Vossler) Trembley, both natives of New Jersey, and of French and German descent. He came with his parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1816, and went to school and worked on the farm till twenty-one, when he became a carpenter, and worked at that trade thirty years, or more, at intervals. In 1842, he married Ellen D. Witt, daughter of David and Deborah Witt, and in 1845, came to this township, and located on his present farm, then a wilderness, and for twelve years lived in a cabin which has since been replaced by a good frame dwelling; he now owns a well cultivated farm of 224 acres. His wife died in April, 1870, and was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living. In September, 1871, he married Mrs. Mary A. Compton, daughter of Samuel Frazier, and to this union three children have been born. Mr. Trembley is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and highly respected by their neighbors.

WILLIAM WATSON is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born December 25, 1824, and son of William and Nancy Watson. His parents, both natives of Kentucky, removed to Wayne County, Ind., in 1805; they had thirteen children, and died in the years of 1859 and 1849 respectively. William Watson, our subject, was married in 1851, to Elizabeth J. Wolf, daughter of William and Mary Wolf, natives of Virginia, and descendants of the Irish and German. Mr. Watson was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation six years after his marriage. He then took a trip to Kansas with the intention to locate, but abandoned this project and returned home, removing with his family, in the fall of 1859, to this township and locating on eighty acres of his present farm, which is now double that size. Mr. Watson is a Republican, and has served two years as Road Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Watson, while serving in the Revolutionary war in February, 1777, was captured by the Indians, but succeeded in making his escape after three and a half years.

DAVID L. WHITELEATHER, druggist, in Larwill, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1827, the son of George and Elizabeth Whiteleather, natives of Maryland, and of German descent. He remained on his parents' farm till eighteen years of age, when he began working at carpentering for $5 per month the first year, and this trade he followed for eight years, and then worked at job work on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., in this county, where he remained till the fall of 1855, when he married Frances Mack, daughter of Harper and Alice Mack, of New York. He then returned to Columbiana County, Ohio, engaged in farming till 1859; came to this township in the spring, and farmed till 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Jackson, Mission Ridge and Atlanta; followed Sherman to the sea, during the last eighteen months acting as color-bearer, having been color-guard for some time previously, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. During the skirmish at New Hope Church, the flagstaff was shot away and twenty-one holes put through the flag, but he escaped unhurt. The spring following his departure for the war,
his wife died, leaving three small children. On his return, in the fall of 1865, he entered the drug trade in company with Dr. Kirkpatrick, and in May, 1881, he assumed whole charge of the business. In the spring of 1866, he married his present wife, Julia Temple, daughter of David Patterson. He is a Freemason, and in politics a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He came here empty-handed, but, by attention to business and honest dealing, has provided himself with a good home, and established a lucrative trade.

REV. T. WHITMAN was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 4, 1822, son of David and Sarah Whitman, natives of Virginia. The parents emigrated with our subject to Wells County, Ind., in February, 1835, and entered land before the county was organized. Our subject attended the log schoolhouses in his youth, and, at the age of nineteen, began life on his own account, farming at intervals; and in 1840 commenced studying for the ministry. In 1844, he entered upon active work, locating in Cass County, Ind., and rode a circuit through Cass, Miami, White and Pulaski Counties for three years, each trip taking two weeks. He preached each day and night, preparing his sermons while riding from point to point, receiving the first year $65. He moved to Pulaski in 1849; thence to this township in 1852, locating on his present farm. In 1840, he married Eliza J. Craig, born in Darke County, Ohio, in August, 1822, the daughter of Rev. Seymour and Sarah Craig. To this union three children were born, one son now living. After the death of this lady, he married Elizabeth Atchison, by whom he had one daughter, now the wife of Dr. D. E. Webster. He was married to his present wife, Charlotte Circle, August 5, 1855; she is a native of Kosciusko County, Ind., and to this union three children were born, all now living. Through his efforts six large charges have been built up, and he has assisted in organizing a number of home societies.

S. C. WHITMAN was born in Wells County, Ind., in June, 1842, the son of Rev. T. Whitman. He moved with his parents to Cass County, thence to Pulaski, and thence to this township in 1852, where he assisted his father in clearing up a forest farm. In his twentieth year, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was out until the close of the war, receiving his discharge in June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, when he was stricken with smallpox and measles. Recovering, he joined his company at Atlanta, going through to Washington, and in the battle of Bentonville Avas slightly wounded. On his return home he went to farming, and in the fall of 1867 married Nancy Louis, daughter of David and Isabel Louis, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union there were born three children. He has brought out of the forest, by industry and economy, a delightful home, and is now in quite comfortable circumstances. In politics, he is a Republican.

H. B. WHITTENBERGER, merchant, was born in Ohio, in 1835, and is the son of William and Joanna Whittenberger, who are natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of one year, he was brought by his parents to this State,
Larwill and joined his brother, A. J., in mercantile business, which was carried on for three years as a copartnership, and was thenceforward conducted solely by our subject. His purse at starting contained $60 only, but by energy and close attention to business he has established for himself a good trade and a comfortable home. He served as Postmaster of his town for ten years, and has won for himself the general good-will of his townsmen.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS was born in Ross County, Ohio, in April, 1812. His parents, Benjamin and Jane Williams, were of English descent and natives of North Carolina. The subject obtained his education in a log schoolhouse with puncheon floor and greased paper for windows. Soon after commencing life for himself, he bought a yoke of oxen and rented land which he farmed until 1852, when he removed with family to this township, locating where he is yet living. He owns a farm of eighty acres, that he himself cleared and has otherwise improved. Mr. Williams first marriage occurred February 15, 1835, to Mary Zornes. They had ten children, five now living. She died, and he afterward married Margaret Siberts, who lived only two years. He was united to his present wife November, 1879. She was Mrs. Maria Parker, daughter of William and Sarah Thomson, and by her first husband had seven children, two now living. Mrs. Williams is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., where she was born in 1810. Mr. Williams is a Democrat and an enterprising citizen.

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ALFRED W. BRIGGS was born in this township, January 28, 1852, one of eleven children born to Jesse and Rebecca Briggs, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. Jesse Briggs came to what is now Smith Township, in 1837, and entered 320 acres (on which our subject now resides), built a cabin and commenced clearing. He afterward increased his land to 600 acres, and died in November, 1862, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow, also a member of the Methodist Church, still resides on the old home-

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stead. Alfred Briggs, our subject, received a fair common-school education in his youth, and has spent his life on the home farm, and is still unmarried. He is a member of Churubusco Lodge, No. 515, A., F. & A. M. In politics is a Republican, and is one of the rising young farmers of the township.

ASA H. CARTER was born in Hampshire County (now West) Virginia, December 6, 1823, and is one of seven children born to Asahel and Catharine (Horn) Carter, natives of said State. Asahel Carter moved with his family to Franklin County, Ohio. About 1836, he removed to Logan County, and thence, in 1843, he came to this township, purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, cleared up a farm, and here died in September, 1851; his wife following him in November, 1877. Mr. Carter was Justice of the Peace for Smith Township under the old constitution. Mrs. Carter died a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Asa H. Carter received a very fair common-school education in his younger days, and remained on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, when he bought fifty acres of land from his father, which he improved in the summer, teaching school in the winter. His salary for the first term, in the latter vocation, was $8.33-1/3 per month. June 16, 1853, he married Ellen Smith, a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and born July 31, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Carter's living children are seven in number, viz.: Sylvania L., now Mrs. J. W. Pence; Austin W.; Alice A., now Mrs. R. C. Hemmick; Mary E.; Ida E.; Lillie J.; and Minnie A. Mr. Carter now owns 190 acres of farm land. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Trustee and Assessor.
THE CHURUBUSCO FLOURING MILLS were erected in 1870 by John Deck and Jacob Hose, at a cost of $7,000. The structure was a twostory frame, with two run of buhrs — one for wheat and one for corn. In April, 1871, Joseph Kichler purchased Mr. Deck's half-interest, and, being a practical miller, took charge. The other half-interest was sold in turn to Jackson & Rich, David Shilling, William Watterson, Joseph Kichler, and finally to Michael Kichler, the whole being now owned by Joseph and Michael, and operated under the firm name of J. Kichler & Bro. This firm have made a number of improvements; have placed in some of the latest improved machinery, and are turning out a quality of flour not excelled by any in the county. They have four buhrs (three wheat and one corn and chop-feed), which are driven by a thirty-six horse-power engine. The senior partner, Joseph Kichler, was born in Rhine-Bayere, Germany, February 10, 1841. He is one of ten children, born to Michael and Johanna (Bishoff) Kichler — the former deceased. Joseph, learned his trade in his native country, and came to the United States in February, 1861, and worked as a miller at various points before he came to Churubusco. In 1870, he married Catharine Bishoff, who died February 10, 1881, leaving three children — Joseph, Nettie and Anna. Michael Kichler, junior member of the firm, was born March 14, 1849 (at the same place where his older brother was born), and came to the United States in May, 1870, worked at stone masonry at various points, and then joined his brother in 1874. In May, 1874, he married Mary Rupert, and to them has been born one child — Rosa. Both brothers are members of the K. of H., and both are Democrats.

NICODEMUS COLEMAN was born March 16, 1837, in Ashland County, Ohio, one of the twelve children of John and Nancy Coleman, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. John Coleman was a millwright? and when young went to Pennsylvania, was married there and worked at his trade till about 1885, when he moved to Ohio and bought a farm, but still continued working at his trade, leaving the management of the farm to his children. In 1865, he moved to Thorn Creek Township, this county, and bought a farm, on which he resided till his death, December 24, 1869, his wife following in November, 1878, a member of the Church of God. Nicodemus Cole" man received a fair education, and was taught the millwright's trade by his father, subsequently serving a three years' apprenticeship to a carriage and wagon maker. He worked at his trade in Ashland and Wayne Counties, Ohio, until the spring of 1858, when he came to Troy Township, this county, and worked at Larwill and Steam Corners for two years. He afterward engaged in the saw-mill and lumbering business and has been so employed ever since at various times in Whitley and Noble Counties. For the last four years, he has owned and operated a saw-mill in Collins. January 21, 1861, he married Sarah A. Grant, a daughter of James and Eliza (Beard) Grant, and born in Troy Township, April 28, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are the parents of seven children — Artemisia, Lyman M., James E., Emma I., Iona, Grace G, and Eliza B. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and two of their children are members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM COULTER (deceased) was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1809, and was one of eight children born to John and Margaret Coulter, natives of Ireland. Mr. Coulter, when but a child, was removed by his parents to Clinton County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and received an ordinary common-school education. He remained on the home farm till 1847, when he came to this county. In 1844, he married Elizabeth Jenkins, born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1826, and the daughter of Evan and Catharine Jenkins, natives of Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Coulter arrived here in the early part of October, and moved into a cabin already prepared for him, by Mr. John Egolf, on land entered by his father some years previously, and succeeded in
wresting from the forest a well-improved farm, which he increased to 660 acres, 560 of which are in one body. He was a man of great enterprise, and of unswerving purpose. He avoided politics and was a consistent member of the Christian Church. He was the father of eleven children, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living. After a useful and successful life, he died in 1876, aged sixty-seven years. His widow still survives and resides on the home farm.

GEORGE W. COULTER was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 11, 1846, one of eleven children (five sons and two daughters of whom are living) born to William and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Coulter, natives respectively of Hamilton and Belmont Counties, Ohio. William Coulter was born November 2, 1810, the son of John and Margaret (Gibson) Coulter, natives of Ireland. He married in Clinton County, December 26, 1814, engaged there in farming till 1848, when he moved to this township, where his father had previously entered land. He was a hard-working man and did more to build up the live-stock interests of the county than any one other person; here he died in 1876. He was a Democrat; also a member of the Christian Church, to which his widow, now living on the old homestead at the age of fifty-six, also belongs. George W. Coulter was reared a farmer, educated in the common schools, and this township has always been his home. February 14, 1869, he married Miss Caroline E. Werick, and to their union have been born two daughters — Elnora and Cora. Mr. Coulter takes great pride in his live stock, in which he deals extensively, besides farming his 152 acres of land. He is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JACOB COVERSTONE was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1815, and was one of the ten children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Clem) Coverstone, natives of Virginia, and of German extraction. He removed with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, in 1825, and thence to Champaign County, where they cleared up a new farm, at which our subject assisted, attending school at intervals. At his majority, he began to work for himself — the first two years for his father, and then at jobbing generally. In 1840, he married Margaret Windsor, who died in 1849, leaving four small children; and, March 28, 1850, Mr. Coverstone married Jane Halderman, daughter of George and Elizabeth Halderman, natives of Virginia, and of German ancestry. To this union were born ten children, nine of whom are yet living. Our subject moved to this township in the spring of 1852, and the year following purchased his present farm, then in the wilderness. He put up a double log cabin, and with the usual hard work and frugality has succeeded in replacing the log with comfortable frame buildings, and, instead of the forest groves, broad acres of cultivated soil to the number of 160. He is a man of enterprise, and in politics is a Democrat. His eldest son, Lewis J., enlisted in 1862, while visiting friends in Ohio, and, after being out one year, died of typhoid fever, and now sleeps in a soldier's grave in Tennessee.

HARRISON F. CRABILL was born in Shenandoah County, Va., October 9, 1822, one of fourteen children of William and Catharine (Funk) Crabill, natives of Virginia. The father was a blacksmith, who followed his trade in his native State till 1837, when he moved with his family to Champaign County, Ohio, where he farmed on shares till the spring of 1841, when he removed to this township and settled upon 160 acres he had entered in 1838, and here he resided until his death in August, 1845, aged fifty years. Ho had served as Trustee of Smith Township one term, and was a member of the U. B. Church. Mrs. Crabill died in 1859, and was also a member of the U. B. Church. Our subject received a very fair common-school education, and from the time he was twenty-one till the year 1852, he taught school, worked out and on his father's farm. In the
spring of the year named, he took a trip to California, arriving at the Sacramento River in the fall; engaged in mining and farming; and, in 1854, returned home via Panama and New York, and taught school the following winter. In the spring of 1855, he engaged in mercantile trade at Fuller's Corners, and also filled the office of Postmaster at that point for two and one half years. He then resumed farming, at which he has been employed ever since, with the exception of three years passed in saw-milling and merchandising at Collins. He married, in March, 1868, Catharine Fair, a native of Stark County, Ohio. To their union have been born five children, viz., Harrison, Cassius M., Alpha D., Lester D. L. and Lemuel D. In politics, Mr. Crabill is a Democrat; has been Township Trustee two terms, and has held the appointment of Postmaster at Collins for five years.

ALEXANDER CRAIG was born in Madison County, N. Y., October 22, 1836, and is one of the five children born to David and Mary (Wolcott) Craig, natives respectively of Scotland and New York State. David Craig came to this country when a boy, and made farming his occupation. He was married in New York, and, in 1845, came to this township, where he then had a brother living; bought forty acres of partly improved land on Section 24; underwent all the hardships of pioneer life, and died in the Baptist faith September 20, 1854, followed by his wife in May, 1856. Our subject, Alexander Craig, was reared on the farm, and received the ordinary education of his boyhood days. September 22, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Indiana Battery, commanded by Capt. Simonson, and participated in the engagements at Perryville, Chickamauga. Stone River, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, the Atlanta campaign, etc. He received his discharge as Sergeant November 26, 1864, since when he has been actively engaged in farming, dealing in stock, etc. In July, 1881, he bought out the interest of John Crider in the firm of Crider & Richey, hardware, in Churubusco, and the firm now stands as Richey & Craig. They carry a stock, valued at $3,500, of all kinds of hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, doors, sash, etc. April 14, 1867, Mr. Craig married Miss Emeline Gandy, a native of Smith Township, and to them have been born four children — Charles S. and Frances M. (living), and David A. and Otho W. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Craig are members of the Church of God, and, in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN F. CRISWELL, M. D., son of William and Barbara (Bittinger) Criswell, was born August 23, 1845, in Ashland County, Ohio, one of ten children, seven of whom are still living. The father was a wagon-maker and blacksmith, but of late years has engaged himself in farming. In 1850, he came to Cedar Creek Township, Allen County, this State, where he and wife still reside. Dr. Criswell was reared principally in Allen County, attending school; attended the Methodist College at Fort Wayne one year, and at twenty-two began the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Myers, of that city. The winter of 1869-70, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the winter of 1870-71, graduated from the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio. He then commenced practice in Churubusco. The winter of 1878-79, he returned to, and graduated from, Jefferson College. The Doctor is a man of decided ability, and has a large and lucrative practice. In politics, he is Republican, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. January 16, 1873, he married Miss Ellen G. Potter, of Swan Township, Noble County, Ind., and to their union have been born two children — Lilah E. and Annie.

JOHN DECK, Sr., is a native of Parks County, Penn., and was born September 18, 1829, the son of Samuel and Mary E. (Butler) Deck. Samuel Deck was a shoemaker, and moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1830, and thence to Whitley County in the fall of 1864, our subject having come the previous spring. He and his wife
died respectively in December, 1871, and November, 1873, members of the Lutheran Church. John Deck, Sr.,
was reared on a farm in Stark County, Ohio, and May 15, 1851, there married Lucy A. Smith, and farmed there
till 1864, when he purchased 124 acres of land, near Churubusco, and resumed farming, but in the fall of 1865
moved to the village, where he has since remained, taking an active part in public affairs. He has been engaged
in the grain trade, has dealt in real estate, and built the Churubusco Flouring Mills, which he sold at completion.
He began with nothing, but by hard work, economy and judicious investments, has secured a comfortable
fortune. He is now engaged in buying grain and in running his farm. He is independent in politics, voting for
principles and not for party. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to their union
have been born seven children, viz.: Mary E. (now Mrs Thomas Fisher), John F., Sarah F. (now Mrs. G. W.
Maxwell), Benjamin F., Alice, Charles and Clement (the last deceased).

LEMUEL DEVAULT was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 15, 1828, and is one of eleven children
born to Nicholas and Frances (Brown) Devault, the former a native of Pennsylvania, but of French descent, and
the latter of Ohio and of English extraction. Nicholas Devault emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, when a young
man, and when that country was an unbroken wilderness. Here he married and bought a farm, resided on it till
1858, sold out, bought another farm, near Whitehall, III., moved upon it, and there passed his remaining days.
Mr. Devault served as soldier in the war of 1812, and died a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Lemuel Devault, our subject, received a very fair common-school education in his youth, and worked on his
father's farm till about twenty years of age; then worked by the job two years; then farmed for his father and
others on shares. In the fall of 1851, he came to

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this township, bought forty acres wild land, and was obliged to borrow money to make the first payment
thereon, but by industry, economy and integrity has acquired 634 acres of well-improved land, beside valuable
property in Columbia City and Churubusco. He was married in Columbia City, in November, 1851, to Frances
Tulley, of Ross County, Ohio, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Wayland) Tulley. Mrs. Devault died
September 28, 1855, a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Devault, November 30, 1856, married
Nancy Wells, daughter of Rev. Hugh Wells; but there have no children been born to him. For fifteen years, Mr.
Devault has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and has just been re-elected, which will make his term
twenty years, and he has also served as Trustee of the township. He is a member of Columbia City Lodge, No.
189, A., F. & A. M., is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and rank among the
leading citizens of the township.

ADAM FLECK was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in December, 1824, one of twelve children of
George and Elizabeth (House) Fleck, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Our subject went to
the pioneer schools of his boyhood, but his time was chiefly occupied in assisting his father to retrieve his farm
from the forests of Ohio, till about his eleventh year, when his father died, and his mother removed to Seneca
County, same State. Here our subject remained till he reached manhood, when he went to work on a railroad,
hewing timber, etc., and in three years had saved $350, all of which he lost by the contractor's decamping. He
then worked at job work for several years, and in 1848, in company with three brothers, moved to La Grange
County, this State, and the year following married Mary Ritter, the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Wingard)
Ritter, of Pennsylvania. He farmed on rented land for two years thereafter, then moved to Noble Township,
Noble County, and cleared up a farm; this he sold in 1873, and purchased his present pleasant home of sixty
acres in this township. He and wife are members of the Christian Church and are the parents of five sons and
three daughters.
ALPHEUS B. GAFF was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 9, 1829, the son of Robert and Mary Gaff, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch and German descent. In 1839, the parents removed to this township and located on Section 6, then an unbroken forest; two years later, they moved one mile north into Green Township, Noble County, bought eighty acres, which they redeemed from the wilderness, and on which they resided till their deaths in 1861 and 1864, aged respectively sixty-nine and sixty-three years, having reared a family of nine sons and one daughter. Our subject was reared to endure all the hard work incident to pioneer life, and his schooling was limited to forty-two days. He was, however, gifted with mechanical talent, and at manhood began work as a carpenter, which trade he followed a number of years, and by industry and attention to business earned a sum with which he and his brother, George, purchased eighty acres of land, on which Alpheus

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has since lived. They erected a water-power saw-mill in the fall of 1854, which they ran at intervals for ten years. Our subject now owns 128 acres of well-improved land, and is quite comfortably situated. He has been an active home politician in the Republican ranks, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1857, and re-elected each successive term, till the present, the seventh, which he is now serving. In 1858, he married Rebecca Mohn, daughter of Daniel Mohn, and to this union have been born five sons and three daughters.

OTIS J. GANDY was born in Preston County, now West Virginia, September 18, 1831, one of eight children of Otho and Mary (Weaver) Gandy, natives of the same place and born respectively September 27, 1793, and December 26, 1802, and married November 2, 1820. The father, in 1834, started West with his family and stopped one year in Miami County, Ohio, and then came to Decatur County, this State. The same fall, he entered eighty acres of land in this township and moved upon it the following spring, 1836, and there ended his days. May 21, 1879. He had received an excellent education for the time in which he lived, and in West Virginia taught school several terms. His wife's death had occurred at the same place, January 12, 1870. Mr. Gandy was elected one of the Commissioners of Whitley County in 1838, was also a Township Trustee under the old constitution, and for a number of years was Justice of the Peace. Otis J. Gandy, our subject, received a common-school education in his youth, and worked on his father's farm till of age. He then worked with his brother as a carpenter in summer and taught school in winter' till 1856, then visited Minnesota, Missouri and Mississippi, working at his trade, till 1861, when he returned to this county and enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was afterward mounted and known as the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry. He waff mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 8, 1865, having participated in all the marches and engagements of his regiment, not having lost a single day. On his return, he worked at his trade in Plymouth, Ind., till 1872, then came to Churubusco, worked there until his father's death, and since has resided on the home farm. At Plymouth he was married, September 2, 1868, to Sarah Madison, of Marshall County, Ind. To their union was born one child — Lillie A. Mrs. Gandy died in Plymouth, September 1, 1870. Mr. Gandy is a member of Churubusco Lodge, No. 462, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

OSCAR GANDY was born September 12, 1847, and is the son of Owen Gandy, a native of what is now Preston County, West Virginia. Owen learned to be a carpenter and millwright when a young man, and married Miss Drusilla Jeffries at his majority. He then began the study of medicine, attending the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. Shortly after this, he came to Indiana and settled at Heller's Corners, Eel River Township, Allen County, where he began practicing, and acquired an extensive patronage. Subsequently he removed to about three-quarters of a
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mile east of the present site of Churubusco, then made a trip to Missouri, returned to Indiana, located near Noblesville, and there practiced till within a short time of his death. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are still living. Our subject, Oscar Gandy, was reared on a farm, received a good education, and April 1, 1874, married Miss Emma Cleveland, and to them have been born three children — William 0., Elmer E. and Orpha. In 1870, he came to Churubusco, and engaged in dealing in stock, grain and lumber. In 1876, he formed a partnership in the lumber business with A. D. Nickey, which still continues. The firm buy, sell and manufacture hard wood lumber, and their annual average business amounts to about $200,000. Mr. Gandy is a self-made man, is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and is a Democrat.

W. A. GEIGER was born in this township October 25, 1842, one of nine children, eight yet living, of Daniel and Julia (Darnel) Geiger, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, a farmer, moved to Licking County, Ohio, with his parents, and there married. In 1834, he emigrated with his family to Allen County, Ind., locating in Eel River Township, farmed for two years, and moved thence to this township, in 1836, where he bought eighty acres of land on Section 29 (now owned by H. F. Crabill). It was a wild country, filled with deer, wolves, lynxes, wild cats and Indians, and malaria charged the air. Here Mr. Geiger died in 1869, his widow yet surviving him, and residing in Churubusco. Our subject, W. A. Geiger, was reared on the farm till sixteen, when he began to work out at clearing, farming, etc., and so continued till January 4, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged August 27, 1865. He was at the battles of Rome, Ga.; Noon Day Creek, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta and Selma. On his return, he worked by the month two years, and then engaged in saw-milling for eighteen months; he then went to Noblesville and engaged in the grocery trade seven years; in 1875, he sold out and went into the drug trade; in 1876, into the livery business; in 1877, into the hardware trade, at which he is still employed. He has had generally good success, and now carries a stock valued at $5,000. July 11, 1867, he married Miss Catharine Brumbaugh, who has borne him two children — Virgil and Nettie A. Mr. Geiger is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

MOSES T. GRADELESS was born September 4, 1820, in Fayette County, Ohio, and was one of seven children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Waugh) Gradeless, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. Nathaniel Gradeless moved to Fayette County, Ohio, when a young man, was there married and there remained until the fall of 1836, when he sold his farm of 160 acres and came with his family to Thorn Creek Township, this county, entered 160 acres, and ended his days thereon May 28, 1862, his wife having died but nine days before. Mr. Gradeless was a soldier in the war of 1812,

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and was under Gen. Hull at the time of that officer's surrender, but he, with five others, refused to yield, and concealed himself for two days in the swamps. He afterward served under Gens. St. Clair and Wayne; was stationed at Fort Wayne, was in the battle of Spy Run, in Allen County, and took part in an expedition which destroyed Little Turtle's village in Union Township, this county, and was in several other Indian tights. Our subject, Moses T. Gradeless, worked on the home farm till nineteen years of age, and then for five years hired out by the month. In 1851, he married Mary Smith, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 16, 1818, the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Jones) Smith, and to their union have been born five children, viz.: Josiah, who was a member of Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in hospital at Gallatin,
Tenn., December 23, 1862; Mrs. Mary E. Vanderment; Clarissa, now Mrs. J. W. Smith; Martha E., now Mrs. William Coverstone; and Rebecca J., now Mrs. Benjamin Fisher. Mrs. Gradeless died January 27, 1875, and September 9, 1877, our subject married Mrs. Mary E. (Morse) Foster, who was born in Orleans County, N. Y., September 5, 1817, the daughter of Jotham and Dorcas (Ferris) Morse, and mother of three children by her first husband. In 1841, Mr. Gradeless bought eighty-four acres of land in this township, where he now lives. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

FREDERICK G. GRISIER, M. D., was born in Williams County, Ohio, June 28, 1853, one of eleven children born to Frederick and Susan (Vernier) Grisier, natives of France, but now located on their farm in Williams County, to which they immigrated about 1814. Our subject in youth was fairly educated, and at seventeen commenced the study of medicine at Stryker, Ohio, with Drs. Stubbs and Aldrich, with whom he remained one year; was then employed at the Cleveland City Hospital one year; attended one course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College; returned to his former preceptors for two years, but attended lectures at the college in the winter, and graduated with the class of 1874-75. He then commenced practice in Noble County, this State, remaining till the fall of 1876, when he moved to Collins, this township. In December, 1880, he bought a half-interest in the general mercantile business of R. C. Hemmick, since when the firm has been Hemmick & Grisier. March 24, 1880, he married Mary E. Hemmick, a native of Columbia Township, this county, and daughter of George W. and Jane (Winget) Hemmick, of Greene County, Ohio, and to their union one child has been born — Orpha E. Dr. Grisier is a member of Churubusco Lodge, No. 515, A., F. & A. M., of Churubusco Lodge No. 462, I. 0. 0. F., and of Churubusco Lodge, No. 2109, K. of H. In politics, he is a Republican, and as a professional man has established a fine reputation and secured a large and lucrative practice.

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WILLIAM HEDGES was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1812, the son of James and Nancy Hedges, natives of Virginia, and of English origin. At the age of seven, our subject was taken by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where he lived till 1836, when he came West to inspect some land his father had bought in this township, at a land sale at Fort Wayne; but being seized with the ague, returned home, came back in the spring of 1837 on horseback, and began to clear up the forest and make some improvement on his farm of 160 acres, which he has succeeded in literally redeeming from the wilderness. In 1859, he married the widow of Evan Davis, and daughter of Calvin and Mary Nott, and by her became the father of nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. Mrs. Hedges is also the mother of four children by her first husband, two of whom are deceased. Mr. Hedges underwent all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, and was one of the first settlers of the township, being present at its organization, and has ever been forward in all enterprises tending toward its advancement. His wife and himself are members of the Church of God.

ROBERT C. HEMMICK was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 27, 1849, the eldest of seven children born to George W. and Jane (Winget) Hemmick, both natives of Greene. George W. Hemmick is a plasterer, and followed that trade in Ohio till the fall of 1851, when he moved with his family to Columbia City, this county. Mrs. Jane Hemmick died at Columbia June 22, 1863. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is George W. Hemmick, who is also an Odd Fellow. Robert C. Hemmick, our subject, received the ordinary common-school education, and commenced learning the plasterer's trade with his father when eighteen years old, following the same and teaching school till June, 1875, when he came to Collins, this township, where he has since been engaged as a merchant. The same year he was appointed Deputy Postmaster, and in January, 1876, was appointed agent of the W., St. L. & P. R. R., both of which positions he still retains.
November 6, 1871, he married Catharine Crabill, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and daughter of Daniel and Anna H. (Hyre) Crabill. This lady died at Collins in July, 1875, a member of the German Baptist Church. April 6, 1879, our subject married Alice A. Carter, born in this township October 8, 1857, the daughter of Asa H. and Ellen (Smith) Carter, natives of Ohio and Virginia, and to this union was born one child, Heber C

Mr. Hemmick is an Odd Fellow, in politics a Republican, and is one of the enterprising business men of the township.

AMOS HORNER was born October 2, 1816, in Union County, Penn., the eldest of eight children of Nicholas and Catharine (Kutz) Horner, natives of the same State. Nicholas Horner was a shot-maker, but engaged chiefly in farming, and died in his native State. After his death, his widow married William Strup, and now lives in Columbiana County, Ohio. Our subject received an ordinary education in his youth, and at the age of eighteen was ap-

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prenticed to a saddle and harness maker, an uncle named John M. Burges, at Beaver Dam, Penn., but who moved to Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Horner worked as a journeyman some six years in Pennsylvania and Ohio, after his time had expired, and then started a shop at North Georgetown, Ohio. In 1855, he bought and moved to a farm in Ripley County, Ind.; in the fall of 1859, removed to Jennings County; in the following spring, returned to Columbiana County, Ohio, and started a woolen factory: in 1863, sold out and bought a farm in Thorn Creek, this county, and in the spring of 1878 came to Collins, bought a farm of fifty-five acres, on which he now lives, still owning the farm in Thorn Creek, proprietor of 190 acres in all. Mr. Horner, in February, 1840, married Mary A. McKown, who was born in New Jersey, May 26, 1823, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gibbs) McKown, and to their union were born three children, none of whom are living. Mr. Horner is an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. HUGHES was born in Greene Co., Penn., November 10, 1829, son of Nathan and Isabel (Grimes) Hughes, also natives of said State. Nathan Hughes was a stone-mason, and moved to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1832, and there died in 1837. His widow married James Simpson, in 1854, moved to Iowa, where he died, when she came to Whitley County, and made her home with our subject until her death, in 1870. William G. Hughes was left fatherless at the age of eight, went to live with an uncle two years, and since the age of ten has supported himself. At nineteen, he began to learn blacksraithing, and in 1849 started out to seek a permanent home. He hired as a blacksmith to a cousin in the northern part of this township, worked one year, then was employed in Allen County and in Columbia City for a time. He married Miss Margery A. Gregory, of Noble County, and in 1852 commenced working for himself in Green Township, Noble County; in 1870, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber east of Columbia City; in 1875, he removed the Churubusco, and with his partners, Thomas N. Hughes and Harrison Spear, purchased their present stave factory, saw-mill, etc. It was originally built in 1871, at a cost of $20,000, and since has been greatly improved and contains the most approved machinery. The past year, the firm turned felloes for 5,000 wagons, 50,000 neckyokes and singletrees, and have sawn upward of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. They also own another saw-mill, near South Whitley. Mr. Hughes is a Republican and a Mason. His children numbered thirteen, as follows: Mary I., Millard F., Marshall T., William H., Elnora, Clara M., George E., living, and Nathan, Emma, Sherman, Bertha, Charles and Jennie, deceased.

MORTIMER JEFFRIES was born in Greenville County, Va., August 22, 1820, and was the son of Herbert and Ridley Jeffries. In 1842 or 1843, Herbert Jeffries moved to Greene County, Ohio, and the following
year came to this township, where he bought 160 acres of wild land and cleared up a farm, cutting the lumber for his cabin with a cross-cut handsaw. Our

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subject was altogether deprived of school privileges, but acquired a fair education by his own exertions at study. December 6, 1850, he married Elizabeth Keen, who was born in Hertford Co., N. C, February 25, 1835, being the daughter of Miles H. and Mary (Holmes) Keen, natives of the said State. To their union have been born the following-named children: Levi; Priscilla, now Mrs. Crone; Herbert, Lizzie and Mary. After his marriage, Mr. Jeffries settled on forty acres of land in this township, which he had bought and partially cleared some years before. In 1864, he sold out, and bought 320 acres in the same township, which he occupied till his death, September 17, 1879. Levi Jeffries was born in this township, June 10, 1855, and lives on the home farm. He married, June 9, 1881, Adella S. Vaughn, who was born in Cass Co., Mich., July 23, 1873, the daughter of Henry and May Vaughn. In politics he is a Republican, and is looked upon an enterprising farmer.

MARCUS L. JEFFRIES was born in Greenville Co., Va., May 15, 1825, one of the seven children born to Herbert and Ridley (Pruitt) Jeffries, natives of Greenville Co., Va., and Halifax Co., N. C. Herbert Jeffries was married in North Carolina, but owned a farm and lived in Greenville Co., Va., until about 1832, when he moved with his family to Greene Co., Ohio, remained the spring of 1843, removed to this township, bought a farm of 160 acres, and resided thereon until his death, November 16, 1849, Mrs. Ridley Jones following him April 10, 1855, and dying in the Methodist faith. Marcus L. Jeffries, our subject, assisted on his father's farm till he reached thirty years of age, going to school three days only during that period. He was married February 14, 1855, to Martha A. Keen, a native of Hertford County, N. C. This lady, a member of the M. E. Church, died at her home in Smith Township, October 2, 1878. Mr. Jeffries bought his land at different times, and now owns a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres, and is an enterprising farmer. In politics, he is a Republican.

AUGUSTUS W. JEFFRIES was born in this township October 20, 1843, and is one of the four living children born to Wyatt and Eliza J. (Jones) Jeffries, natives of Greenville County, Va. While still young, Wyatt Jeffries went to Greene Co., Ohio, was married there, and until 1835 farmed on shares, and then moved with his family to this township, where he entered eighty acres of land, to which he added until he became the owner of 340 acres of well-improved land. Here he died February 14, 1869, his widow following October 20, of the same year. They were both members of the M. B. Church, and among the earlier settlers of the township, they and Benjamin Jones having located on adjoining farms before the township was organized, with their nearest neighbor three miles away. Augustus W. Jeffries, our subject, received the ordinary common-school education of his day, and worked on the home farm till twenty-one years old. November 19, 1862, he married Mary J. Akers, who was born in Wilson County, Tenn., October 29, 1842, the daugh-

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BRINTON JONES was born in Greenville County, Va., December 27, 1813, one of nine children of Benjamin and Winifred (Shehorn) Jones, natives of said county. Benjamin Jones moved with his family to Greene County, Ohio, in 1825, where he farmed on shares till February, 1835, when he removed to this township, then unorganized, where he entered eighty acres of land, cleared a farm, and resided until his death, February 17, 1854, his widow surviving till December 16, 1873. They were both members of the M. E. Church, and were among the first pioneers of the county. Our subject, Brinton Jones, received a very fair education, and remained on the home farm until thirty years of age, and for a time taught a subscription school. April 20, 1843, he married Susan Thomas, born in Mecklenburg County, Va., in September, 1825, the daughter of Stephen and Lucy (King) Thompson. To their union were born Harriet M., now Mrs. William Pampy; Ceney A., now Mrs. John Smith; Johanna, now Mrs. Fielding Pampy; and Sarah A. D., now Mrs. Marshall Winburn. Mr. Jones still owns and lives on the land he entered when a young man — forty acres in 1837 and forty in 1840. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is a Republican. The grandfather of Mr. Jones, Brinton Jones, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

JEREMIAH KRIDER was born in Franklin County, Penn., November 1, 1812, the son of George and Fanny Krider. George Krider was a farmer, and moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1820. His wife died there in about 1872, and he followed in 1874. Jeremiah Krider moved with his parents to Stark County, when but eight years old, and was there reared to manhood. September 12, 1833, he married Miss S. Zent, and for the following five years did job work for their support. He then moved to Richland County, Ohio, and farmed nine years. In 1847, he came to Smith Township, bought 160 acres wooded land, and went through all the hardships of a frontier life. He resided on this land until 1874, when he placed it in charge of his children, and moved to Churubusco, where he and his wife are living a quiet and retired life. He began a poor boy, but by industry acquired a farm of 252 acres, and some valuable property in the city. His children were twelve in number: John, Samuel, Sarah, William, Fanny, George W., Eliza, Melinda, Mary, Huldah, Benjamin and Jeremiah, of whom Samuel, Sarah and Huldah are dead. The living all reside in Whitley County, excepting a married daughter in Missouri and one in Denver, Colo. The mother was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 9, 1815, and is a member of the U. B. Church. Mr. Krider is Republican in politics, and an old and esteemed citizen of the county.

A. H. KRIDER was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1823, one of seven children born to George and Fanny Krider, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject was reared a farmer, and passed his winters principally in threshing grain, so that his opportunities for schooling were but scant. In October, 1846, he married Eleanor Monroe, who was born in Stark County, in 1829, and was the daughter of Moses and Sarah Monroe, of Scotland and New York respectively. In the fall of 1847, our subject started empty-handed, with his family, in search of a home. He first located in Defiance County, Ohio, then an unbroken wilderness, remained five years, then came to Thorn Creek Township, this county; located on the shore of Round Lake; sold out at the expiration of two years, on account of ill health, and purchased his present home in this township in 1856. The improvements then consisted of a cabin and a clearing of two acres, but he has, by his perseverance, brought out of it 115 acres of well-cultivated land, with substantial improvements. Our subject has held aloof from politics, but has lent his aid to other public pursuits. He organized the first Sunday school in Churubusco, beginning with ten scholars and closing with thirty, and has been an active worker in that field for forty-one years, ably assisted by his wife. He and wife are strict members of the United Brethren Church, and are the parents of seven children, of whom four sons and two daughters are now living.

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GEORGE W. KRIDER was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 2, 1842, one of twelve children, nine yet living, of Jeremiah and Mrs. S. Krider, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject came with his parents to this county when but two years old, and when old enough, assisted his father in carving from the forest a comfortable home. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served nine months, and was then honorably discharged, on account of disability. After recruiting his health at home a year, he re-enlisted, this time in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in November, 1863, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865, but, unable to get transportation home, joined Sherman at Goldsboro, and was with him as far as Atlanta; afterward joined Gen. Thomas, and went with him down the Tennessee River to its mouth. He was in eight hard-fought battles, but escaped uninjured, but with a number of holes through his clothing. On his return home, he resumed farming, and March 22, 1866, married Susanna Bear, daughter of George and Susan Bear, and became the father of one son and two daughters. Mrs. Krider died in 1874, at the age of twenty-eight, and our subject married, July 14, 1875, Eliza Deem, daughter of Lewis and Catharine Deem, and to this union have been born two sons. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and he also belongs to the Knio-lts of Honor.

THOMAS LARIMORE, one of eight children, four living, born to Thomas and Hannah (Young) Larimore was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 12, 1827. His father was a farmer and a native of and was married in Pennsylvania, and moved thence to Licking County, where he was killed by a falling tree, in March, 1832. The widow and youngest son moved to Sparta Township, Noble County, Ind., in 1849, and eight years later removed to Lake Township, Allen County, where Mrs. Larimore died in March, 1866. Our subject was bound out shortly after his father's death, but the master's wife dying a few months later, the family broke up, and young Larimore was left among strangers. From the age of eight upward he led a life of hardship, and was self-supporting. In October, 1848, he married Mahala Evans, and in the fall of 1850 he moved to Lake Township, Allen County, bought eighty acres of land, and with his wife, child and a bound boy, began life in this State without a cent in his pocket, or a cabin on his land wherein to take shelter, and a winter before him. But he was possessed of determination and industrious habits, and succeeded in surrounding his family with most of the comforts of life. In November, 1881, he moved to Churubusco, and took charge of what is now known as the Larimore House, having purchased the property the previous May. Besides this, Mr. Larimore owns 360 acres of land in Allen County, and Blocks 3 and 4 in Churubusco. Mr. and Mrs. Larimore are the parents of twelve children — Lydia, Cynthia, Thomas J., Hannah M., Levi B., Eli, Mary, Howard, Charley, all living; Alexander, William F. and Norris, deceased. Mr. L. is a Democrat, a Mason, and a K. of H., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He he held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and has filled a number of minor offices; has been a Sabbath school worker since 1851, and keeps a much better hotel than is usually found in villages the size of Churubusco.

JAMES LEECH (deceased) was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1824, and was the son of John and Fanny Leech, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Irish descent. Mr. Leech was reared on a farm, and in 1846 came to this township to occupy land entered by his father some years previously, which he made his permanent home. August 2, 1849, he married Elizabeth Strean, daughter of John and Maria Strean, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Irish and German extraction, and to their union were born seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Mr. Leech was an active Democrat in politics, and much
interested in home enterprises. He brought out from the forest a fertile and productive farm, and built up for himself a pleasant home after much toil and enduring many privations, and February 28, 1879, departed this life at the age of fifty-five years. His widow survives him and is now a resident upon the old homestead. Mr. Leech was one of eleven children, and in June, 1873, attended a re-union of

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his father's family at his youngest brother's residence, near Marshfield, Ohio, there being present the father, five sons, six daughters, six sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law and twenty-seven grandchildren — the family circle being complete, with the exception of the mother, who had been called to her last home but a few years previously.

JOSEPH ORR LONG was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 14, 1834, one of nine children born to Jesse W. and Hannah (Heglar) Long, seven of whom are still living. The father was born in Virginia, May 13, 1799, and the mother September 7, 1809, in the same State. The father was taken by his parents to Ohio while he was but a small boy. He was married in Greene County, where he owned a small farm, and in May, 1834, moved with his family to what is now Smith Township, where he had pre-empted 320 acres the previous fall. His first cabin was of the most primitive character, not a nail being used in its construction. He was probably the first white settler within the limits of Smith Township, and here died January 26, 1863. Joseph O. Long, our subject, remained with his father till he reached his majority, receiving a common-school education. Afterward he assisted in building Whartburg College, in Union Township, taking private lessons during the time from Rev. Jacob Woolf, Principal, also attending the first term taught at that school. Mr. Long began teaching at the age of nineteen, and gave instruction in Allen and Whitley Counties three terms. January 24, 1866, he married Ruhannah Nickey, born in Ross County, Ohio, October 1, 1838, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Briggs) Nickey. The issue of this marriage was seven children, viz.: Charles O., J. L., Frank E., Ora E., Bertie and Ruah E. (twins), and Addie R. Immediately after his marriage he removed to La Fayette Township, Keokuk County, Iowa, remained two and a half years, then moved to De Kalb County, Mo., and in 1860 returned to this township, rented a part of his father's farm, and at the latter's death bought the shares of the other heirs and now owns the old homestead of 320 acres. His surviving brothers and sisters are located as follows: Mrs. Mary E. Cleveland, Keokuk County, Iowa; Mrs. Elder J. Nicholls, Woodbury County, Iowa; Anderson H., Keokuk County, Iowa; Alexander Mc, Woodbury County, Iowa; Nelson C, at the Dalles, Oregon, and Noah S., Beatrice, Neb.

P. MALONEY (deceased) was born in Limerick, Ireland, about the year 1812, and emigrated to America in 1832, locating in Vermont, and two years later removed to Fort Wayne, this State. He was left an orphan when but a small child, landed in this country in destitute circumstances, and had always to take care of himself. At Fort Wayne he followed teaming for a livelihood, and was there married to Mary Cushion, of that city, who shortly after died. In 1840, he married Katherine Welsh, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, who was born in 1812, emigrated with her parents to this country in 1837, and located the first year in Fort Wayne. Mr. Maloney came to this township in 1839, located on Section 12, and began farming in the unbroken wilderness. By hard work, thrift and perseverance, he succeeded in providing for his family a comfortable home of 400 acres, the better part well improved. In his latter days, he dealt extensively in live stock, raising a great many head. He was the father of seven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are still living. After a
well-spent life and a useful one, he died February 24, 1862. His widow still survives, and resides with her youngest son on the home farm at the age of seventy years, a member, as was her husband, of the Catholic Church.

**DR. F. M. MAGERS** was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 28, 1838, the youngest of eight sons born to Nathan and Winifred (Logsdon) Magers, of Cumberland County, Md., and of English and French descent. The advent of their ancestors in this country was in Lord Baltimore's time. The father of Dr. Magers was a farmer, and one of the very early settlers of Knox County, Ohio. He died September 10, 1842. At the age of thirteen, our subject left his mother to attend St. Mary's Seminary, St. Louis, at which institution and at St. Thomas' College, Ky., he pursued his studies till seventeen years old, and then returned home. In 1855, he came to Avilla, Noble County, this State, and engaged in teaching, which he continued till 1857, and then returned home to manage the farm. The fall of 1862, he came to Allen County, this State, taught school that winter, returned home in the spring of 1863, when his mother died. He settled up the estate and for two years read medicine with Dr. Bryant, of Mt. Vernon, attended lectures at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and in May, 1865, located in Churubusco, and began practice, at which he has been very successful. Dr. Magers is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church. November 24, 1865, he married Mary E. Metzger, daughter of Judge A. Metzger, of Fort Wayne, and to their union have been born six children, viz.: Cassimer B., Mary F., Edmund L., Elizabeth W., Ursula J. and Francis A.

**GEORGE W. MAXWELL** was born in Eel River Township, Allen County, Ind., February 23, 1853, and his father, Abraham Maxwell, in Sumner County, Penn., in 1809. The latter, at the age of fifteen, came to Knox County, Ohio, and in 1835 to Indiana. November 24, 1836, he married Mary Ann (Geiger) Parks, born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1811, and an immigrant to Allen County, in 1833. Mr. Maxwell first located in Indiana on Haw Patch, Noble County; then moved to Eel River Township, Allen County, where he married, purchased a piece of land, and ended his days March 27, 1863. His widow survives him, and resides on the old homestead. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living, the mother also having two children living, of three born to her first husband, John Parks. Our subject was reared a farmer, but was well educated, and taught two terms of school. In 1873, he came to Churubusco, engaged in clerking and as partner, and for a number of years sold organs and sewing machines. September 9, 1875, he married Miss Sarah F. Deck, and 1876, he and John Deck (his father-in-law), joined as partners in a general store. This partnership lasted five years and a half; Mr. Maxwell now continues the business alone, has been very successful, and carries a stock valued at $17,000, comprising dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc. He and his wife are the parents of two children — Iva A. and Myrta M. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

**J. F. McNEAR** was born in Morrow County, Ohio, January 10, 1838, the son of Philip and Rebecca (Williams) McNear, of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Philip McNear was a farmer, and visited Noble County, Ind., about 1850, but finally settled in Smith Township, this county, in October, 1851, on forty-one acres in Section 24, and passed through all the hardships incident to pioneer life. Mrs. McNear died December 25, 1878, aged seventy years, since when Mr. McNear has married Mrs. Emillie Strong, and still resides in Smith Township. J. F. McNear was reared on the farm, and received the ordinary common school education; he then attended one or two terms at Columbia City, after which he entered Otterbein University, near Columbus, Ohio; came home in 1860, and cast his first vote for Lincoln; attended school a term, and then taught...
until 1862, when he enlisted, August 5, in Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the front. He was in the fights at Perryville, Chickamauga, all through the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. During the last year of his service, he was Provost Marshal of the brigade part of the time, and aid-de-camp to Gen. Green. He was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. He enlisted as a private; was appointed Corporal and then Orderly Sergeant; after the battle of Chickamauga, was sent home on a recruiting expedition, and there received a commission, in January, 1864, as First Lieutenant. After the war he engaged in school teaching in Columbia City and elsewhere, and in 1869 went to Kansas and engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. He returned to Whitley County in 1874, and has since remained here. September 5, 1867, he married Antoinette A. Tucker, who died June 2, 1875, leaving two children, Aggie I. and Burdette. Mr. McNear is a Republican, and a member of the U. B. Church. He is owner of sixty acres of land in Smith Township, besides other real estate.

JACOB NICKEY was born in Augusta Co., Va., July 1, 1814, one of ten children of Samuel and Catherine (Balsley) Nickey. Samuel Nickey's parents came from Germany when he was but three years old, in 1769, and settled in Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia, where he married and resided till his death, February 17, 1832. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Lutheran Church. In the fall of 1832, Mrs. Catherine Nickey moved with her family to Ross Co., Ohio, and in the fall of 1834 removed to Lake Township, Allen Co., Ind., and then to Union Township, this county, where she bought sixty acres of land and lived for many years, but died in 1852 at the home of her son David, in this township. She was a member of the M. E. Church. Jacob Nickey, our subject, has acquired a very good education by self-teaching, his early opportunities having been meager. February 19, 1834, he married, in Ross Co., Ohio, Elizabeth Briggs, native of the place, and daughter of Samuel and Agnes (Sheppard) Briggs. By this marriage he became the father of six children, viz.: Elizabeth J., now Mrs. Alex. More; Rose A., now Mrs. George Perry; Ruhannah, now Mrs. J. O. Long; Sarah A., now Mrs. William Krider; Clarissa, now Mrs. Metsker, and Allen S., now practicing medicine in Boone County, Ind. After marriage, Mr. Nickey farmed on shares, in Ross County, till the fall of 1839, when he came to this township and bought 120 acres unimproved land the following spring, and here erected probably the first frame dwelling built in the county. He has increased his farm to 307 acres of well-improved land by adding to it from time to time. Mrs. Elizabeth Nickey died here September 19, 1844, and January 18, 1849, he married Mrs. Catherine (Crabill) Fredericks, born in Shenandoah County, Va., October 29, 1821, daughter of William and Catherine (Funk) Crabill, natives of that State, and from this second marriage three children are living, viz.: William S., Mary N. (now Mrs. N. Metsker), and Jacob W. Mr. Nickey has served many years as Township Trustee under both the old and new constitutions, and six years as one of the County Commissioners; he was on the first grand jury ever held in Columbia City, and has always been a Democrat. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church, and are among the leading citizens of the township.

D. W. NICKEY was born in this township July 6, 1837, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gradeless) Nickey, who were parents of the following named children: Rebecca, now Mr. Silas Briggs, of Union Township; David W.; Mary A., now Mrs. Samuel Pierce, of Kendallville. Noble County; Martha E., deceased; William A., deceased; and Addison B., who married Orpha Mossman, and lives in Allen County. Samuel Nickey was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1809, and came to Ross County, Ohio, with his widowed mother; taught school there, and there married Miss Gradeless in 1832. In 1833, he and his father-in-law, William Gradeless, and Absalom Hyre came to Indiana, and Messrs. Nickey and Hyre settled in this township, and Mr. Gradeless in
Lake Township, Allen County, taking permanent possession in 1834. After many years, Mr. Nickey moved across Eel River to his father-in-law's place in Allen County, and there died August 29, 1864. Mrs. Nickey died April 17, 1861. D. W. Nickey was reared on the farm in this township, which has always been his home. January 4, 1860, he married Miss Alcinda J. Mossman, daughter of Francis Mossman, one of the old citizens of Whitley County. To their union have been born two children — Rhua E. and Alfred J. Mr. Nickey is a farmer, and also deals largely in live stock. He owns 360 acres of good land in Smith Township, and 180 acres in Allen County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

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GEORGE W. ORNDORF was born in Franklin County, Penn., June 9, 1824, the son of John and Barbara (Stewart) Orndorf, and is one of the two living of their family of three children. The father moved with his family to Richland County, Ohio, in 1836, where he engaged in his vocation of farming. There our subject was reared, and there he married, January 14, 1845, Eve Spinks, and thence emigrated, in 1848, to Eel River Township, Allen Co., Ind. A year later he moved to Lake Township, and in 1877 came to Churubusco. He had learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in 1842, began married life with little or no means at his command, and had but $12 in cash after paying his expenses of removal to this State, had a wife and two children, and no household goods. By thrift and industry, however, he has acquired a good farm of 104 acres in Allen County, as well as valuable town property in Churubusco. He and wife are the parents of eight children, viz.: Priscilla, Mary, Barbara, John, Talitha, Ellen (deceased), George (deceased), and Ida. Of the above, John W. is a leading young man of Churubusco. He has received a good education, has taught school, is married to Jennie Hyatt, is now studying law, and is a Justice of the Peace of Smith Township. The parents of George W. Orndorf moved to Allen County in 1854, where his mother died in 1873. His father moved to Churubusco in 1877, where he died in March, 1880. The family is an old and respected one of Churubusco and vicinity.

ABRAHAM PENCE was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 19, 1818, and was one of the eleven children born to George C. and Sarah (Windel) Pence, the former a native of Highland County, Ohio, and the latter of Shenandoah County, Va. Our subject came with his parents to this township in 1836, and has since resided on Section 19, where he was employed on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age, when (in August, 1840), he married Nancy Buckley, a native of Holmes County, Ohio. To their union were born eight children, of whom four are living. Mrs. Pence died in Smith Township in June, 1866, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. May 7, 1867, Mr. Pence married Mrs. Sarah (Hyre) Humbarger, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and daughter of Wesley and Susan (Van Schaick) Hyre. Mr. Pence farmed on seventy-six acres of the home farm which his father had deeded to him, and by degrees has added to it until at present he owns a farm of 400 acres of wellimproved land in Smith and Thorn Creek Townships, and has, besides, deeded to his sons 185 acres. Mr. Pence is a Republican, and has filled the office of Township Trustee under the old constitution, and has always been regarded as one of the leading farmers and citizens of the township.

JOHN PENCE was born in Fayette County, Ohio, April 28, 1823, the son of George C. and Sarah Pence, and came with his parents to this township in the fall of 1836, and worked for his father till he reached the age of twentythree, when his father deeded him eighty acres of the old home place. For the next five years, he improved his own farm, and worked out for others at inter-
JOSEPH J. PENCE was born November 20, 1831, in Fayette County, Ohio, one of eleven children born to George C. and Sarah (Windel) Pence, natives respectively of Highland County, Ohio, and Shenandoah County, Va. George C. Pence moved to this township in the fall of 1836, and bought on Section 19, 640 acres, built a cabin and commenced clearing up. Here Mrs. Sarah Pence died August 18, 1853, in the Methodist Episcopal faith. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Pence traded 120 acres of his original farm to his son, our subject, for 240 acres in Hardin County, Iowa, to which he moved, and which he resided till his death in 1865, having before his removal deeded the remainder of the Smith Township farm to his children. Our subject at the age of twenty-three, left the home farm and went to Iowa, where he bought the land he subsequently traded to his father. July 28, 1855, he married Susanna Waugh, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Harper) Waugh, natives of the same State. To their union were born six children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Mary E., now Mrs. J. Smith; James A. L., David E. M., Florence A. and William J. Mrs. Pence died June 6, 1871, and November 14, 1873, our subject married Alice C. Henny, a native of Jefferson Township, this county, and born September 17, 1850. She is the daughter of Phillip and Charlotte (Richard) Henny, natives of Ohio. Mr. Pence and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

HENRY C. PRESSLER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 5, 1837, one of sixteen children born to John and Maria (Egolf) Pressler, natives of Pennsylvania. John Pressler immigrated into Whitley County, locating in Thorn Creek Township in 1846, and moved to Columbia City in 1875, where he now resides with his second wife, Lydia (King) Pressler, whom he married in 1864, our subject's mother having died in 1857. At the age of twenty, our subject began teaching school, taught three terms, and then entered Heidelberg College, but was soon compelled to withdraw on account of ill health. April, 1861, the military organization to which he belonged was mustered in with Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Mr. P. went to the front, remained a year, and was then discharged on account of his ill health. In 1861, he re-enlisted in the same company, and remained till the close of the war. In December, 1866, he married Margaret M. Richey. Since 1872, he has chiefly been engaged in mercantile pursuits. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the position of Township Assessor and Township Trustee for Smith very nearly twelve consecutive years, and served as Census Enumerator in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and the father of five children — Wilkis W. (deceased), Willard E., Viola M., Henry C. and Maud.
MILES RITCHE was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1809, one of eight children born to Moses and Rebecca Ritche, natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The boyhood of our subject was passed in attending a country school some two or three miles away from his home, and in assisting his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-five, he rented the homestead for seven years, then moved to Clarion County, Penn., and farmed there for seven years, and then, to better his circumstances, came to this township in the fall of 1848, and here he has since remained. He found his eighty-acre lot in Smith a wilderness, but by perseverance and hard work converted it into a comfortable home, and added to it till it reached 312 acres of productive land, a portion of which he has given to his children. November 2, 1833, he married Marinda Woodrow, daughter of John and Mary A. Woodrow, both natives of Pennsylvania and of English extraction, and to this marriage were born seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are still living. At his country's call, during the late war, our subject, his three sons and two sons-in-law, were prompt to respond, were sent to the front, and all in safety returned. Mr. Ritche and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for forty years, and he has always been active in the building-up of churches and schoolhouses.

LEMUEL RICHEY was born in Northumberland County, Penn., January 11, 1817, and is one of seven children, five yet living, born to Miles and Marinda Richey of the said State. Miles was a farmer, was married in his native State, then moved to Indiana, located near the center of this township and purchased eighty acres; has since added to it, and now owns 200 acres of good land, all gained by his own exertions. Our subject, Lemuel Richey, came here with his parents at about four years of age, and was here reared to manhood, receiving a fair common-school education. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth I. V. I., as private. The next spring he was sent to the front and participated in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kennesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, etc., and was then transferred to the Eastern Army.

J. F. SHOAFF was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 15, 1831, one of eleven children born to John P. and Priscilla (Freeman) Shoaff, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. John P. Shoaff was a farmer by occupation, but a miller by trade. He married Miss Freeman in Miami County, and when the third of their eleven children was born, emigrated, in 1836, to Eel River Township, Allen County, Ind. (five miles from the line of this township and county), and located in the woods. At that time there were only three white families in the township, and the country was overrun with Indians, deer, wolves, wild cats and lynxes. After a couple of years' experience in the wilderness, Mr. Shoaff relinquished farming and began dealing in stocks, which have since engaged his attention. He has accumulated property, valued at $75,000, all by his own exertions. His wife died May 1, 1881, and he still lives on his homestead at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Our subject, J. F. Shoaff, was reared a farmer, and in November, 1857, married Martha Work, who died March 18, 1868. He married his present wife, Annie E. Johnston, September 11, 1872, and to their union have been born two children — Priscilla J. and Eliza J. He employed himself in farming and stock-raising until he came to Churubusco, in July,
1874, where he is doing business as a broker and dealer in real estate. He owns 466 acres of land in Allen County, besides some good property in town. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. SLAGLE was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., December 9, 1811, the eldest of fourteen children of John and Margaret L. (Erwin) Slagle. The parents brought our subject, when a child, to Ross County, Ohio, and later to Greene County, where he received a common-school education and worked for his father and others till 1831, when he married, September 8, Martha Long, born in Augusta County, Va., April 13, 1814, one of eight children of Peter and Margaret (Ewing) Long, and to this union were born ten children, viz.: Leander, Peter L., Margaret (now Mrs. Jere. Heffelfinger), John H., Aaron P. (who died in 1880, leaving a wife and two children), Martha J. (now Mrs. Horace Hoxia), Mary A. (now Mrs. William Whery), George B., William W. and Emma J. (now Mrs. Henry Jerken). After his marriage, our subject took a lease of part of his father's farm, clearing it up in summer and working as a carpenter in the winter. In 1840, he moved to Lake Town-

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ship, Allen County, this State, and one year later came to this township, bought fifty acres of wild land, built a hewn-log house and cleared up a farm. He now owns seventy-six well-improved acres. Soon after his coming he began working as a brick and stone-mason, which trade he has since followed in connection with farming. He was a charter member and the first Worshipful Master of Churubusco Lodge, No. 515, A., F. & A. M., is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE B. SLAGLE, farmer, was born in this township, December 8, 1849, received the ordinary common-school education, and worked for his father till of age. December 4, 1870, he married Mary E. Donaldson, born in Wood County, Ohio, February 22, 1852, the only child of Hiram and Margaret (Kennedy) Donaldson, natives of Ohio. From this union two children remain — Charles W. and Walter M. After his marriage, Mr. Slagle operated his father's farm for one year, and then moved in March, 1872, to Wood County, Ohio, where he owned a farm, which he sold and returned to this township the same year, and bought a farm of eighty acres, but has resided on his father's farm ever since. He is a Republican in politics, and is a rising young farmer-

JACOB STOCKERT was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1832, the son of John J. and Margaret Stockert, and in his native land learned the blacksmith's trade from his father and worked at intervals on the farm. He received a good German education, and when twenty-two years of age emigrated to this country, locating in Stark County, Ohio, where a brother had preceded him three years previously. On his arrival, he found himself $15 in debt, and so began his new life worse than empty-handed. He worked at first at jobs, and soon recovered himself. In the spring of 1858, he married Mary Bear, daughter of George and Susan Bear, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to their union were born five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. Our subject farmed on rented land in Ohio till the spring of 1865, when he moved to this township and purchased eighty acres from Jerry Krider, on which was a small log cabin, which has long since been replaced by a substantial frame residence and other good buildings, and the land increased to 185 acres, all well improved. He is recognized as an enterprising citizen and one of the most foremost in the advancement of home industries. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.
WILLIAM VAN METER, Jr., was born in Pendleton County (now West Virginia), May 15, 1807, the youngest of five children born to William and Phebe (Wece) Van Meter, natives of Augusta and Hardy Counties, Va. The father died when our subject was quite young, and the latter remained with his mother till nineteen years old, and then hired out by the day or year till 1828, when he married Mary Harmon, a native of Pendleton County, and to their union were born six children, viz.: Mrs. Christina Myers; Phebe, now Mrs. John Diffendaffer; Adam, who died in this township in his twenty-seventh year; Rebecca, now Mrs. W. Sterling; John and Julia A. (afterward Mrs. David SMITH TOWNSHIP. 353

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Hurd), who died in 1866, leaving three children. About 1835, Mr. Van Meter moved to Ross County, Ohio, where he farmed on shares; in 1837, he brought his family to this township, where he bought 160 acres of wild land, to which he has added from time to time, and now owns 636 acres, well-improved. Mrs. Van Meter died at her home in this township in 1841, and January 15, 1859, our subject married Melinda Cratzer, born in Stark County, Ohio, February 17, 1839, the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Brightbill) Cratzer, of Pennsylvania, and to this union six children have been born, as follows: America, now Mrs. B. Gradeless; Scott, Almeda, Melinda M., William and Alpha. Mrs. Van Meter is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is a Republican, and one of the oldest pioneers of this township.

OBADIAH J. WADE was born in Virginia March 25, 1814, one of nine children born to Richard and Rhoda (Harler) Wade. Richard Wade was a farmer by occupation, a reed maker by trade and a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject learned to read at Sabbath school, walking five miles every Sunday to attend the same. He worked on his father's farm till twenty-one years of age, and then went to Augusta County, W. Va., and worked out by the day, month or year. January 28, 1837, he married Caroline Holt, who was born in Augusta County, September 26, 1814. Their children number nine, as follows: Mary J., now Mrs. Chockley; John S.; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Crockston; William I., James A., Francis A., Richard W., Augusta V. (now Mrs. Leigh), and Charles W. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Wade moved with his wife and family to Thorn Creek Township, this county, where he remained till the spring of 1848, when he moved to this township. Here he bought forty acres of unimproved land, built a log house, and cleared up his farm, which he has since increased to 293 acres. Mr. Wade served as Township Trustee under the old constitution, and he and wife have for many years been members of the M. E. Church.

C. C. WALKLEY was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 17, 1810, one of four sons, two of whom are living, of David and Prudence (Foot) Walkley, natives of Connecticut. David Walkley was a farmer, and moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1805, and was among the oldest settlers. Our subject received a common-school education, and passed his early years in assisting his father in his work as a pioneer. November 26, 1829, he married Miss Ruth L. Richmond, daughter of Elder Edmund Richmond, of Otsego County, N. Y. Mr. Walkley became infatuated with frontier life, and the winters of 1833-34 found him alone near the head-waters of the Blue River, in Noble County, this State, where the abundance of game satisfied his passion for the chase. In 1835, he purchased some land and brought out his family, and the succeeding summers were passed in clearing and farming and the winters in hunting and trapping. He took great interest in the affairs of Green Township; for seventeen years was Justice of the Peace, and was held in general esteem. About 1875, he moved to Churubusco, and has since lived

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here, engaged in the grocery trade. He and wife have shared the trials and hardships of frontier life for fifty-three years, and have had born to them ten children, five of whom have died. The survivors are as follows: Charles R.; Flavia A., now Mrs. Boner; Parmelia, now Mrs. Hutchin; Harriet, now Mrs. Gillett; Ruth L., now Mrs. Greer. Mr. Walkley is an old-time Democrat, and Mrs. Walkley is a member of the Baptist Church.

DAVID M. WAUGH, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 15, 1840, and is one of eleven children of Joseph and Nancy (Harper) Waugh, natives of said State. Our subject came with his parents to this township in 1850; here attended the public schools, and worked on his father's farm till 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, with which he served through all its marches and engagements till mustered out at Macon, Ga., in August, 1865, having taken part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Selma. On his return, he settled on an eighty-acre farm his father had bought for him during his absence. September 16, 1866, he married Mary Kinsey, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in January, 1847, the daughter of Levi and Caroline Kinsey, natives respectively of Ohio and Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh are the parents of six children, viz.: Ida M., Lillia C, Susie M., Harvey, Edna and Harrie G. In politics he is a Republican, and he is considered one of the rising young farmers of the township.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN, general merchant, was born in this township December 5, 1842, and is the eldest of six living children born to Nathaniel and Eliza (Force) Allen, who were respectively born in Summit County, Ohio, February 7, 1816, and Pennsylvania, December 25, 1818. Nathaniel Allen was a carpenter, and, in 1842, came to this township and bought 160 acres of land, built a cabin, and commenced clearing. Our subject assisted his father till March 22, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, then a part of Gen. Wilder's brigade, and served until mustered out at Macon, August 12, 1865, having fought at Selma, Ala. Macon and Columbus, Ga., and in many skirmishes. On his return, he worked on the home farm till 1873, when he and his brother, Wesley W. Allen, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Coesse, which are still being conducted under the firm name of Allen Bros. October 9, 1873, he married Maria Yagel, who was born in Thorn Creek Township, this county, November 27, 1853. She is the youngest of five children living born to Adam and Eve M. (Cotsamyre) Yagel, both natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born three children — Victor, Charles and Leroy. Mr. Allen is one of the rising young men of the township, and in politics is a Democrat.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER BOYD was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 8, 1811, one of twelve children born to Hugh and Elizabeth (George) Boyd, natives of the South, but married in Pennsylvania, where Hugh followed his trade of tailoring till his death. When fourteen years of age, our subject left his home and went to work by the month on a farm, also on the Erie Canal, and the National pike; also on the first waterworks in Pittsburgh, and for a while on a steamboat on the Ohio River. He was married, April 29, 1830, to Elizabeth Dinsmore, born in Westmoreland County January 7, 1810, of Robert and Esther (McCoy) Dinsmore. Mr. Boyd then farmed on shares till 1835, when he moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where he worked on shares till 1844, and then came to this township and bought eighty acres of wild land, and settled in a log cabin among the Indians and wolves, both of which were sometimes unwelcome visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of eight children, viz.: Hester, who married H. Graves, and who died in 1862; Catherine, who died in her tenth
JAMES S. BRIGGS was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 25, 1819, and was one of twelve children born to Samuel and Agnes (Shepard) Briggs, who respectively were born in Pendleton County, Va., January 15, 1776, and Greenbrier County, Va., July 15, 1785. Samuel Briggs was married in Virginia, but soon after came to Ross County, Ohio, bought a farm, and there passed his days. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years Overseer of the Poor in Ross County. Mrs. Briggs died November 12, 1839, and her husband January 27, 1841. Our subject received a common-school education, and worked for his father till twenty-three years old, and then worked by the month or farmed on shares for several years. He married, December 26, 1847, in Fayette County, Reedy Shobe, who was born in Ross County, July 6, 1826, the younger of two children born to Samuel and Clara (Stingley) Shobe, the former born in Ross County July 15, 1802, and the latter in Hardy County, Va., October 18, 1801. In 1850, Mr. Briggs came to this township with his wife and child, and bought the farm of 130 acres on which he still resides. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Samuel S., Darius B., Silas L., John M., Lois M. and Thomas B. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Briggs is a Democrat.

SILAS BRIGGS was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 30, 1826. Samuel, his father, died when Silas was in his fifteenth year, when the latter went out to work by the month for about three years. He then engaged in driving cattle to Eastern markets for about seven years. In 1851, he came to Union Township, where three years previously he had bought 160 acres unimproved land. Here he built a log house and began clearing, and has continued to add to his farm till he now is possessor of 464 highly cultivated acres. He was married, September 16, 1852, to Rebecca Nickey, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Grardeless) Nickey, and born in Smith Township, this county. To their union have been born nine children, viz.: Desdie J., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Albert Mossman), Delia (now Mrs. D. Welshimer), Silas E., Stephen 0., Charles N., Frank, Frederick and Jesse H. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in politics he is a Democrat. He is an extensive live-stock dealer, a leading farmer and a prominent citizen of the township.

ANDREW J. BRIGGS was born in Ross County, Ohio., April 5, 1829, and is the youngest of twelve children born to Samuel and Agnes Briggs. Our subject received the ordinary common-school education of his day, and at the age of eleven years was brought to Smith Township, this county, by Jacob Nickey, for whom he worked till sixteen years old, after which he lived with his brother, Jesse, till he reached his majority. He then set to work clearing a 169-acre lot, his guardian, Jacob Nickey, had bought for him, and has resided thereon ever since, having added to it from time to time, till he now has 205 acres of well improved land. August 28, 1852, he married Sarah A. More, who was born in Ohio February 12, 1832. She is a daughter of John W. and Mary (Spear) More, both natives of Ohio. To their marriage were born five children, viz.: Mary A., now Mrs. A. T. Hull; Huldah J., now Mrs. William Gregg; Anna C, now Mrs. Charles Rese; Sarah M. and Florence A. Mr. Briggs, in politics, is a Democrat, and is one of the prominent citizens of his township.

JEHU H. CLARK was born in Chester County, Penn., April 17, 1825, one of eight children born to Jehu and Keziah (Edwards) Clark, natives of Bucks and Montgomery Counties. Jehu was married in Chester
County, and there resided the remainder of his days. Jehu H. Clark, our subject, resided with his father till twenty-seven years old. He began teaching when twenty-one. He taught for several years in Pennsylvania, and one term in this township, in a schoolhouse in which there were no nails used in its construction, which was built of logs, had a puncheon floor, and a door hung on wooden hinges. He was married, February 15, 1851, to Jane A. Packer, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Thomas) Packer, and born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 8, 1833. To their union were born six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Byron T., Joe H., Albert W. and Grace A. After his marriage, Mr. Clark returned to Chester County, Penn., remained there a year, and then moved to a farm of 137 acres unimproved land he had bought in this township, built a log house, and cleared from the wilderness a home. At that time his means were quite limited, but by industry and unswerving integrity, he has won a handsome property, now aggregating 340 acres. Mrs. Clark died March 16, 1863, and December 27, 1864, Mr. Clark married S. Amelia Spore, born in Albany County, N. Y., May 22, 1842. They have six chil-

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dren — Jennie A., Jettie P., Lulu G., I. Belle, Thaddeus L. and Zella M. From the spring of 1865 to the fall of 1868, Mr. Clark conducted a general mercantile business at Coesse, and he then returned to his farm, where he has since resided. He is a Republican, and for two years was Assessor of the township.

STEPHEN H. CLARK was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 5, 1821, one of the nine children of John G. and Julia (Goodrich) Clark, natives of Hudson City, N. Y., and Connecticut, respectively. They were married at Auburn, N. Y. John G. was a shoemaker and farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived and owned land at different times in Cayuga, Lewis, Schoharie and Onondaga Counties, N. Y. In 1839, he moved with his family to De Kalb County, Ind., bought 200 acres of land, and died there in March, 1853, his wife following fifteen days later. Our subject was fairly educated in his youth, and at fourteen years of age went as an apprentice to blacksmithing for three years. He left the trade, however, and came with his parents to Indiana, and remained with them till twenty-two years old, when he commenced clearing a place of his own in Allen County. He was married September 5, 1845, to Jane R. Moody, born in Greene County, Penn., December 3, 1820, the daughter of Daniel and Mary A. (Davis) Moody, natives of Maryland and New Jersey respectively. They are parents of four children — Mollie A. (now Mrs. George S. Mossman), Isaac G., George S. and Hattie E. George S. is a minister of the M. E. Church. In January, 1849, our subject moved to this township, entered 160 acres and bought eighty acres of land, and now has a model establishment. He was ordained Deacon in the M. E. Church, in 1857, and Elder in 1871, and has labored as local preacher and circuit rider thirty-one years. He has read medicine and practiced to some extent; was special agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, for two years; was special traveling and collecting agent for the Connecticut Mutual, and general agent of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati. He is a Republican, and a member of the A., F. & A. M.

ELIJAH De PEW was born in Luzerne County, Penn., May 10, 1818, one of fifteen children of Levi and Rachel (Walker) De Pew, born in New Jersey in 1777, in April and May respectively, and there married. Levi settled on 234 acres in Luzerne, Penn., in 1800, following his trade of blacksmith in connection with farming till his death in 1868. Elijah, our subject, received a very fair common-school education, and worked on the home farm until twenty-five years old. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and taught for thirteen winters — eight of them in one house. November 1, 1841, he married Jeannette E. Paige, born in Franklin County, N. Y., September 21, 1821, and the daughter of Rufus A. and Jane (Middaugh) Paige, natives of that State. Her grandfather, Solomon Middaugh, was a Captain in the Continental army during the
Revolution, and part of the time Aid-de-camp on Washington's staff. Mrs. De Pew died in Columbia Township, this county, April 5,

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1852, in the Methodist faith, and leaving one child — Mary M. (now Mrs. A. J. Steele). In 1849, Mr. De Pew entered eighty acres in Columbia Township, built a house and cleared up the land, and then traded for 160 acres in this township, in 1855. The same year he moved to Columbia City and worked at his trade, carpentering, till 1859, then moved on his farm. December 6, 1853, he married Rebecca Winget, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 11, 1821, the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Rinerson) Winget, natives of Pennsylvania, and by this marriage became the father of three children — Frances E., Rachel A. and Isa B. In politics, he is a Democrat, and served as Assessor of Columbia Township two years.

JOHN F. DEPOY was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 21, 1821, the eldest of three children born to Nicholas and Esther (Furnow) Depoy, natives respectively of Rockingham County, Va., and Ross County, Ohio, Mrs. Depoy's father having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Nicholas Depoy came to Ross County when fourteen years old, and in that county was married. In 1820, he moved to Fayette, where he owned 100 acres of land, and cleared up a farm. Here Mrs. Depoy died October 19, 1825. In March, 1829, Mr. Depoy was married to Henrietta Taylor, a native of Virginia. In 1845, he came with his family to this township and bought 170 acres of wild land, cleared up a farm, and added to it until he had increased it, at the time of his death, November 9, 1865, to 370 acres. John F. Depoy, our subject, remained on his father's farm in Ohio till he was twenty-three years of age, and January 23, 1845, married Delilah Bainter, born in Fayette County, and the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Howard) Bainter, the former born in Pennsylvania March 2, 1795, and the latter in Virginia January 8, 1796. In 1845, Mr. Depoy came with his wife and his father's family to this township, and remained on his father's farm four years. He then bought, in 1849, eighty acres of the land where he now lives, then all woods, which he has increased to 110 acres of well-improved land. He has had born to him five children — Jeannette A. (now Mrs. J. M. Harrison), Esther E. (now Mrs. Albert Douglas), Louisa F., Reuben J. and Augusta L. Mr. Depoy is a Republican, and has been Township Assessor for eight years. He is a Freemason, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

NICHOLAS S. DEPOY was born in this township December 3, 1851. He is one of ten children born to Nicholas and Henrietta (Taylor) Depoy, natives of Virginia, the birth of the former having occurred March 7, 1799. Nicholas S., our subject, received a fair common-school education in his younger days, and has lived all his life at the homestead, with the exception of the three years passed in Coesse. June 27, 1874, he was married to Harriet F. Snyder, also a native of Union Township, where she was born May 27, 1852. She is a daughter of John G. Snyder and Frederica (Wolf) Snyder, both natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Depoy have three children, viz.: Samuel, Flavia A. and Joseph. Mr. Depoy is a member of Columbia City Lodge, No. 189, A., F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican. He is an enterprising young farmer and progressive in his ideas.

REUBEN DREW was born in Putnam County, N. Y., April 28, 1815, one of six children born to James and Charity (Barrett) Drew, natives of the same county. James Drew was a farmer, and in 1842 moved to Monroe, Fairfield County, Conn., where he died. Our subject worked on the farm till twenty-one, and at his majority offered his vote at the polls, but it was refused, as he was not an owner of real estate. This incident
decided him to come West, and the same year he reached Calhoun County, Mich., where he worked three years for a farmer, receiving as pay a deed for eighty acres of land. September 2, 1810, he married Mary B. Hurd, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., October 30, 1814, whose maternal grandfather. Rev. Michael Burdge, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have had no offspring, but reared an adopted son, William (Young), who was a soldier in the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in hospital at Munfordville, Ky., in 1864. In 1855, Mr. Drew sold his farm in Michigan and came to this township and bought the 120 acre farm on which he now resides. From 1869 to 1876, he engaged in mercantile business at Coesse, and then returned to his farm in retirement. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Drew is a Republican, and served as Township Assessor during his residence in Michigan.

THOMAS FOX was born in Ireland November 15, 1847, the elder of two children born to Patrick and Margaret (Slater) Fox, born respectively in 1812 and 1811. Patrick Fox emigrated to the United States with his family in 1853, and settled in this township, where he has ever since resided. He at first bought a small farm, but this he sold and purchased one of 160 acres, and on this place he and wife are still living. Thomas, our subject, received the ordinary common-school education, and has always resided on the home farm, with the exception of two years, in which he was engaged in railroading. He was married, June 3, 1881, to Miss Sarah N. Connelly, a native of Ireland. She is the daughter of Martin and Bridget (Fox) Connelly, also natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. Fox, as were their parents, are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

WELLS T. GRADELESS, born in Smith Township, this county, September 17, 1841, is the elder of two sons of Milo and Hannah (Smith) Gradeless, natives of Fayette County, Ohio, and born in 1816, April 22, and November 28, respectively. Milo Gradeless came with his parents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Waugh) Gradeless, to what is now Smith Township, this county, in 1835. July 18, 1838, Milo was married, and his was the third wedding in Smith Township. Mrs. Hannah Gradeless was the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Jones) Smith, and came with her parents from Virginia to Smith Township, in 1833. Samuel Smith was one of the Commissioners appointed to organize Whitley County, and for him the township of Smith was named.

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He and Nathaniel Gradeless were early pioneers of Whitley County, and both died on the farms they had taken from the wilderness of Smith Township. After his marriage, Milo Gradeless lived in Smith Township till 1847, and then moved to this township, where he bought a farm, sold it, and, in 1853, bought the one on which our subject is now living, and, in 1880, moved to Columbia City, where he now resides. Our subject was fairly educated in youth, and has lived all his days on the homestead farm. He was married, in Shelby County, Ohio, January 1, 1865, to Margaret A. Spear, a native of that county, daughter of John and Nancy (Richards) Spear, and born May 4, 1845. To this union was born one child — Mary A. Mrs. Gradeless died May 2, 1866, and, November 20, 1879, Mr. Gradeless married Elma E. Kiersey, born in Noble County February 11, 1856, the daughter of Nathan 0. and Esther (Smith) Kiersey, natives of New York. Mr. Gradeless has taught eight or ten terms of school in Whitley County. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE GRAVES was born in Athens County, Ohio, July 16, 1826, the eldest of thirteen children born to Elijah Y. and Sarah (Patten) Graves, natives of Connecticut and Maryland. Elijah Y. Graves came to Marietta, Ohio, when eighteen years old, and was there afterward married, when he moved to Athens County, and bought a farm. In 1836, he moved to Wells County, Ohio, where he entered eighty acres and bought 103 of unimproved land. A pioneer of the county, he served as Trustee of Jackson Township for several years, and
there died in 1871. Our subject worked with his father till he was twenty-three, and April 15, 1849, married
Elizabeth Gilbert, who was born in England, May 1, 1825, the daughter of William and Sarah Gilbert. Mrs.
Graves died at her home in Allen County, this State, April 11, 1862, leaving to our subject four children —
Sarah E. (now Mrs. Salathiel Hiles), Elijah, Eliza (now Mrs. Joseph York) and Elizabeth A. In 1850, Mr.
Graves moved to Lake Township, Allen County, where he bought eighty acres of forest land, cleared it up, and
in 1862 sold out and bought 115 acres in Aboit Township, same county, and in 1869 sold again and bought the
farm where he now lives in this township. June 11, 1880, he married Lydia (Wraight) Burt, who was born in
New York, May 12, 1851, the daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Harris) Wraight, natives of England. Mr. Graves
is a Republican and was Town Assessor for several years, and is the owner of 181 acres of well-improved land.

HENRY GREGG, M. D. The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington County, Penn., and was
born July 15, 1816. When he was three months old, his father, with his family, moved to Greene County, same
State, where they remained till the spring of 1829, when they returned to Washington County, the mother
having died the year previous. In 1836, the father, with his family, removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where
our subject began the study of medicine with Lyman Totten, M. D., in the spring of 1842. In

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the autumn of 1845, he commenced practice in the same county, and continued until the spring of 1853. He
graduated from Starling Medical College at the session of 1849-50. On the 5th of March, 1846, he married
Sarah E. Ran" dall, and to their union were born four children, three of whom are still living. In the spring of
1853, he brought his family to this county, and they have resided here ever since. Mrs. Gregg died April 1,
1861, and the Doctor remarried February 22. 1862, taking as his second mate Harriet Gaylord House!, of
Summit County, Ohio. One daughter is the fruit of this marriage. Our subject's father, William Gregg, was a
native of Washington, and his mother, Susan Withrow, of Franklin County, Penn.

CHARLES F. HESS was born in Baden, Germany, September 14, 1814, and is one of eight children
born to Jacob and Julia (Endla) Hess. He received a very fair German education and remained on his father's
farm in Germany, and worked as a weaver, until 1835, when he emigrated to the United States and settled at
Sandusky City, Ohio, where he worked by the month till 1838, when he came to Fort Wayne, Ind., and worked
on the canal and in the woods hauling logs till 1841. He then came to this township and entered 120 acres of
land, built a cabin, cleared a home for himself and family, and kept adding to his land till he now owns 277
acres, highly improved. He was married in Allen County, Ind., June 15, 1841, to Barbara Wageley, a native of
Germany, where she was born March 2, 1816. She is the daughter of Michael and Ann M. (Keller) Wageley,
also natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hess have four children living, viz., John, Philip F., Elizabeth and J.
Michael. In politics, Mr. Hess is a Democrat, and he and Avife are members of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY HULL was born in Pendleton County, Va., May 19, 1819; one of nine children born to Adam
and Elizabeth (Hevner) Hull, both natives of the same county. About 1823, Adam Hull moved to Sidney,
Shelby Co., Ohio, where he held the office of Sheriff six years. In 1830, he and family came to Fort Wayne,
Allen County, remained one year, then moved to Eel River Township, same county, bought forty acres of land
and entered 253 more. Shortly after, he entered eighty acres in this township, now occupied by our subject.
Adam was for a time Postmaster at Eel River Post Office, and also Justice of the Peace. He died in that
township September 4, 1838. Henry Hull, our subject, remained on the old farm till seven years after his father's
death, then bought the interest of the other heirs in the farm in this township, and in 1846 took possession. He
has since added to the place, until now it consists of 228 acres of well-improved land, parts of which he had
deeded to his children. December 19, 1838, he married Jane Gardner, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Hoage) Gardner, natives of New York, and there have been born to them the following children—William H., Isaac T., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Lloyd Siphers), Felix, Phebe and Franklin. William H. and Isaac T. were members of Company C, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

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having enlisted in the fall of 1862. William H. was seized by measles at Bowling Green, Ky., and was discharged in February, 1863; Isaac T. was taken ill at Gallatin, Tenn., and was discharged in March, 1863. William H. was Township Trustee of Union for four years, and was Assessor for two years. He is a Mason. Our subject is a Democrat, and is quite prominent in his township.

JAMES W. IRWIN was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 1, 1822, and is the eldest of six children born to John and Mary (Dodge) Irwin, natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. John Irwin moved to Licking County, Ohio, when he was a young man, and was there married. In October, 1838, he came with his wife and children to Kosciusko County, this State, where two years previously he had entered 160 acres of land, and here erected a cabin and began clearing up a farm. In 1851, he came to this township and bought a farm of 280 acres. In 1855, he removed to Cass County, Iowa, where he resided till his death, in 1868; Mrs. Mary Irwin died at the same place, in 1862. They were both members of the M. E. Church. James W. Irwin received the ordinary common-school education in his youth, and worked on the farm till twenty-six years old, when he entered 120 acres in this township, built a log cabin and began on his own account. December 11, 1847, he married Mary Souder, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 25, 1822. She is the daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Hamon) Souder, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have one child living, Adaline M., now Mrs. John Metz. In politics, Mr. Irwin is a Democrat, and for two years was Trustee of Union Township.

HARVEY JONES was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, April 27, 1818, the elder of two children born to James and Elizabeth (Pine) Jones, natives of Virginia. James Jones emigrated to Lawrence County, when a young man, and was one of its early pioneers. Here he married, and died in March, 1820, and his widow four years later. After the death of his mother, Harvey Jones lived with his grandmother, Sarah Pine, till sixteen years of age. She died in Champaign County, August, 1834, and our subject contracted to remain till of age with Mr. John Hunter, of that county, receiving for his services his board, clothes, six months' schooling, and, at the expiration of the time a horse, saddle and suit of clothes, in all of the value of $100. Of the schooling he received only fifty-seven days, and probably only about nine months' tuition in his life. November 16, 1840, he married Sarah E. Ritter, of Champaign, where she was born, April 22, 1822, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Harber) Ritter, natives of Kentucky and Virginia. To their union five children were born: Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. Eavards), John W., Louisa J. (now Mrs. G. O. Perrin), William H., and Martha E. (now Mrs. S. Mowrey). In the fall of 1842, Mr. Jones came to Cleveland Township, this county, and bought 160 acres of wild land, built a house, commenced clearing and went back for his family. In 1854, he sold out, and in the fall of 1855 came to

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this township and bought a 320-acre farm. He still retains and lives upon 260 acres of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.
HIRAM LANTZ was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 4, 1843, the eldest of five children born to Samuel and Mary (Basom) Lantz, born respectively in Lancaster County, Penn., July 31, 1818, and Wayne County, Ohio, July, 1823. Samuel Lantz was married in Wayne County, where he followed his trade as carpenter, and farmed on shares till 1861, when he came with his wife and family to this township, where he bought the farm on which the subject of our sketch now lives, and where he died November 5, 1872, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow still is living, and resides with her son. Our subject, Hiram Lantz, enlisted in February, 1864, in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served till his regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., in September, 1865, excepting two months he was in the hospital at Columbia, Tenn. After his return from the army, he worked on his father's farm one year, then went to Peoria, 111., and worked by the month till 1879, and then returned to the old homestead. October 2, 1879, he married Sarah E. Royer, who was born in Noble County, July 1, 1861, the daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Garrison) Royer. Mr. Lantz is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 3, 1832, and is one of eleven children born to John A. and Sarah (Rouch) Lawrence, natives of Pennsylvania, and born January 22, 1801, and June 7, 1807, respectively. John A. Lawrence came to Wayne County at the age of fourteen, and was married September 28, 1827. He learned to be a blacksmith, but never followed the business; he is also a civil engineer, and has been County Surveyor for Wayne for many years. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he also is a Mason. Our subject received a very fair education in his youth, and, in 1853, came to Whitley, and taught school in a log house the following winter in Jefferson Township. He returned to Wayne County, Ohio, and was married March 21, 1864, to Eve A. Mowrey, born in Wayne August 1, 1830. They have three children living — Michael, John C. and Harvey S. In December, 1855, Mr. Lawrence brought his wife and child to this township, bought 160 acres of land, and has kept adding to it till he now owns 550 well-improved acres. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a Democrat, and served as Justice of the Peace from 1867 to 1879.

WILLIAM C. MORE was born in Smith Township, this county, May 13, 1839, the youngest of three children born to John W. and Mary (Spear) More, born respectively in Warren and Miami Counties, Ohio, in 1810, May 27, and July 29. John W. More came to Smith Township in 1836, entered 160 acres of land, built a cabin, cleared up a farm, and added to his land until he was the owner of 240 acres. In 1856, he sold out and went to Missouri,

but returned the next spring and bought the farm where he now lives, in this township. Mr. More was the first Justice of the Peace, and also the first Assessor Smith Township ever had. William 0. More, our subject, was educated at the common schools, and reared on the farm until twenty-two. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, and in the Georgia campaign. He was wounded in the right arm at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and confined in the hospital at Atlanta, and was unable to join the march to the sea. He recovered sufficiently, however, to take part in the Hood campaign, in and about Nashville, and subsequently rejoined his regiment at Ringgold, Ga., and was with it until mustered out at Indianapolis, June 9, 1865. January 10, 1867, he married Martha Compton, the daughter of Nelson and Nancy (Waugh) Compton, and born in Smith Township October 7, 1817. To this union six children were born, viz., Huldah E., Frank E., Irving N., Hallie F., Charles H. and Alpha C. Mr. More resided in Smith Township, after his marriage, until 1868, when he bought the farm of 166 acres, in this township, where he now lives.
WILLIAM C. MORSE was born in Orleans County, N. Y., September 10, 1825, one of eleven children born to Jotham and Dorcas (Ferris) Morse, natives of Onondaga County. Jotham Morse was married in his native county, moved to Orleans County, bought a farm, and died there, September 18, 1878, his wife having died there in 1832, October 1. He was ordained a minister in the Christian Church in 1824, and served faithfully sixty-four years. He became entirely blind, and was otherwise greatly afflicted for some time before his death. Our subject received a fair common-school education in his youth, and after his mother's death lived with Ira Millard, of Madison County, N. Y., until twenty-two years old, and then worked as a farmer for about two years. In 1848, he returned to Orleans County, where he was married, January 1, 1850, to Catherine Williams, a native of the county, and born September 6, 1830. They became the parents of two children — Eda A. (now Mrs. Ira Sayler), and Lida B. In 1852, Mr. Morse moved to Union Township, where he bought forty acres of wild land, and built a house, which he traded in 1857 for a farm of eighty acres, in the same township, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Republican. The father of Mrs. Morse, Benjamin F. Williams, is a native of Vermont, and her mother, Dorothea (Freemire) Williams, of New York.

FRANCIS MOSSMAN was born in Fayette County, Penn., August 28, 1810, one of eleven children born to John and Polly (Lewis) Mossman, natives of County Down, Ireland, and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born in 1769, and was brought to this country by his parents at the age of fourteen, landing in Baltimore, and removing to Pennsylvania a year later. Here John Mossman married, and in 1814, he removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, bought a farm, and resided thereon until his death in August, 1839. Francis, our subject, received an ordinary common-school education in his youth, and remained on the homestead farm till 1842, when he came to Richland Township, this county, where he entered 216 acres of land. The spring following he came to this township, bought 160 acres, and commenced improving. He added to the farm from time to time, till he now owns 557 acres of well-improved land, January 22, 1835, he was married to Miss R. A. Connor, who was the daughter of William and Alcinda (Smallwood) Connor, and was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 21, 1817. Her parents were natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Mossman have had left them nine children, as follows: John F., Mary C, Alcinda J. (now Mrs. D. W. Nickey), William E., George S., Orpha L. (now Mrs. A. B. Nickey), Francis M., James A. and Maximilia. Mr. Mossman is a Republican, and for five or six years filled the office of Township Treasurer.

JOHN F. MOSSMAN was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 14, 1837, and is one of nine children left to Francis and Mrs. (Connor) Mossman, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. In October, 1843, Francis came to Richland Township and bought 160 acres land, built a cabin, and the following February leased the place and came to this township, where he bought 160 acres and entered 160 acres more, making 320 acres, where he still resides. John F. Mossman worked on the farm till he was married, January 21, 1864, to Susan M. Youngs, a native of Baltimore County, Md., where she was born August 28, 1845, the daughter of John I. and Rachel (Hollenbeck) Youngs. By this union there were six children, viz.: James F., Orpha 0., Charlie H., Jessie E., Zella Z. and Mazie R. In 1864, Mr. Mossman bought his farm of 200 acres where he now resides, but has purchased, besides, other tracts, until he now owns 321 acres. In the spring of 1880, he was elected Township Trustee by the Republicans, of which party he is a leading local member, as well as a member of the order of A., F. & A. M.
WILLIAM C. MOWREY was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 10, 1828, and is the eldest of ten children born to Michael, Jr., and Nancy (Rouch) Mowrey, born, respectively, in Lancaster County, Penn., June 6, 1805, and Columbia County, Penn., April 8, 1808. Michael Mowrey, Jr., came with his parents to Wayne when but a small boy, and here his father operated a gristmill and distillery, and in these Michael, Jr., worked till twenty-three years of age, when he bought 160 acres of land in the same county, afterward trading for another farm in Wayne, on which he resided till his death June 8, 1881. William C. Mowrey, our subject, worked for his father till twenty-one, and November 15, 1849, was married to Mary A. Lawrence, who was born in Wayne County March 7, 1830, the daughter of John A. and Sarah (Rouch) Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Mowrey are parents of three living children — Sylvanus H., Emma J. (now Mrs. John Deem), and John M. Two years after marriage, our subject farmed his father's place on shares, and in 1851 moved to this township, arriving November 15, and bought 160 acres unimproved land, on which he has ever since resided, and has added to it till it now contains 400 acres, in a high state of improvement. He takes great pride in his stock, and was the first to introduce blooded grades in the township. Mr. Mowrey is a Democrat, and has served as Assessor of his township; he and wife are also members of the Lutheran Church, Michael Mowrey and William Rouch, our subject's grandparents, were both soldiers in the war of 1812, and were under Wayne at Auglaise and Maumee, and with Harrison at Tippecanoe, where Mr. Mowrey was wounded.

RICHARD M. PAIGE was born in Chemung County, N. Y., May 4, 1823, and is one of twelve children born to Rufus W. A. and Jane (Middaugh) Paige, born, respectively, in Massachusetts in 1790, and in New Jersey June 20, 1803. The father was a physician, and heated in New York State when a young man, and there was married. In 1837, he moved to Holmes County, Ohio, and practiced his profession till February, 1843, when he removed to Columbia Township, this county, entered 320 acres of land, built a log house and commenced clearing; he died there in August, 1863, Mrs. Paige having preceded him in April of the same year. Richard M. Paige remained on the farm till twenty-five years of age, when he bought 144 unimproved acres in this township, where he now lives, having increased his farm to 507 acres. September 6, 1855, he married Phylura A. Leighttizer, born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 24, 1834, and the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Morehead) Leighttizer, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. To their union have been born seven children — Catherine E. (now Mrs. H. Schrader), Almira A., Richard A., John S., Simeon J., Phebe E. and Phylura E. Mr. Paige is a Democrat, and was Commissioner of the county for six years. He is a member of Spring Run Grange, No. 1892, and he and wife are members of the Church of God, as are also two of their children.

JACOB PENTZ was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 28, 1821, the son of John and Elizabeth Pentz, natives of the same county, where they were married and where John Pentz followed his trade, as brick and stone mason, till 1823, when he moved to Bedford County, and thence, in 1833, to Columbiana County, Ohio, workijg at his trade three years, and then buying a farm there, on which he still lives. His wife died there September 11, 1877, and was, as he is, a member of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Pentz, our subject, was educated in the common schools, and at twenty years of age commenced learning his trade as a mason, and he has followed that business for about twenty years. He was married, March 3, 1860, to Elizabeth L. Crisinger, born in Columbiana County, March 29, 1830, the daughter of John and Salome (Seindersmith) Crisinger. In 1866, he came to this township and bought 160 acres of land, which are now among the best improved in the
township. There were three children born to his marriage, the eldest of whom, John C., alone is living. George L. died September 3, 1872, in his

ninth year, and Allen P. died September 24, in his sixth year. Mrs. Pentz is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Pentz is a Democrat.

SAMUEL ROUGH was born in Franklin County, Penn., January 31, 1813, and was one of nine children born to Philip and Elizabeth (Harshberger) Rough, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1820, Philip Rough moved to Wayne County, Ohio, bought a farm of 160 acres, and there resided till his death, February 16, 1846. Mrs. Elizabeth Rough died in the same county December 13, 1867. Samuel Rough left his father's farm at the age of twenty-six, and was married, March 28, 1839, to Louisa Hammer, a native of Germany, where she was born September 16, 1818, the daughter of George L. and Phebe (Baum) Hammer. Mr. and Mrs. Rough are the parents of nine living children, viz.: William, Barbara (now Mrs. J. S. Hartsock), George L., Philip, Samuel, Lavina (now Mrs. Christian Snyder), David, Jacob and Cornelius. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Rough bought a farm of seventy-four acres in Wayne County, Ohio, where he resided till August, 1854, when he came to this township and bought 320 acres, on which he has since lived. Mr. Rough is a Democrat in politics, and for two years was Trustee of Union Township. He is a member of the Whitley County Bee Keepers' Association and also a member of the Lutheran Church.

CHRISTIAN RUMMEL was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 20, 1832, and one of eight children born to John and Sarah (Brown) Rummel, natives of Pennsylvania. John Rummel moved to Ohio at an early day, where he was married, and owned and operated a farm until his death in the fall of 1842; his widow died in Portage County in the fall of 1874. Christian Rummel received but an ordinary common school education, and at the death of his father went to live with relatives till he reached the age of eighteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship at blacksmithing, which trade he has followed for twenty-two years. In 1856, he came to Blufiton, Ind., worked a few months, and then came to Coesse, this township, where he built a shop, the second building in the place. He also built the Methodist Episcopal parsonage and other buildings in the town. In 1863, he laid out an addition to Coesse; in 1869, he bought a tract of timbered land and engaged in the manufacture of staves; in 1872, he bought a saw-mill at Coesse, which he operated till 1879, and then went to farming, and now owns 505 improved acres. In 1858, June 17, he married Martha A. Acker, born in Bedford County, Penn., June 4, 1838, and daughter of Simon and Catherine (Gunnett) Acker, natives of the same State. They have two children living—Hugh W. and Dexter E. Mrs. Rummel is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Rummel is a Republican.

SOLOMON SAYLER was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 26, 1825, one of seven children born to John and Elizabeth (Ray) Sayler, natives of Maryland and Virginia, and born August 23, 1779, and March 24, 1795,

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respectively. In 1807, John Sayler moved to Preble County, and as a millwright, assisted in the erection of some of its earliest mills. He served under Gen. Wayne in the war of 1812, at Fort Wayne and in Northwestern Ohio. He was married in Preble County, bought 160 acres of land, and led a farmer's life till his decease in January, 1856. Solomon Sayler, our subject, was fairly educated in his youth, and among his early teachers, about 1832,
was Albert Sherman, father of Gen. W. T. Sherman. November 50, 1845, Mr. Sayler married Ann C. Brandenbury, who was born in Maryland February 20, 1827, and was a daughter of John and Ann M. (Berry) Brandenbury, natives of the same State, and born respectively March 19, 1799, and December 29, 1808. For a short time Mr. Sayler farmed on shares, but in 1857 bought a farm of eighty acres in Preble County, which he worked till 1860, when he moved to this township and bought 160 acres. Here Mrs. Sayler died March 7, 1882, leaving six children — Joseph, Ira, Parthenia (now Mrs. G. W. Adams), John, Aaron and Martha. She was a member of the Christian Church, to which Mr. Sayler also belongs, and she was an affectionate wife and loving mother.

ISAAC SCHRADER was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 14, 1840, one of sixteen children born to Martin and Fannie (Kootz) Schrader, natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania. Martin Schrader was a carpenter, and came to Columbia City in 1845, where he worked at his trade about three years, and then bought a farm in Columbia Township, and resided there till his death, September, 1863. Isaac Schrader, our subject, worked on his father's farm till twenty-two years old, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment in all its engagements except the battle at Jackson, Miss., which occurred while he was in convalescent camp at Memphis. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, in July, 1865, and September 21, the same year, married Mary A. Compton, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 1, 1841, the daughter of James and Orpha (Mossman) Compton, natives of that State. Mr. Schrader owns a well-improved farm of 232 acres in this township, where he has resided ever since his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Schrader are members of the Church of God, and of Spring Run Grange, No. 1892. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM SHAW was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1825, the eldest of ten children born to Gilbert and Matilda (McCain) Shaw, the former born in Ireland, December 12, 1794, and the latter in New Jersey, September 17, 1801. Gilbert Shaw came to this country in 1819, and settled in Muskingum County, then a wilderness. Here he married December 23, 1824. In 1845, he and family came to this county, and bought 160 acres of land in this township, and died here July 30, 1872, and his wife died August 5, the same year. They were Presbyterians, and Mr. Shaw had been an Elder in the church for many years, and was, besides, an Orangeman. William Shaw, our subject, received the ordinary education, and at the age of twenty-one, his father deeded him half the homestead farm, and after the death of his parents he received the other half. He still lives on the farm, and owns 185 acres highly-improved land. September 13, 1855, he married Adaline McClure, born in Shelby County, Ohio, August 9, 1829, and daughter of John and Paley McClure. She died December 29, 1858, leaving her husband two children — Mary E. (now Mrs. J. S. Wheeler) and John N. January 31, 1861, Mr. Shaw married Mary S. Mayo, who was born in Mercer County, Ohio, November 15, 1837, the daughter of John R. and Nancy J. (Smith) Mayo, both natives of Virginia. Three children were born to this marriage, two of whom are living — Charles R. and Matilda J. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Shaw is a Democrat.

JAMES H. SHAW was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 16, 1829, and is one of ten children born to Gilbert and Matilda (McCain) Shaw. Gilbert settled in Muskingum County in 1819, then an unbroken wilderness. Here he married December 23, 1824, and emigrated with his wife and nine children to this county in 1845, settled on 160 acres of unimproved land, built a cabin and cleared his farm. He was a member of the order
of Orangemen, and he and wife members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was also, for many years, an Elder. He died on his farm July 30, 1872, and his wife followed him the fifteenth of the succeeding August. James H. Shaw worked on the old farm till he was twenty-one, and then for about two years worked out at $10 per month. October 14, 1852, he married Prudence P. Jolley, daughter of Absalom and Phebe Jolley, and a native of Mansfield, Ohio. They have had three children — Phebe C, Nancy M. (now Mrs. H. Briggs) and Mary J. After his marriage, Mr. Shaw settled on 120 acres unimproved land, deeded to him by his father, in this township. To this he has added till he now owns 260 acres of well-improved land. Mrs. Shaw was a Presbyterian, and died August 14, 1859. ' Mr. Shaw again married, taking to wife, December 23, 1861, Catharine A. Jerome, born in Greene County, N. Y., May 7, 1842, and daughter of William and Alida (Hallenbeck) Jerome, natives of the same State. Mr. Shaw is the father of five children — Ida J., Stephen D., Myrta E., Fred H. and May A. Mr. Shaw is a Democrat, and was Assessor and Real Estate Appraiser of the township five or six years, and is now serving as County Commissioner.

ISAAC SHEAFER was born in Cumberland County, Penn., November 17, 1831, and is one of nine children born to Samuel and Susan (Keigley) Sheafer, natives of the same county, where they were married, and where he died in 1850, a member of the Lutheran Church. Isaac Sheafer, our subject, received a fair common-school education, and at the age of seventeen commenced learning the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1851, he came to Fort Wayne, and for six years worked at his trade with his brother, William G. March 16, 1853, he married Rosanna Wilcox, born in Fort Wayne June 17, 1835, the daughter of Garner and Theodosia (Filley) Wilcox, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Sheafer are the parents of nine living children, viz.: Charles H., George T., John W., William J., Sarah E., Altha L., Mary and Martha (twins) and Burgh. In 1857, Mr. Sheafer came to Columbia City, followed his trade till 1860, moved to what is now Etna Township, then moved to Troy Township in 1862, thence to Jefferson Township, and finally, in 1865, to this township. In 1867, he bought his present farm. He and "his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also a member of Columbia City Lodge, No. 189, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Republican, and in 1859 was elected Treasurer of Columbia City.

WILLIAM SMITH was born in Kaiserslautern, Germany, May 4, 1837, one of eight children born to Henry and Catharine (Leppla) Smith, respectively born in Germany January 1, 1801, and September, 1815. About 1839 or 1840, Henry Smith emigrated to the United States, and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he worked for James Patterson seven years, for $100 per year. After two years' residence here, he sent to Germany for his wife and family. Mr. Smith subsequently bought eighty acres of unimproved land in Tuscarawas County, and cleared a farm which, in 1852, he sold for $1,200. He then moved to the Reservoir Farm near Massillon, owned by Martial D. Wellman, for whom he worked two years, receiving for the services of himself and our subject, his son, $300 per year. The fall of 1854, he moved to Smith Township, this county, and bought eighty acres of wild land of Louis Bose, for whom he cleared adjoining lands in part payment. Here he has ever since resided, and is hale and hearty in his eighty-second year. William Smith received about eight months' schooling, but has now a fair education, being self-taught. He worked on his father's farm till twenty-one, and then for two and a half years worked out by the month. June 4, 1861, he married Mary E. Van Houten, born in Smith Township, September 17, 1839, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Ashley) Van Houten, natives of Ashland County, Ohio. To this union there were no children. The lady died at her home in Coesse June 4, 1871, and is buried near her parents in the cemetery close by that town. October 14, 1872, Mr. Smith married Catharine Wolfangle, born in Richland County, Ohio, in November, 1851, daughter of Frederick and Catharine
Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and Mrs. Smith of the German Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

ROBERT SPEAR, Jr., was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 11, 1815, the youngest of five children born to Robert and Margaret (McClure) Spear, born in South Carolina about 1786, and October 24, 1787, respectively, and there married. About 1806, they moved to Miami County, Ohio, then quite a wilderness, and bought a farm, on which he died in December, 1841. Mrs. Spear is still living, and resides with her son Jesse in Smith Township, this county. Our subject lived with his mother till sixteen, when he went to learn blacksmithing, serving three years, and then working as a journeyman three years longer. He was married in Shelby County, Ohio, May 25, 1837, to Sarah Akin, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 6, 1817, one of eight children of James and Ann (Fox) Akin, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Immediately after marriage, Mr. Spear started a shop in Fort Wayne, under the firm name of Cook & Spear; in 1839, sold out to his partner, and started another shop on his own account; in May, 1850, traded for the farm of 160 acres in this township where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Spear are the parents of nine children — James A. was a member of Company B, Seventyfourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the war; enlisted as a private and was mustered out as captain of his company; died at home in Columbia City, leaving a wife and one child, January 21, 1866; John R., a member of the Fifth Indiana Battery, died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 16, 1862; George W., died at his home in this township, March 19, 1870, in his twenty-sixth year; Charles H., who died at his father's home October 17, 1864, in his seventeenth year; Martha A., now Mrs. Samuel Briggs; Oliver H.; Mary J., afterward Mrs. H. W. Miller, died at her home in Thorn Creek Township in November, 1876, leaving two children; and two others who died in infancy. Mr. Spear is a Republican, and for many years was a Trustee of the township, and for eight years Justice of the Peace.

OLIVER H. SPEAR was born in Union Township, Whitley County, Ind., September 25, 1852, and is one of nine children born to Robert and Sarah (Akin) Spear, natives of Ohio. Robert Spear came to Fort Wayne, Allen County, in a very early day, and remained there about fifteen years; then he moved to this township and bought 160 acres unimproved land, built a house, and cleared up a farm, and here he has ever since resided. He was Justice of the Peace for the township for eight years, and also Trustee of the same for eight years. Oliver H. Spear, the subject of this sketch, received the ordinary common-school education in his youth, and worked on his father's farm till he was twenty-three years of age. September 30, 1875, he married Ida I. Barney, a native of New York, where she was born July 9, 1853, the daughter of Everett W. and Mary (Fulton) Barney, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Spear have two children — Laura A. and Sarah A. After his marriage, Mr. Spear farmed his
father's place on shares for two years, and in 1877 bought the farm of eighty acres in this township, where he now lives. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the rising young farmers of his township.

ANDREW TAYLOR was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 10, 1823, one of eleven children born to Ebenezer and Margaret (Foster) Taylor, natives of Allegheny County, Penn., and Guernsey County, Ohio, respectively. Ebenezer came to Ohio at a very early day, married in Guernsey County, and afterward moved to his farm in Coshocton, and there died, May 14, 1842, his wife following August 17, both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Taylor was born in 1779, and served in the war of 1812. Andrew Taylor, our subject, worked with his father till twenty years of age, then farmed by the month for two years. November 10, 1844, he married Susan Day, born in Coshocton County, August 28, 1825, and daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ault) Day, natives of New Jersey and Ohio. To this union were born eight children, viz.: Mary E. (now Mrs McConnell), Ebenezer, Lucy J. (now Mrs. Watson), Frances (now Mrs. Keiser), Burtney, Edward E., Oliver P. and Ellen O. In 1845, he moved to Green County, Wis., then returned within a few months to Coshocton. In 1854, he moved to Pulaski County, Ind., where he owned 160 acres, but disliked the country, and, without unloading his goods, came on to this township, bought eighty acres, and settled down. He has increased his farm to 200 acres, all now under an advanced state of cultivation. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Jr., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 19, 1848; one of eight children of George W. and Esther Taylor, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. George W. Taylor, Sr., was married at Cleveland, and owned and ran two boats on the Ohio Canal, for about twenty years; afterward moved to Fairfield County, and ran a farm and hotel for about twelve years, and again kept hotel in Columbus for six years. In 1859, he brought his family to this township, and bought a farm of 200 acres, on which our subject now resides. He removed in 1876 to Richland Township, and still lives there. Mrs. Esther Taylor died in Richland March 26, 1879. George W. Taylor, our subject, received a common-school education, and worked for his father until of age. October 23, 1869, he married Grace A. Depoy, a native of Franklin, Ohio, and born in 1844, of William and Adeline (Franklin) Depoy, natives of Virginia. They had one child — William W. Mrs. Taylor died at her home in Coesse, October 23, 1873, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Taylor again married, July 1, 1876, selecting for his bride Martha J. Lewis, of Marshall County, Ind. She is the daughter of William and Martha (White) Lewis, natives of Maryland. To their union have been born three children, viz., Bertha M., Marietta and George T. Mr. Taylor is a Republican, and for two years has been Constable of Union Township.

LUKE TOUSLEY was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., August 14, 1831, one of twelve children, born to David and Ann N. (Noyes) Tousley, natives of Vermont and New York. David Tousley was a member of the New York Militia in 1812. In 1885, he moved to Knox County, Ohio, and the following spring to Section 12, on the New York & Erie Canal. He worked at various points on the canal about two and one-half years, and in Hamilton and Butler Counties, Ohio, until June, 1843, when he came to this township, bought 120 acres of unimproved land, and subsequently added 160 more. In the spring of 1855 he made a trip to Missouri, and died, supposedly of cholera, on board a steamboat on the Missouri River. Luke Tousley, our subject, worked on the homestead farm until two years after his father's death, and then married, January 1, 1857, Susanna L. Wiles, who was born in Hardin County, Ohio, December 5, 1889, of David and Margaret A. (Sines) Wiles, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tousley are the parents of two children — Clara A. (now Mrs. M. G. Walker), and Susanna V. A. He owns 205 acres of good land, 160 being part of the old homestead. In 1880, he
started a general mercantile business in Coesse, which he is still following with success. Mr. and Mrs. Tousley are members of the Christian Church, and in politics Mr. Tousley is a Republican.

WILLIAM WALKER was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 3, 1832, and is the only surviving child of six born to George and Ruth (Park) Walker, both natives of Ireland. George Walker came to the United States in 1816, and was married in Pennsylvania. Subsequently he came to Richland County, Ohio, where he bought a tract of unimproved land, which he cleared up and occupied — also purchasing land in Huron County. In the fall of 1838, he removed with his family to this township, where he purchased and cleared 160 acres of land, the same on which our subject now lives — afterward entering 180 acres and purchasing 160 acres more, making a total of 500. For many years he was one of the Township Trustees under the old constitution, and also Trustee under the constitution of 1852. His wife died September 11, 1854, in the Presbyterian faith. In October, 1855, Mr. Walker married Mrs. Cornelia (Cleavland-Bonestel) Travis, a native of New York. She also died at her home in this township, and for a third time Mr. Walker took to himself a wife, in January, 1867 — Elizabeth Hoy, a native of England. In May, 1867, Mr. Walker died, a member of the Presbyterian Church. William Walker, our subject, has lived on the old homestead ever since coming to the State, and now owns 259 acres. He was married, April 15, 1858, to Dorothy J. McGinley, who was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 11, 1838, the daughter of Michael and Rosanna (Edgar) McGinley. To them have been born eight children — Matthew E., Anna M., John M., Effie M., Alice M., Alfred M., William T. and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Presbyterian Church and of Spring Run Grange, No. 1892, and in politics he is a Republican.

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NOAH R. WENGER, M. D., was born in Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind., March 25, 1852, one of seven children born to Joseph and Leah (Hartzler) Wenger, the former a native of Switzerland, born December 11, 1817, and the latter of Pennsylvania, born March 26, 1823. Joseph Wenger came to Elkhart County in 1851, remained about two years, and then removed to Clearspring Township, LaGrange County, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he has increased to 122 acres, and where he now resides. N. R. Wenger, our subject, remained on this farm till he was twenty years of age, when he went to Ligonier and studied dentistry for two years under Dr. Gantz, and then commenced to read medicine with Dr. J. W. Jennings, of Millersburg, Elkhart County. In 1874, he attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In the spring of 1875, he commenced practice at Donovan, Ind., and in the fall of the same year came to Coesse, this county, where he has since been continuously engaged at his profession. The winter of 1880, he attended another course of lectures at, and graduated from, the college named above. In 1879, he started a drug store at Coesse, which he has conducted in connection with his practice. He was married, March 28, 1878, to Augusta E. Emrick, born in Allen County, Ind., November 21, 1858. She is the daughter of Charles G. and Augustina (Peaters) Emrick, natives of Germany. They have one living daughter, Maud E. The Doctor is a selfmade man, is a Republican, and was that party’s nominee for Coroner in 1880.

ELIAS WINTER was born in Lebanon County, Penn., October 24, 1815, one of five children born to John and Mary (Zegley) Winter, both natives of above county. Ellas Winter's grandparents, paternal and maternal, were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. John Winter moved with his family to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1831, where he bought 160 acres of land, and where he died in 1862, his wife following in 1864. Our subject received the ordinary education of his day, and worked on his father's farm till he reached the age of twenty-two years, and then worked on his own account at job work till 1841, when he came to this township and bought 200 acres of unimproved land, on which he at present resides. He then returned to Ohio, and
October 23, 1845, married Maria Wallmer, who was born in Lebanon County, Penn., May 22, 1825, the
daughter of George and Catherine (Miller-Shuey) Wallmer, also natives of Lebanon County. To this union were
born twelve children, of whom there are now living the following: John, George, Amanda A. (now Mrs. Samuel
Rouch), Catherine (now Mrs. N. Miles), Benjamin and Simon. In 1854, he returned to his land in this township,
going back to Ohio in 1859, to care for his father and mother, and returning permanently in 1865. Mrs. Winter
died here— September 27, 1866, and January 30, 1868, Mr. Winter married Mrs. Ann (Bonewitz) Johnson,
born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 3, 1827, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Franks) Bonewitz. Mr.
Winter is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church.

ADAM YAGEL was born in Germany in September, 1809, and was one of five children born to David
and Elizabeth (Creshebaum) Yagel. Our subject when fourteen began an apprenticeship of five years as
carpenter, and worked in Germany at his trade till 1836, when he emigrated to this country, and for the first two
years after his arrival worked at farming on shares in New York and New Jersey; then moved to Fairfield
County, Ohio, and worked at his trade till 1814; then moved with his wife and family to Thorn Creek Township
and settled on 120 acres of unimproved land. In 1865, he sold this farm and bought one in Jefferson Township,
and again sold in 1869 and bought 180 acres in this township, on which he now lives. Mr. Yagel was married in
Germany in the spring of 1836 to Eve M. Catmyre, and to this union have been born seven children: Adam,
Catharine (now Mrs. R. Walker), Elizabeth (afterward Mrs. F. Rice, and died in 1869, leaving one child), Lydia
A. (now Mrs. G. Johnson), Henry, Maria (now Mrs. W. A. Allen), and John, who died in his eighteenth year.
Mrs. Eve Yagel died in this township November 5, 1880. Mr. Yagel has followed his trade in connection with
farming, and his work may be seen on some of the best buildings in Columbia City and other part of the county.
In politics, he is a Democrat.

MICHAEL YOHE was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 5, 1835. and is the eldest of eleven
children born to Barnet and Mary (Engle) Yohe, born respectively in Washington County, Penn., April 13,
1813, and Stark County, Ohio, in 1816. When but fourteen years of age, Barnet Yohe came to Stark with his
parents and settled on land his father had entered in 1801. Here he was married and here he died in July, 1865.
He has been Township Assessor and Deputy Treasurer, and was a member of the M. E. Church. Michael Yohe,
our subject, worked on his father's farm and in his coal mine till twenty- one years of age, and then worked out
by the month. He was married, October 20, 1856, to Harriet Deckard born in Stark County, October 14, 1834,
and daughter of David and Catherine (Brown) Deckard, from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Yohe are the parents
of four children, viz., William, Mary C, Byron and Orpha. The first winter after marrying, Mr. Yohe worked in
his father's coal mine; the spring of 1857, moved to Canton and worked for the manufacturing firm of Ball,
Aultman & Co. till the fall of 1859; then moved to this township and settled on eighty acres unimproved land,
which had been deeded to him by his father. He has since added to the farm and now owns 160 acres of well-
improved land. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics a Republican.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.
JACOB A. BAKER is the son of Peter and Catharine Baker, of Germany, where Peter was born in 1801, and where they were married in 1828. In 1849, they emigrated into Whitley County and settled on Section 35, Washington Township, remaining there till he died March 22, 1866, and she November 26, 1869, leaving a family of six children — Peter, Catharine, Jacob A., Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary A. Our subject was born in the old country October 8, 1836, and accompanied his parents to this county, and at their death bought the homestead. July 20, 1871, he married Catharine Gelzleichter born in Germany June 19, 1846, of John and Elizabeth Gelzleichter, who were born in 1811 and 1817, respectively, and who came to Whitley in 1853, where he died in 1867, she moving to Huntington, Ind., where she still lives. On his marriage, Jacob A. Baker took his bride home to the old farm, on which they still reside. In 1874, he was elected County Treasurer, and during his term of four years took up his residence at Columbia City, and returned to his farm, which consists of 120 acres. He also served five years as Township Assessor. He and wife are members of the German Catholic Church, and have had three children — Mary C, Josephine M. and Theresa M. (deceased).

PETER BAKER, son of Peter and Rebecca Baker, was born in Germany October 20, 1832. At the age of sixteen, he came with his parents to this county, and with them remained till about twenty-nine years of age. During this period he bought for himself a farm of forty acres, and July 17, 1862, was married to Catharine Ritinger, who was born in Germany July 17, 1839. He and wife settled on the farm, and there remained till the spring of 1878, when he sold out and purchased his present farm of eighty acres on Section 24, this township, upon which he has since resided. He is an enterprising farmer, and progressive in his views. He and family belong to the Catholic Church. Their children are twelve in number, viz., Peter, Catharine, Fred W., F. Joseph, Philip, Clara, Michael and Jacob (twins, and both dead), Lizzie, Caroline, Catharine and Allie J.

R. B. BOLLINGER is the fourth child of Daniel and Elizabeth Bollinger, and was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 1, 1840. His father was born in Lancaster, Penn., April, 1810, and his mother in Stark County, Ohio, April, 1813, and in the latter place they were married in 1832, and have had eight children. Our subject, R. B., was married there October 2, 1864, to Sophia Mohler, a native of the county, and was born August 4, 1843, the next eldest in a family of seven children. The pair remained in their county three years after their marriage, then removed to Summit County, resided there a year, then returned to Stark, and finally, in 1876, moved to this township, and settled on 160 acres in Section 19. He has proved himself a valuable addition to the community, and his wife has the esteem of all her neighbors. They both belong to the German Baptist Church, and are the parents of six children, viz.: Clara 0., Emma, Orilla, Isaac, Phebe E. and Nora.

AURIEL F. CHAVEY is the son of Jacques and Catherine Chavey, natives of France, born respectively September 3, 1820, and October 2, 1836. They were married in Buffalo, N. Y., October 18, 1851. The husband worked as a carpenter in that city till 1854, when he moved to Whitley County, on his father-in-law's farm, where he remained two years, and then bought his present farm of 180 acres in Washington Township. His children number ten — Auriel F., Emilie C, Peter, Frederick, Mary E., Jacques, Louise F., George A., Blanche A. and Charlie X. Our subject, the eldest, was born at Buffalo December 17, 1852, and came here with his parents. He was married January 3, 1875, to Malinda Sherer, born in Whitley April 7, 1857, and youngest child of John and Maria Sherer, natives of Germany. Mr. Chavey now holds the office of Justice of the Peace, is a
member of the U. B. Church, and is the father of two children, viz.: Edith, born October, 24, 1875, and Lizzie, born October 2, 1878. Mr. Chavey has a firm hold upon the respect of his neighbors.

**PETER CREAGER** is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Creager, natives of Maryland, the father's birth occurring in 1777, and the mother's in 1789. They moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1812. They then took up their residence in Whitley County, Ind., in 1836. Their death occurred in Cleveland Township, where they first settled. Mr. Creager died March 16, 1849, and his wife April 5, 1870. In their family were twelve children. Peter, the subject, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 26, 1829, came with his parents to this county, and has since made it his abiding-place. January 1, 1854, he married Melissa J. Williamson, a native of Ohio, born May 22, 1835. He remained on the home farm until about 1855, when he bought and removed to his farm of 160 acres in this township. Mrs. Melissa Creager died December 25, 1865, and August 30, 1866, the subject was married to his second wife, Margaret Chamberlin, born in Wayne County July 31, 1842, by whom he has two children — Margaret M. and Arthur C. His first wife bore him three children — Victoria E. (now deceased), Lida A and Joseph L. Mr. and Mrs. Creager belong to the Church of the United Brethren, and he has given efficient service in the office of Township Trustee.

**WILLIAM CUPP,** son of Casper and Barbara Cupp, was born in Germany October 8, 1827. In 1851, he emigrated to Pennsylvania; thence he went to Mahoning County, Ohio, and thence to Stark County, where he was married January 17, 1853, to Mary Gross, born in Mahoning County August 15, 1834, and daughter of Henry and Mary Gross. Some time after marriage, he moved from Stark to Crawford County; then, in 1863, came to this township, and settled on eighty acres in Section 2, where he has since made his home. He has a family of three children, born and named in the following order: Louisa, Katie, Mary, John, Emma, William, Lewis, Lydia, Mattie and Paulina. His wife departed this life on the 19th of August, 1879, since when our subject has not seen fit to remarry. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is looked upon with respect by his neighbors.

**LEWIS DEEMS** was born in Richland County, Ohio, in February, 1827, one of seven children of Jacob and Mary (Overdear) Deems, natives of Washington County, Penn., with whom he remained till he reached the age of twenty-two years. In 1850, he made a trip to California, and was engaged in mining for two years, and on his return formed a partnership with Jacob Overdear, and bought 300 acres of land in Steuben County, Ind., erected a sawmill, carding works, and a grist-mill, and ran them till 1856, when the partnership was dissolved, and he removed to this township, where he bought forty acres of partly improved land, on which he now resides, and which he has increased to ninety acres. He is a member of the Disciples' Church, is a Republican in politics, and filled the office of Trustee of Monroe Township, Steuben County, for four years. In December, 1852, he was married in Richland County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Ihrig, of Wayne County, Ohio, and to their union were born three children, two of whom are yet living, viz., Ann and Warren J.

**JOHN DECKER** was born in Centre County, Penn., March 14, 1825; the son of Benjamin and Rachel Decker, natives of the same county, and born, respectively, in 1794 and 1797, and there married in 1816. In 1828, the family moved to Stark County, Ohio, where the mother died in April, 1878, and where the father is still living. Their children numbered ten, as follows: Catharine, Jacob, Rachel, Sarah H., John, David, Elizabeth, Mary A., Christina and Henry. Our subject remained at home till about 1848, when he came to this township, and three years after bought the farm where he now lives, on Section 32. On the 8th of June, 1851, he married
Ellen V. Crouse, born in Westmoreland County, Penn., January 10, 1833, and daughter of Barney and Christina Crouse, natives of Pennsylvania, and born, respectively, in 1801 and 1798. This couple came to Allen County, this State, in 1845, where the mother died in April, 1862, and the father just fourteen days later. They had a family of ten children, viz., Samuel, Eli, Isaac, Catharine N., Lucy A. (all deceased); Ellen N., Henson, Jessa, David and George (the last also dead). After marriage, our subject moved on his farm of 160 acres, where he still resides. He and wife are respected members of society, and belong to the M. E. Church. Their children numbered eight, and were named as follows: Henry, Mary C, Louisa, Benjamin F. (deceased), Isabel, Amanda M. (who died when a few days old) and Nora J.

HENRY EMERY was born in Fayette County, Penn., August 19, 1809, the son of John and Elizabeth Emery, the former born July 30, 1775, and the latter January 24, 1772, both in the State of New Jersey. They were married in Bedford County, Penn., November 16, 1798, and some time after moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where Mrs. Emery died in June, 1845. Mr. Emery remarried and moved to Huntington County, this State, where he departed this life June 14, 1860, his family consisting of eight children, viz.: Jacob, Peter, Sarah, George (all dead), John, Henry, Isaac (dead) and Elizabeth. Our subject came with his parents to Ohio, in which State he was married, October 22, 1835, to Catharine Bechley, born in Schuylkill County, Penn., February 25, 1812. Our subject removed from Ohio, in 1844, to this township, and settled on Section 29, on the farm he now occupies, and which consists of 180 acres of well-cultivated land. By his marriage with Miss Bechley he became the father of three children — Sabina, Mary and Thomas. He and wife are members of the Disciples’ Church, and are well respected in the community in which they live.

D. C. FISHER was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 29, 1839, the son of William C. and Charlotte Fisher, both born in 1806, and natives of England and Canada respectively. They were married in Canada in 1829, and moved to Wayne County about 1836; remained there about ten years and then removed to Stark County; in 1861, they came to Miami County, this State, where the father died in May, 1868, and where the mother now lives on the homestead farm, the mother of nine children. In January, 1862, in Miami County, our subject enlisted in Company F, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. He came home on a furlough and married Phebe E. Thompson, July 19, 1862, and then returned and served in his regiment till the close of the war. On his return, he moved to Whitley County, near Columbia City; remained there seven years, and then came to this township and settled in Section No. 9, on a rented farm, and soon after bought the sixty acre farm where he now resides, and moved on in 1877. His wife died here May 24, 1879, and June 20, 1880, he married Mrs. Lucy A. Crins. His farm is in fine condition and he has a very comfortable home, with a prosperous future before him.

ENOS GOBLE was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 4, 1833; his father, Peter R. Goble, was born in New Jersey, June 8, 1785, and his mother, Mary, was born in Virginia May, 1797. The parents were married in Perry County, Ohio, and remained there till 1853, when they came to this county, where the mother died in December, 1865, and the father in November, 1877. Of the family of nine children born to them, Enos, the subject of this sketch, was next the youngest. July 31, 1853, he married Rachel Westall, who was born in Ohio September 8, 1834, and came to Whitley County and settled on the farm where he now lives. It comprises 160 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Goble have had born to them thirteen children: Alonzo
B., Mary C. (deceased), Sarah L. (deceased), Alice O. (deceased), George W., James J., Samuel W., Enoch E. (deceased), Enos E. (twin-brother of Enoch), Amelia A. (deceased), Charles W., Augusta

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B., and Susan I. Mr. Goble has held the office of Township Trustee for thirteen years, and has filled the position to the entire satisfaction of its citizens; he also served as Assessor for two years.

JOHN GROSS is the son of Henry and Mary Gross, born in Germany in 1803 and 1805 respectively, and married in Columbiana County, Ohio, November, 1832. About 1839, they moved to Stark County, and a short time after to Crawford County, where the father died in 1861. In 1865, the mother moved with her family to Section No. 1, Washington Township, this county, where she is spending her declining days with the subject of our sketch. She had seven children: Mary (deceased), Catharine, Lewis, Anna (deceased), John, Louisa (deceased) and Jacob. Our subject was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 1, 1844, came to this county with his mother, and bought the homestead of 100 acres in Washington Township. January 14, 1869, he married Margaret Bennett, who was born March 12, 1851, and by her has had six children — John H., Frederick, Lewis, Esther R., William H. and Mary A. Mr. Gross is one of the rising young men of the township, and has already held the office of Township Assessor for three years.

LEWIS GROSS, son of Henry and Mary Gross, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 13, 1842, and at seven years of age was taken by his parents to Stark County, thence to Crawford County. In 1861, he came to this county and engaged for a number of years at carpentering. He then visited Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and in 1867 returned to Whiteley and resumed his trade. In 1868, he erected a saw-mill in this township, on Section 11, and was married at Columbia City, October 4, 1869, to Mary A. Redman, daughter of Henry J. and Catharine Redman, and born in Stark County, Ohio, June 18, 1852. He then took up his residence with his mother near his mill, ran the latter four years, sold it, bought another two miles west, ran it five years, sold out, bought another in Jefferson Township, remained there until 1882, then moved it to this township, and is doing an extensive business. He owns, besides, forty-four acres of land, and has a family of five children, viz., Lavina J., Jacob S., Catharine M., Dora L. and Mary E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Forest Lodge, No. 546, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, as well as other positions of official trust.

A. C. and THOMAS E. HALL are manufacturers of drain tile on Section 24, Washington Township. They are the sons of Dr. John F. and Prudence Hall, the former of whom was born in Fayette County, Ind., November 29, 1827, and the latter in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 12, 1824, and were married in Rush County, Ind., October 9, 1851, where the husband died March 23, 1866. In November, the same year, Mrs. Hall remained with her family to the farm of seventy-eight and one-fourth acres in the township named above. Her family consisted of six children — A.C., born September 5, 1852; Thomas E., born February 28, 1855; John D., born April 10, 1857, and died September 9, 1861; M. J., born November 22, 1859; S. A., born November 2, 1862, and died March 5, 1863; Ida G., born October 27, 1864. Our subjects manage the farm, and also do an extensive business in their tile factory. A. C. was married July 3, 1881, to Isabella F. Freeman, born in Kosciusko County, Ind., March 24, 1858, daughter of Robert and Nancy Freeman. Her father was born in February, 1822, her mother December 23, 1832. They were married in 1849, and still reside in Kosciusko
County, Ind. Thomas E. Hall is not yet married. The brothers established their tile factory in 1873, and have done and are doing much toward the drainage of the country. LEWIS HALTERMAN is the son of George and Elizabeth Halterman, natives of Virginia, both born in Highland County, he July 11, 1788, and she March 28, 1799, and there married. In 1817, they moved to Champaign County, Ohio, where she died in April, 1838, and he in July, 1867. They had a family of eight children — Eleanor, Samuel, Isaac, Sarah, Jane, Margaret and Lewis (twins), and Elizabeth. Lewis, our subject, was born in Champaign County March 18, 1833, and when about twenty-eight years of age came to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he was married, October 19, 1856, to Ellen E. Valentine, whom he took back to Champaign and there remained till 1861, when he sold out, moved to this county, and settled in Section 15, Washington Township, on the farm of 115 acres where he now lives. May 12, 1879, his wife obtained a divorce, and December 30, 1880, he married Elizabeth Heller, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 15, 1841. Mr. Halterman is a member of the I. O. O. F., in the third degree, and belongs to the lodge at Forest; he is also a member of the U. B. Church. He had five children by his first wife, viz.: Mary J., Margaret A., Clara A., Emma I. and Winna V.

JEFFERSON HANELINE was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 11, 1841. His father, Thomas Haneline, was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and his mother Sarah Haneline, in Stark County, Ohio, in 1814. They were married in Stark, and in 1843 moved to Huntington County, this State, where the father died in 1872. The mother then moved with her family to Whitley County and bought a farm on Section 30, this township, where she now lives. Jefferson, our subject, was the eldest of her nine children, and he remained at home until October, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served out his time of enlistment. On his return home to Huntington County, he married, April 14, 1864, Elizabeth J. Creager, who was born in this county April 22, 1842. He then went to farming on land he had previously bought in this county, but in 1865 sold it and bought eighty acres in this township, where he still resides. His children number nine, as follows: Almeda A., Mary S., Clara M., Mana A., Elmer W., Jennie A., Orphia F. (deceased), Hattie G. and Leroy H., and the family are well esteemed.

JACKSON HANELINE, son of Thomas and Sarah Haneline, was born in Huntington County, Ind., August 28, 1852, and was there reared. In 1875, he came to Whitley County, where he has remained ever since. He was married in this township, February 3, 1878, to Sarah Montavon, who was a native of New York State, born July 30, 1853, the daughter of Jacob and Margaret Montavon. Shortly after marriage he bought the farm of seventy acres where he now lives, on Section No. 15, in this township; moved on it April 8, 1878, and ever since has resided there. There was born to him a daughter December 12, 1880, christened Ethel. Mr. Haneline is looked upon as a rising young man.

WILLIAM A. HAUPMEYER was born in Whitley County, Ind., October 29, 1854, and is the son of Henry and Caroline Haupmeyer, natives of Germany, and born in 1801 and 1814 respectively. The parents were married in Germany, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1846; they settled in Whitley County, and here the father died March 26, 1871; the mother is still living on the homestead farm and has had a family of six children, of which William, the subject of our sketch, was the youngest. He remained at home till about twenty-three years of age. July 4, 1878, he was married to Caroline Sievers, who was born in Whitley County November 23, 1855. He then removed to this township and settled on Section No. 29, where he had previously purchased sixty-two acres, and on which he has since resided. He is the father of one boy, Roy, who was born in
1879. Mr. Haupmeyer has a pleasant home, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, in which, as well as in the community in general, they stand well.

**JONATHAN HIVELEY** was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 18, 1829, and his parents, Daniel and Catharine Hively, were respectively born in Rockingham County, Va., October 15, 1798, and Montgomery County, same State, October 28, 1804. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1837 moved to this county and settled in Thorn Creek Township, where they still live. They had a family of thirteen children. Jonathan, our subject, came to this county with his parents, and was married in Thorn Creek Township in July, 1851, to Esther Florn. They moved upon a farm he had previously bought in the same township, and Mrs. Hively there died in October, 1858. Mr. H. remarried July 7, 1859, selecting as his bride Sarah Salts, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 16, 1841. He remained in Thorn Creek Township till 1872, when he sold out and bought his farm of 105 acres in this township, where he now resides, on Section 13. He had three children by his first wife, viz.: Sarah A., Amanda J. and Samuel E.; by his second he has had seven — Albert, Loami, Lemuel J. (deceased), Fleming A., John O. and two infant daughters who died unnamed — ten in all. Mr. Hively is a highly respected citizen, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

**PHILIP L. HOLLER** was born in this county November 26, 1857, and is the son of Philip and Annie Holler, natives of Ohio, in which State they were married. In 1852, they moved to and settled on a farm in Section 18, this township, and they still reside there. Their family numbered six children, viz.: John A. (deceased), Lewis H., Joseph W., Annie E., Philip L. and Eliza C. Our subject, at the age of twenty-one, bought a half-interest in a threshing machine, which he operated one year, then sold it and bought a half-interest in a saw-mill, and is now engaged in a brisk trade. He also purchased a house and lot near the mill, and August 1, 1880, married Nora B. Traster, who was born in Huntington County, Ind., April 27, 1861; to this union has been born one girl, Fairy B. Our subject is an energetic young business man, and has before him every prospect of a prosperous career.

**HENRY HUFFMAN** is the son of Henry and Margaret Huffman, who were born in Pennsylvania April 8, 1813, and June 9, 1810, respectively, and were there married in 1834. In 1839, they emigrated to Stark County, Ohio, and remained there till 1849, when they came to this township, and settled on Section 19, where the father died in 1850. They had a family of four children, viz.: John (deceased), Elizabeth, Henry and Fanny. Henry, our subject, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 10, 1840, and came here with his parents. He bought the old homestead, and his mother resides there with him. May 12, 1867, he married Mary Emery, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 5, 1840, the daughter of Henry and Catharine Emery, and the eldest of a family of three children. After his marriage, he moved on the old farm, which consists of 238 acres, and has on it a fine brick dwelling house and substantial outbuildings. His family of children are Ida M., Maggie C, Thomas H., Alma and Lizzie. Mr. Huffman is a progressive young man, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

**DAVID JACKSON**, one of a family of fifteen children, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, and was born June 14, 1827. His parents were David and Prudence Jackson, both natives of New Jersey, the former born September 30, 1786, and the latter February 4, 1792. David Jackson, our subject, came to this county in 1845, having resided up to that time in Knox County, Ohio. He was married, November 28, 1848, to Rebecca S. StUtz; and, having previously purchased forest land in this township. Section 25, they located thereon, and have
remained up to the present time, now owning a well-improved farm of 120 acres. Mrs. Jackson is the daughter of William and Rebecca Stiltz, and was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 20, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are parents of four children — Nora, Sherman H. (deceased), Rollin P. and Delia. They are prominent members of the United Brethren Church, having united with that denomination in 1853, and Mr. Jackson has officiated a number of years as class leader, steward and trustee.

**GOTTLIEB KNELLER** is the son of Leonard and Charlotte Kneller, natives of Germany, and born, respectively, in 1804 and 1799, and married in 1826. The father died in 1831, and the same year the mother married William Glies, who died in 1843, she following in 1855. There were two children by the first marriage — Gottlieb and George. Gottlieb was born in Germany, September 18, 1827, and in 1849 emigrated to Columbiana County, Ohio, where, March 18, 1851, he married Catharine Ledner, who was born in Germany February 3, 1829. In 1852, the newly married couple moved to Noble County, this State; remained there till 1864, then came to Columbia Township, this county; remained two years, then purchased and took up their residence on a farm of 127 acres on Section 1, Washington Township. They have had ten children — Fred, John, Catharine, George, Daniel, Joseph, Anandia, Henry, Jennie and Sarah (the last two deceased). Mr. Kneller is a respected and prosperous citizen, is a member of the I. O. O. F., in the fifth degree, and also belongs to the M. E. Church.

**GOTTLIEB KUNBERGER** was born in Germany February 14, 1849, and in 1869 emigrated to this country, and settled in Whitley County, where he has since remained. His father was born in Germany in 1812, and his mother in 1810. They were there married in 1840, and the father died there in 1874. Their children were three in number, viz., John, Jacob F. and Gottlieb. In 1876, the mother and her son, Jacob F., left the old country, and came to America to join her youngest child, our subject, with whom she still lives. Gottlieb Kunberger, on the 9th of March, 1876, married Elizabeth Lahr, who was born in Huntington County, Ind., February 12, 1850. He then moved on the farm he still occupies, which he had previously bought, on Section 11, this township. It consists of eighty acres, is well cultivated, and improved with comfortable buildings. To his marriage have been born three boys, namely, John F., Henry E. and Charlie A. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and a desirable member of the community.

**ABRAHAM LESLEY** was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 17, 1819, the son of Abraham and Jane Lesley, who were both born in Pennsylvania in 1795 and 1797, respectively, and married in Ohio. In 1834, they moved to Cass County, Ind., and five years later removed to and settled in this township, where they died, the mother in July, 1849, and the father in 1857. Mr. Lesley, the elder, cut the logs for the first house erected in this township. His family consisted of ten children. In 1846, our subject was married to Susan Kernes. He at once moved to a farm he had bought, on Section 11, this township, where his wife died in 1848. March 14, 1849, Mr. Lesley married Mrs. Margaret Oliver, who was born November 30, 1829, and he then moved on the farm he now occupies in Section 4, which comprises 220 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Lesley is a highly respected citizen, and has had a family of eleven children, as follows: John and Gordon (by his first wife), Mary J., Lucinda C. (deceased), Jacob P. (deceased), Barbara V., David I., Sarah E., Amanda (deceased), Ida A. and Jay D.

**F. M. McDONALD** is the son of Samuel and Charlotte McDonald, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1800 and 1803 respectively. They were married at Canton, Stark County, Ohio, in 1825, where they continued
to reside till 1840, when they moved to Lawrenceville, McDonough County, Ill., where he died in October of
the same year. Mrs. McDonald then removed to Stark County, Ohio, and in 1843, moved to Lee County, Iowa,
where she met her

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father and remained with him till 1847; then returned to Ohio, remained there about three years, went again to
Iowa, where she staid till the fall of 1852, thence back to Ohio, and finally, a year later, moved to Pittsburgh,
Penn., where she spent her declining days with her daughter, dying in May, 1876. She was the mother of nine
children — John, T. M. (deceased), D. S., Samuel (deceased), F. M., G. B. (killed in the army, 1862), Charlotte
(deceased), Pauline and Sophia. F. M., our subject, was born in Canton, Stark County, Ohio, April 6, 1834; he
moved with the family to Lawrenceville, and also accompanied his mother to Pittsburgh, where he remained till
1854; then came to South Whitley and worked at blacksmithing. He married there, November 22, 1855, Fanny
Butler, born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 9, 1835, the daughter of William and Nancy Butler, who were
respectively born in Georgia, 1799, and North Carolina, 1805; and who died in 1879 and 1873. Fanny (Butler)
McDonald was the eldest of six children born to this pair. After his marriage, Mr. McDonald worked at his trade
in South Whitley till October 15, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and
served as Second Lieutenant until December, 1864, when he was discharged, returned home, and shortly after
bought a farm in Section 11, Washington Township, but sold it after a brief occupancy and bought the farm
where he now resides, on Section 14, consisting of 160 acres. He has a family of eight children, viz.: Emma L.,
born at South Whitley, December 4, 1857, died December 6, 1857; Arthur A., born November 17, 1858, died
March 4, 1878; Lycurgus H., born January 21, 1861, died October 20, 1862; Charlotte B., born September 3,
1863; Fanny L., born February 12, 1866, died July 12, 1867; Francis R., born July 7, 1868; Olga G., born
November 30, 1871; Bertha L., born March 9, 1875. Mr. McDonald is an active Democrat, and held the oflEice
of Justice of the Peace for eight years. He is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 546, I. 0. 0. F., and has been
through the Grand Lodge, and he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

THOMAS MERRIMAN was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 14, 1820. His parents were
Elijah and Mary Merriman, and were born in in Pennsylvania, June 23, 1788, and August 21, 1792,
respectively, and were married in that State. In 1816, they moved to Ohio, where the father died April 22, 1834,
and the mother March 8, 1870. They were the parents of eleven children. October 14, 1852, our subject,
Thomas Merriman, was married in Wayne County, Ohio, to Martha Moore, born in Beaver County, Penn.,
August 18, 1835. She was the daughter of Andrew and Mary Moore, and the younger of two children. Our
subject left Wayne County about the year 1852, and came to this township, bought an eighty-acre farm in
Section 26, located thereon, and has lived there ever since. He had a family of six children — Mary A., Huldah,
Eliza, James W., Thomas J. and Martha A. Of these, there are only two, Huldah and Martha A., living. Mr.
Merriman has been quite successful in life, and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH METZLER was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 19, 1820. His parents, Adam and
Elizabeth Metzler, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in that State. They were respectively born in
1772 and 1776. About 1816, they emigrated to Muskingum County, Ohio, remained there two years, and then
removed to Holmes County, same State, where the mother died in 1844. The father then came to this county and
here died in 1863. They had a family of eight children, viz.: Jacob (deceased), Paul, (an infant son who died),
Rebecca, Eva (deceased), Joseph, Benjamin and Adam. Joseph, our subject, was married in Holmes County,
Ohio, in April, 1844, to Maria King, and in 1853 came to this township, and settled on Section 26. He owns 160 acres of finely cultivated land, on which there are all the modern improvements. Mrs. Metzler died in 1864, leaving a family of ten children, as follows: Rebecca, William, John A., Mary M., Leah A., Manda C, Sarah E., Solomon F., Emma E. C. and Sabina E. Mr. Metzler is a member of the Lutheran Church, a Third Degree Mason, and is a very much respected gentleman.

JOSEPH MULLENDORE is a native of Preble County, Ohio, where he was born in 1834. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Stump) Mullendore, who were natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania, were farmers by occupation and early settlers of Ohio, where they resided until their deaths. Our subject was the tenth of a family of twelve children. He was reared upon a farm and remained with his parents in Ohio until 1854, when he came to Indiana and engaged in a saw-mill in Kosciusko County, where he was employed until 1858. His father having some unimproved land located in Washington Township, Whitley County, he settled upon his share of the property and began clearing and improving. Here he has since lived. His industrious habits and practical management have secured for him a fine property, and he now possesses nearly five hundred acres of valuable land. Mr. Mullendore has always advanced, as far as he was able, all measures of progress, and ranks as one of the leading and valued citizens. He was united in marriage, in 1863, with Miss Elizabeth Baker, who is a native of Whitley County and daughter of Jones and Maria (Haines) Baker, who are old residents. Mr. and Mrs. Mullendore have eight children — Amanda, Noah, Dora, Annie M., Emma J., Irvin, Franklin and Harvey.

PETER REEG was born in Germany January 5, 1819, being next to eldest of seven children born to Belthasar and Elizabeth Reeg, also natives of Germany and born there in 1801 and 1802 respectively, and where they still reside and where they were married in 1824. Peter, the subject of this sketch, landed in New York City June 18, 1852, and went thence to Lancaster County, Penn., where he was married, November 2, 1854, to Barbara Bruckart, born in that State September 26, 1837. In 1861, he rented a farm in Section 21, Washington Township, this county, and resided there till 1872, when he bought eighty acres in Section 25, where he now lives. He is father of nine children — Sarah, George H. B., Jacob B., Amos B., Franklin B., Abraham B., Lizzie B. (deceased), Daisy M. B. and Peter B. He holds the office of Township Assessor and he and wife are members of the U. B. Church and are well respected in the community.

FREDERICK RICHARD was born in France March 18, 1840, in France, where his parents were also born, both the year 1812. In 1847, they emigrated to Erie County, N. Y., and there bought a farm, where the mother died April 4, 1852. In 1853, the father brought his family to this township, and here he has lived ever since. His family consisted then of himself and seven children, viz.: Catharine, George, Frederick, Lewis, Eugene, Emile and Peter, all still living. In August, 1864, he married Catharine Chavey. Our subject, Frederick Richard, was married on the 24th of June, 1866, to Catharine Kauffman, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 6, 1838. After marriage, our subject moved to a farm he owned on Section 30, this township, remained there till 1874, then bought and moved upon the farm where he now lives. It contains 100 acres of fine land, with brick dwelling and other fine buildings. Mr. Richard is a popular man in his township, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and they have a family of four children, as follows: Hattie M., George C, Minnie L. and Charles W.
LEWIS RICHARD, son of George and Catharine Richard, was born in France March 24, 1846, and came to America with his parents, with whom he lived until he bought his farm on Section 15 in this township, in 1871, on which he at once began work, and during the same fall he and Mr. Bechtol bought a saw-mill, which had been erected on the premises by Truman & Smith, and began milling, Mr. Richard acting as foreman. They did a good business, and about three years later Mr. Bechtol sold his interest to Mr. Joseph Owser, who took charge of the mill, and Mr. Richard turned his attention to the improvement of his farm. April 23, 1874, he married Huldah Stallsmith, native of this county, and born March 20, 1853. Mr. Owser failing to make his payments due on the mill, Mr. Richard became sole proprietor in 1877, and ran it until recently, when he disposed of it, and again turned his attention to his 223 acres of land, with the intention of making agriculture his life pursuit. He is the father of one son — George E., born March 21, 1875, is a member of the Baptist Church, and is recognized as one of the trustworthy men of the township.

ALBERT SCHUMACHER was born June 14, 1860, and was the son of Rueben and Emily Schumacher, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county about the year 1858. In 1865, the father died, and, two weeks later, was followed by the mother, leaving two children, our subject and a sister. In a short time the sister died, leaving our subject without a relative in the world. The court appointed Mr. William Souder as his guardian, and shortly after he died, and then Mr. Isaac Schrader was appointed guardian, with whom our subject took up his residence. His father had owned eighty acres of land, which was sold, the debts paid, and the balance invested in the land where our subject now lives, on Section 14, this township. He remained with Mr. Schrader till he reached his majority, and then engaged in school-teaching. August 27, 1881, he married Martha Grace, who was born in this county January 22, 1863, and shortly after moved on his farm of eighty acres, and turned his attention to agriculture, at which he is prospering.

BENJAMIN F. SHULL was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 81, 1841, and was the son of David and Elizabeth Shull, natives of Franklin County, Penn., born respectively in April, 1805, and March, 1808, and married in the same county in 1835. They had a family of six children, viz.: Amanda M., Jacob J., Rebecca (deceased), Benjamin F., Hiram and William (deceased). Shortly after marriage, the parents emigrated to Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, where the father was engaged at cabinet-making for some time, and then purchased 100 acres of land about six miles south of the town, upon which he moved, and there died April 5, 1872. The mother soon sold out and took up her residence with a son in Wayne County, where she died in February, 1880, Our subject remained at the home of his parent till he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to work for his brother Jacob J., with whom he remained four years. September 20, 1864, he married Lucy E. Householder, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 21, 1845. About a year later, he bought a farm on Section 28, this township, and here came to reside. His 160 acres are excellently cultivated, and contain very fine buildings. In addition, Mr. Shull owns 160 acres of land in Kansas, and has an interest in the old homestead in Ohio, which is now being worked as a coal mine, our subject’s percentage in the coal taken out amounting to $500 per annum. Mr. S. is highly respected by his fellow-townsmen, and he and wife are members of the U. B. Church.

LEVI SICKAFOOSE was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 29, 1832. His parents were John and Margaret Sickafoose, who were born and married in Pennsylvania, and who moved to Stark County, Ohio, in an early day, and thence to Whitley County in 1836, where they died in January, 1877, and October, 1880,
respectively. Their children numbered twelve, as follows: Jacob (deceased), Mary, Philip, Susan (deceased), John, Elizabeth (deceased), Eva, Levi, Henry, Samuel, George, and Michael. Our subject came with his parents to this county, and was married, April 3, 1860, to Mary Wolf, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 31, 1836, and the daughter of Samuel and Mary Wolf. Her father was born in Virginia in 1801, and her mother in Pennsylvania in 1800; they were married in Ohio, and in 1839 came to Huntington County, Ind., where the mother died, in 1850; the father still lives and resides in Cass County, Ind. They had nine children, of whom Mary was next to the youngest. After marriage, our subject moved to his

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farm, which he had previously purchased, on Section 16, this township; remained there about four years, then went to his father's place and remained about two years, and then returned to his own farm of 203 acres, and has resided on it ever since. His children numbered six, viz.; Emma I., Ida E. (deceased), Laura M., Elizabeth J., Lucinda M. and Charles H. Our subject and wife are members of the U. B. Church, and the family stand high in the community. The father of Mr. Sickafoose was the first Appraiser in Jefferson, and on making his first appraisement found only three families in the township.

FRANCIS M. SMITH was born in Whitley County, Ind., January 3, 1849, the son of Elias and Nancy Smith, born respectively in 1825 and 1827, in Wayne County, Ohio, where they were married, January 24, 1847. In 1848, they removed to this township and settled on Section 27, and there the father died, November 20, 1878. The mother still lives on the farm with her children. Our subject, Francis M., the eldest of eight in the family, remained at home till about twenty-four years of age, when he went forth to seek his own fortune. February 12, 1874, he married Mrs. Martha J. Wagner, who was born in Ohio, December 1, 1850, and was the daughter of Philip and Martha Wince. Shortly after his marriage he bought a farm on Section 28, this township, and occupied it until 1882, when he sold it and bought an 80-acre farm on Section 23, in the same township, on which he now resides. He is a rising young man, and quite popular in the community. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and have a family of four children, namely: William W. Wagner (Mrs. Smith's son by her first husband), Cora, Flora, and Emma.

FRANKLIN SMITH was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 25, 1840, and is the son of John and Margaret Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, and born respectively in 1809 and 1819, and married in Ohio, whence, in 1847 they moved to Huntington County, Ind., and there remained four years. They then removed to this township, and settled on Section 21, where they still reside. They have had a family of fourteen children, and Franklin, our subject, is next to the eldest. He came to this township with his parents, and was married September 30, 1869, to Annie M. Stoner, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 20, 1848, the daughter of Joel and Lydia Stoner. After marriage, he followed the carpenter's trade, and has continued it till the present. In 1872, he moved upon his present farm of thirty-five acres, and has reared a family of four children, viz., Cora B., Lilly M., Winfield 0. and Nellie M. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church, and stand high in the estimation of the community.

JOHN A. SNYDER, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 18, 1836, the son of Adam and Elizabeth Snyder, who were natives of Germany, born May, 1801 and 1795 respectively, and married in that country, where they remained till 1826, when they emigrated to Stark County, which they
made their home till 1848, when they moved to Huntington County, this State, remaining about six months, and then coming to this county, where the father died April 10, 1860, and the mother August 22, 1864, having had a family of eight children. Our subject accompanied his parents to this county, and March 4, 1860, married Elizabeth Cox, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, September 14, 1839. He then bought his farm of 160 acres on Section 4, this township, moved on it, and has resided there ever since. To his marriage have been born eight children, viz.: William A., Maria E., Mary J., John E., Sarah A., George W., Charles F. and Elmer E. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Lutheran Church, and he and his family have the respect and friendship of all their neighbors.

WILLIAM STONER was born in Ohio January 21, 1838. His father, Joel Stoner, was born in Maryland January 28, 1816, and his mother, Lydia Stoner, in Ohio in 1818, and in the last named State they were married. In 1851, they moved to Wells County, Ind., thence to Huntington County, and then, in 1864, to this township, and settled on Section No. 10, where the father died November 20, 1880, and where she still lives. Their family consisted of twelve children, as follows: William, Daniel (deceased), Noah (deceased), Sarah, Eliza, Susan (deceased), Maria, Mary J., Jacob, Martha, Matilda C. (deceased), and John W. Our subject, William Stoner, was married in Huntington County, August 16, 1863, to Sarah S. Armstrong, who was born in New York May 18, 1839. He rented a farm in Huntington, on which he remained about two years, then moved to Section 28, this township, and shortly after bought eighty acres in Section 16, to which he moved, and on which he still resides. He has a family of five children, viz.: Ira A., Mary E., Charlie R., Amiel L. and Sarah O.

WILLIAM H. SWAN, a native of Maryland, was born near Washington, D. C, August 12, 1805. His parents, Henry and Lamenta Swan, were also natives of Maryland, the former born in 1767, and the latter in 1771. After their marriage they resided in Maryland some time, then moved to the District of Columbia, thence to Westmoreland County, Penn., emigrating in 1815 to Wayne County, Ohio, where the rest of their lives were passed, William H., was one of eleven children, and remained with his parents until the time of their demise. His mother died May 3, 1851, and his father October 15, 1855. On December 30, 1835, he was married to Marietta Merriman. She was born July 7, 1817, in Wayne County, Ohio, where Mr. Swan purchased his father's old farm, and continued to remain, until his coming to this county in the spring of 1865. He is yet living on Section 25, of this township, where he first settled, and owns 191 acres of land. His wife died September 25, 1865; they had born to them eleven children — Eleanor, Eliza, James (deceased), Mary (deceased) Emily, Elisha, William H. (deceased), Pretsman, Isabella, Nancy and Harriet (deceased.) Mr. Swan is a well-known and respected citizen: he has retired from active work, and his farm is under the careful management and supervision of his sons, Elisha and Pretsman.

S. P. WAGNER is the son of George and Catherine Wagner, who were born 1801 and 1799, respectively, in Pennsylvania, and were there married. In the fall of 1832, they moved to Perry County, Ohio, and remained there till they died, he July 23, 1850, and she in 1851. They were parents of nine children, viz.: John, S. P., Mary, George, Susan, Martin, Jacob, Jane and Matilda. Our subject was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 13, 1825, and was married in Ohio, October 29, 1846, to Mary A. Chamberlin, born in Pennsylvania March 18, 1827. In 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner moved to Whitley County, and settled on Section 27, Washington Township. Mrs. W. died August 15, 1868, and September 19, 1868, he married Mrs. Angeline Holt, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 22, 1835. Mr. Wagner owns 160 acres of land, and is the father of thirteen children — John W. (deceased), George W., Isaac V., Jacob J., Martin S. (deceased), Minerva
E., Homer C, Albert L. and Margaret I. (deceased), by his first wife; Edwin R. (deceased), Jonathan H., Clyde L., Eldon M. (deceased), by his present wife. Mr. Wagner is a consistent member of the U. B. Church,

**JAMES I. YOUNG** was born in Summit County, Ohio, August 28, 1844. His parents were Samuel and Sarah Young, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Whitley County at an early day, and settled on Section No. 23, in this township, where the father died. The mother then purchased property in Forest, Ind., upon which she moved and has ever since resided. They had a family of eleven children, of whom James I., our subject, was the third, and came with his parents to this township. He was married, March 16, 1876, to Amanda J. Hively, who was born in Whitley County October 8, 1859, and shortly afterward moved on one of their farms in this township, on Section 13, on which he remained till the fall of 1880, when he moved on the old homestead, where they now live, and the family own 243 acres of land, undivided, of which our subject has charge. He has two children — Estrella M. and Noah W., and stands high among his neighbors.

**JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.**

**ISRAEL BIERS** was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 20, 1828, the third of four children born to John and Soloma (Cushwa) Biers, natives of England and Washington County, Md. When but fourteen years old, his father died; the farm was sold to a brother-in-law, and he was bound to the latter till eighteen, but remained on the farm till twenty-two. October 7, 1849, he married Mary A. Howard, of Miami County, Ohio, and became the father of nine children, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Snyder, Mrs. Sarah J. Casada, Mrs. Mary C. Lawrence, Mrs. Emma I. Snyder, Charles, Mrs. Ida E. Crowel, Effie A., Franklin and Joseph (deceased). In 1850, he rented a farm in Preble County; in 1851, moved to a rented farm in Montgomery County; in 1858, moved to another of 160 acres in Union Township, this county. In 1860, he purchased 40 acres, to which he added 40 more in 1866. In 1875, sold his land in Union, and bought 70 acres in this township, on which he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, as Orderly Sergeant for two years, and then as First Lieutenant, and was under Sherman at Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, other important battles and the famous march to the lsea. The “Indiana Soldier” and "Sherman's Memoirs" give an incident of which he was the hero. He had been out on a foraging expedition with seventy men; when four or five miles in advance of the column, came upon a band of rebels, which afterward proved to be two brigades of cavalry, which Lieut. Biers and his men pursued three or four miles, not knowing their strength, and the rebels supposing he was supported by the advancing army.

**JAMES BLEE** is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and was born February 22, 1810, one of twelve children of James and Margaret (Mahaffey) Blee. In 1833, accompanied by his brother John, he immigrated to America, and spent the time till 1841 in working about the country, part of the time in New Orleans. In the fall of 1841, he came to Jefferson Township, bought 120 acres of land, increased it to several hundred, and still resides there with his brothers William and John. Mr. Blee was never married. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Catholic Church.

**FREDERICK BROCK** is a native of Canton Basel, Switzerland, and was born April 1, 1822. His father and mother, Rudolph and Elizabeth (Smossman) Brock, also native of Switzerland, were the parents of
five children, of whom our subject was the eldest. He received a good education in the old country, and emigrated thence in company with his parents in 1840, and came to Fairfield County, Ohio. He remained with them till of age, and then worked for himself three years at farming and carpentry. February 22, 1846, he married, in Fairfield County, Elizabeth Amman, also a native of Switzerland, and, in 1850, came to Thorn Creek Township, this county, and settled on eighty acres improved land, where he remained till 1866, when he purchased the 100 acres in this township, where he now lives. In politics, Mr. Brock is a Democrat, and he held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1872 to 1876.

JAMES BROXON was born in Kent County, Del., April 3, 1821, the only child of Daniel and Amelia (Ross) Broxon, natives respectively of England and Scotland. The father was a farmer, and died when our subject was but nine years old. Commencing the fall of 1836, James worked on a farm in Fayette County, Ind., three years, and the succeeding three years he served as apprentice to Jeremiah Jeffrey, a blacksmith. November 25, 1842, he married Margaret A. Tyner, of Fayette, and then started a blacksmith-shop of his own. In the fall of 1845, he located on eighty acres of unimproved land in Cass County, near Logansport, erected a forge and followed his trade. In the spring of 1854, he removed to this township, bought 160 acres of land,

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and for twelve years divided his time between his farm and shop. In 1866, he bought 220 acres in the eastern part of the township, where he now lives. His wife has borne him eleven children, of whom nine are still living — Melissa J., Amelia A., John T., Mary E., William C. (all married), and Walter M., Reuben E., Charles O. and Laura D. (single). Mr. and Mrs. Broxon have been members of the Christian Church since 1840; he, also, is a Mason, and has been Postmaster at Saturn for fifteen years. He has held the office of Township Trustee two years, was Justice of the Peace from 1858 to 1862, and again from 1866 to 1878.

J. W. BURWELL is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born December 13, 1847. His father, Joseph Burwell, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1817, and married in 1889, in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he remained until his death, March 7, 1863. Mrs. Deborah Burwell, the subject's mother, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1817. After her husband's death, she removed to Whitley County, Ind., with her family, which comprised five children — Rebecca J., Sarah F., J. W., Margaret E. and Ellen. M. She yet resides where she first settled on Section 34, Thorn Creek Township. J. W. Burwell has been a resident of this county since coming here with his mother in the spring of 1865. September 21, 1871, he was married to Caroline C. Craft, who was born in Columbia City, Ind., March 13, 1852. He farmed the old homestead until in 1881, when he moved to Forest and embarked in his present enterprise, buying out the firm of Edwards & Anderson, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, and is meeting with deserved success. He also owns a farm in Thorn Creek Township. He and wife have had four children — Edna B., Cora E., deceased, Joseph P. and Lester E.

JOSEPH BUSH was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 16, 1828, and was one of four children born to George and Catherine (Miller) Bush, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. They moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1830, and there resided till their death. In 1853, our subject bought eighty acres of land in De Kalb County, Ind., and commenced clearing it, but in 1855 removed to this township and settled on eighty acres, where he has since lived. This farm he has increased to 200 acres, and it is one of the finest in the township, and well supplied with good buildings. March 11, 1852, he married Miss Auer Barbara, who died in 1872, and he subsequently married Catherine Wolfert, who has borne him six children: Amos, Sarah, Albert, Phoebe A., Wilson and Minerva J. Mr. Bush is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.
HENRY C. CROWEL was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 4, 1816, and was one of the nine children of Michael and Hannah (Wells) Crowel, natives of Maryland and South Carolina. At the age of sixteen, our subject left his home and entered an apprenticeship of three years to a tanner of New Paris, Preble County, and the next three years were passed in Cincinnati in learning the carpenter's trade and in going to school; in 1839, he-

moved to Madison County, and for three more years taught school. April 3, 1842, he married Margaret Stickler, of Virginia, and then taught school in Preble County and in Wayne County, Ind., till the fall of 1844, when he came to this township and pre-empted forty acres of land, on which he still resides. In 1852, he went to California, and returned in 1856. Mrs. Crowel died May 21, 1875, leaving five children of the seven borne by her, viz.: William, married and a prosperous farmer of the township; Mrs. Margaret Foster, Mrs. Mary J. Creager, Elmina and Mrs. Tabitha Cooper. June 16, 1867, our subject married Lucinda Mumford, of Miami County, Ohio, by whom he has had seven children, viz.: Orrie E., J. Fay, Jay, Elzinie, Roland H., Say J. and Charles 0. He is now the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land, is a member of Fort Wayne Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 25, and of Grange No. 1,163. He also served on the Board of Township Trustees and was a member of the Board of School Trustees under the old constitution.

JAMES C. F. CROWEL was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 21, 1830, the youngest of nine children born to Michael and Hannah (Wells) Crowel, natives respectively of Maryland and South Carolina. On reaching his majority, James started out as a peddler of books, which he followed three years; and the next three he spent in peddling jewelry, traveling, during this time, through twenty-seven States. Finally, in 1857, he commenced farming in this State, working for various parties, until, in 1865, he and his widowed mother settled on 160 acres of choice land in this township, which his father had bought for him when he was sixteen years of age, and on which he has since lived. August 17, 1869, he married Miss Margaret McLaughlin, and to their union have been born five children — Hannah L., Elizabeth J., Martha C, William M. and John T. Mr. Crowel is a man of extensive reading; he is a Granger, and in politics a Democrat.

OLIVER J. CROWEL was born in Whitley County, Ind., June 7, 1850, the eldest of six children born to John W. and Martha (Sheaff'er) Crowel, natives respectively of Preble County, Ohio, and Green County, Tenn. At the age of twenty-two he left the homestead and began working in a saw-mill in this township, and within a year bought a share in a portable saw-mill in Washington Township, which he ran till the summer of 1874. In the fall of 1875, he purchased an interest in the saw-mill he at present owns in its entirety, and which he continues to successfully run. On the 24th of July, 1875, he married Mary A. Schoda, and to their union have been born two children, Edward W. and Joy J. In politics, Mr. Crowel is a Democrat, and is looked upon as a rising and prosperous young business man.

JONATHAN S. DUNFEE is a son of James and Sophie (Hazlett) Dunfee, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky, and was born in Adams County, Penn., June 9, 1826, being one of thirteen children. He was taken to Wayne County, Ohio, when but five years of age, and there reared and educated till twenty years of age, when he went to carpenter-
ing for two years, and the following term—acted as overseer for his widowed sister's farm in Holmes County, Ohio; October 19, 1848, he married Mary A. Quick, of Holmes County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1850 he came to this township and settled on the eighty acres of land where he now lives; and to these eighty, 412 have been since added as the result of industry and economy. He is the father of seven children, viz.: Justus C., Margaret W., David J., Martha E., Emily A., Althea M., and Louis W.; and during all his stay in this county his doctor bills have not exceeded $35. He is a member of the U. B. Church, and in politics a Republican; his farm is in a high state of cultivation and supplied with excellent buildings, and the signs of prosperity and happiness are all about him.

LEVI EBERSOLE is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was born April 15, 1838, the fourth of seven children of John and Sarah (Siberd) Ebersole, natives of that State. Our subject's father died when the former was eight years of age. At the age of sixteen, he went as apprentice to a bricklayer, and he has more or less followed that trade since he reached the age of eighteen, when he began for himself in Elizabethtown, Penn. In 1862, he moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and began farming. August 14, 1862, he married, in Wayne, Sarah E. Miller, and lived on a rented farm of eighty acres till the spring of 1865, when he bought and removed to the eighty-acre farm in this township, where he still lives, part of the time working at his trade. Of his eight children, five are still living, viz.: Emeline C., Margaret S., William W., Levi E. and Jennie M. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; in politics, he is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1882 was elected Trustee of Jefferson Township.

BENJAMIN F. IHRIG was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 1, 1843, one of eleven children born to John and Ann (Lash) Ihrig, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively. The family, when our subject was nine years of age, came to Washington Township, this county, where they located on 140 acres of land, and where the father died in 1847. Benjamin remained on the farm till of age, and then, for two years, worked for his neighbors. He married Martha A. Maring, October 25, 1866, and shortly after located on forty acres in this township, where he has since resided. He now owns 112 acres of the best land of the section, and on a part of it the town of Forest is now being built. To his marriage have been born seven children, six of whom are yet living: Alfretta, Judson J., William W., Clarence W., Minnie L. and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Ihrig are both members of the Christian Church; and in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE JEFFRIES was born in Rush County, Ind., January 6, 1836, to William and Elizabeth (Rippey) Jeffries, the parents of eight children. His father was a farmer, and came to this State from Kentucky in 1808, and his mother was a native of Ohio. With his parents, our subject came to this township in 1851, and he spent his time with them till he reached the age of thirty-two. October 20, 1867, he married Miss Axie Thomas, who was born in Huntington County, Ind. He then settled on 180 acres rich land, and has since added eighty more. He has two children, Minnie M. and Edna E. In youth he attended the common schools, the Fort Wayne High School one term, and Adrian (Mich.) College nearly two years. He held the office of Township Trustee from 1867 to 1868, and votes with the Republicans. He was twice drafted during the war, but procured substitutes. He has taught five terms of school, is a leading farmer, and a man of intelligence and influence.
SYLVANIS KOONTZ was born in Stark County May 25, 1844, the son of Baltzer and Susannah (Whistler) Koontz, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. When our subject was nine years old, he was brought by his parents to Washington Township, this county, where his father bought eighty acres of land, which he farmed till his death. In 1862, our subject enlisted in Company I, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served fifteen months under Grant in the Mississippi campaign, taking part in nine battles. In October, 1864, he here-enlisted in Company O, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteers, and served till the end of the war. Then he worked three years as a carpenter, and in 1870 began the study of medicine, attending the Ohio Medical College, and in 1872 commenced practice in Forest, where he now lives. March 15, 1874, he married Marilla J. Haley, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1843, and who died April 26, 1876. November 28, 1878, he married Adelaide M. Kilpatrick, a native of Summit County, Ohio, and to this union there has been born one child, Jessie. Dr. Koontz is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 546, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. Baltzer Koontz, Sr., was born in Maryland, and married Catharine Harman, a native of the same State; date of death unknown; descendants, seven boys and two girls. Baltzer Koontz, Jr., third child of above, was born in Franklin County, Md., November 8, 1793; February 21, 1822, married Susannah Whistler, daughter of Andrew and Catharine Whistler, and born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 15, 1798; died November 12, 1877, in this county; descendants, ten boys and four girls: Catharine Ann (deceased), Caroline, John W., George, Jacob, Elizabeth (deceased), Baltzer, Irvin W., Andrew (deceased), Alfred, Eli (deceased), Rebecca, Margaret A., William and Sylvanis. Mrs. Susannah (Whistler) Koontz still resides on the home farm, now under the charge of her son John W., in Washington Township, this county. Mrs. Adelaide M. (Kilpatrick) Koontz, our subject's present wife, is the daughter of Hugh and Mary B. (Gaylord) Kilpatrick, and was born in 1858.

CHARLES LIVENSPARGAR is the son of Jacob and Mary (Babb) Livenspargar, natives of Pennsylvania, where our subject was born July 18, 1822, one of five children. He came with his parents, when two years old, to Summit County, Ohio, where his father died in 1830. Upon this event, he took up his home with his step-father, who was a farmer and weaver, where he remained till 1846, dividing his time between the farm and the shop. The two following years he spent on his grandfather's farm, and then began teaming on his own account. He then bought a half-interest in a threshing machine and engine and ran them six years. In 1856, he hired to Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio, and worked for them seven years. Next, in 1864, he came to Forest, this township, and bought the saw-mill located there. He also owns eighty acres of land in the township and considerable property in the town of Forest. October 30, 1853, he married in Summit County, Ohio, Sophia R. Irwin, a native of Clearfield County, Penn., and who lived for some time in the family of the famous John Brown. To this union six children were born, four of whom are living — George F., James B., Amanda E. and Mittie L. In politics, Mr. L. is a Democrat, and he was a Granger when that society was in existence.

LEONARD S. MARING was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 6, 1817, and was one of seven children born to Philip and Sarah (Lash) Maring, who were both natives of Virginia. January 16, 1841, our subject was married in Richland County, to Elizabeth Bell, a native of that county. He there rented a farm, on which he remained until the fall of 1843, when he came to Washington Township, this county, and settled on 100 acres of wild land, cutting his road eight miles through the wilderness, and camping out while his cabin was being built. Here he remained one year, and then moved to this township, and located on the 130 acres where he now lives. He is the father of six children — Mrs. Amina Bennett, Flora C, one who died in childhood, Weltha
A., Charles H. (deceased), and Richard H. Mrs. Maring died July 8, 1880, a consistent member of the Church of God, of which Mr. Maring is also a member. He is a Republican; was elected Justice of the Peace at the first election ever held in the township, and held the office three years; he was also a member of the Township Board of Trustees from 1848 until 1851.

JOHN L. McGLAUGHLIN was born in Philadelphia March 28, 1837, and was the eldest of five children born to Thomas and Mary (Blee) McGlaughlin, natives of Ireland, who came to this county in 1841, and settled in this township, where the father died. John has remained on the homestead since childhood, and now owns one-half of the place. November 29, 1864, he was married in Chester County, Penn., to Kate Dougherty, who has borne him four children — Thomas, William E., Mary A., James. Mr. McGlaughlin served as Town Assessor in 1879, and is now Township Trustee. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and votes with the Democrats.

JOHN H. McTAGERTT was born in Boone County, Ind., March 18, 1809, and died January 14, 1880. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and when a boy was apprenticed to a tanner in Boone County, at Jamestown. When about eighteen, he began work in Louisiana, on the Mississippi banks, and then three years later took to trading and boating on the river. About 1836, he came to Huntington County, Ind., and traded with the Indians, and for a time ran a saw-mill. About 1840, in connection with another party, he bought several hundred acres of land in Huntington and Whitley Counties, and in 1844 settled in the southeast corner of Jefferson Township, where he died. He was married in Huntington County, December 13, 1843, to Catherine Lewis, and to their union were born two children, both now deceased, the mother dying February 2, 1852. The latter part of the same year he married Mary J. McClellan, who bore him two children — Jesse V. and Estella, the latter deceased. Jesse V. has always lived on the old homestead, where he was born October 8, 1853. November 25, 1879, he married Caroline Miller, a native of Fort Wayne, and to them has been born one child — Estella B. Jesse now owns a farm of 288 acres, lying partly in Huntington County. He is a Democrat, as was also his father.

ROBERT L. PENCE, born in Stark County, Ohio, June 2, 1835, was one of seven children of William and Nancy (Black) Pence, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland respectively. Our subject left the home of his parents at the age of seventeen, to fight the battle of life for himself, and farmed for different parties till 1855, in which year, on February 22, he was married to Mary A. Ummel, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and who bore him seven children, two only of whom are living — William E. and Hiram M. Mrs. Pence died February 10, 1866, and March 20, 1867, Mr. P. took for his second wife Magdalen Biery, also a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, by whom also he had six children — Norman H., Cora E., Corwin, Denver N., Charles E., Harvey E. Mr. Pence owns eighty acres of fine land in this township, and a one-half interest in the Forest Flouring Mill, which he purchased the spring of 1882. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in 1869 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still retains.

JOSEPH B. PLUMMER was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 4, 1839, the third of a family of six children, born to Samuel and Catherine (Berry) Plummer, natives of North Carolina and Ohio. At the age of twenty, our subject came with his parents to this township, where the father bought eighty acres of land, and where Joseph lived till he reached his majority. August 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, and was honorably discharged January
17, 1865. After his return from the war, he worked as a carpenter until the fall of 1868, when he moved on a farm of eighty acres in this township he had purchased three years previously, and he still resides there. October 21, 1866, he married Amelia A. Broxon, of Rush County, Ind., and to their union have been born two children — Henry and Lewis. He and his wife are members of the Disciples' Church, and in politics he is a Republican. He has a comfortable home and a well-cultivated farm, and is a prosperous agriculturist.

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B. F. PUTT, M. D., is the son of John W. and Mary Putt. His father was born in Washington County, Md., March 24, 1819, the son of Benjamin and Barbara Putt, born in the said county. They moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1826, and settled on the spot where Massillon now stands. Benjamin was born in 1756, and was of Holland descent. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, serving under Capt. George Lancaster a part of the time and under George Washington the balance. After the war, he settled on a farm in Bucks County, Penn. Was married, in 1813, to Barbara Lawmen; moved to Washington County, Md., and, in 1826, to Stark County, Ohio, and there died in 1852, aged ninety-six years, his wife surviving him four years. They left a family of four boys and three girls. John W. was the fourth son, was born in Washington County March 24, 1819, came with his parents to Ohio, and was there married, January 1, 1841, to Mary Wiest, who was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., January 1, 1819, the daughter of Jacob and Catharine Wiest, who emigrated from Germany to Cumberland County, Penn., about 1805, and purchased a large tract of land, which was all lost through a poor title, and then moved, in 1827, to Massillon, Ohio, where the father shortly after died, leaving a wife and seven children, Mary being the eldest daughter; shortly after, the mother followed the father. John W. followed his trade of wagon-maker in Stark County until 1853, when he moved to Allen County, Ind., and purchased the farm on which he and wife now reside, enjoying life at the ripe age of sixty-five, after having reared a family of eight children, born and named as follows: Sarah A., October 9, 1841; Harvey A., May 20, 1843; Caroline, April 19, 1845: William, March 25, 1849; John, March 24, 1851; Benjamin F., August 16, 1853; Rosana, March 19, 1858, died January 23, 1861; Charlie, August 6, 1859. At the age of six years, our subject, Benjamin F., began his studies in a country school, which he continued till his twelfth year, when the family moved to Fort Wayne; here he attended the Western College four years, when his father moved back to his farm. The New Year's Eve of 1868, our subject lost three fingers from his left hand by the explosion of a gun, which accident disabled him as a farmer, and he then began the study of medicine. Having already acquired considerable knowledge of anatomy and physiology, he made very rapid progress. He entered a drug store at Nine Mile, Allen County, as druggist and Deputy Postmaster, at the same time practicing medicine until 1876, when the Medical College at Fort Wayne was organized. Here he attended a five-months course of lectures, had access to the hospital wards daily, and read in the office of W. H. Myers, the well-known surgeon. Having completed his collegiate course, he came to Forest in 1877, and resumed practice in association with Dr. John Richards, and soon gained the confidence of the public as a competent, careful and attentive physician. April 17, 1878, he married Miss Lillian E. Barger, daughter of Elias and Mary Barger. Elias Barger was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 15, 1833, his wife in Delaware County, Ind., October 4, 1833, and they were married at Roanoke, Huntington County, Ind., September 10, 1857, where they still reside, enjoying every comfort and the respect of all who know them, and the enduring love of their two children — Lillian E., born April 2, 1860, and Flora E., born August 29, 1862. Shortly after his marriage, Dr. Putt purchased property at Forest, and withdrew from his partnership with Dr. Richards. In 1881, he took a second course of lectures at Fort Wayne College, and graduated with high honors. His practice is now very
extensive as well as lucrative. He has a fine residence, a wellstored library, and has made a number of paying investments. He has one son — Harold F., born September 23, 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order, which he joined in 1876; and is also Deputy District Grand Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is altogether a popular and rising young man.

JOHN RICHARDS, M. D., son of William and Rachel Richards, is the eldest of a family of seven children, and was born October 21, 1836, at Gettysburg, Darke County, Ohio. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Tennessee; the former was born June 28, 1813, and the latter June 30, 1809. They were married in Darke County, Ohio, in 1835, and resided a short time at the town of Gettysburg, removing in 1840 to Indiana. Her death occurred in this county September 5, 1864, and the following year William Richards went to Andrew County, Mo. In 1874, he returned to this State and settled at Five Points, in Allen County, where he died on the 9th of the ensuing June. John Richards, with his parents, went to the town of Warren, and there engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1855, he abandoned this pursuit and studied medicine one year with Dr. Law, and one year was under the tutelage of Dr. Palmer. After attending a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, he returned to Warren and resumed studying under his old preceptor, remaining with him until August 1, 1859, when he began practicing at Dundee, Blackford County, Ind. After nine months, he went to Lancaster, Huntington County, Ind., and while there was actively engaged in practicing his profession. October 26, 1862, he came to this county. In the fall of 1870 he went to Cincinnati, and after attending several courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, graduated from that institution May 25, 1871. He returned to this county, and soon after located at Forest, where he has built up a large practice, and, as the leading physician, has the confidence of the community. He also is engaged to some extent in the milling business, and is the patentee of several inventions. Dr. Richards was married to Elizabeth Williams October 6, 1858. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 5, 1839. They are the parents of the following children: Mary A., William R., John S. (deceased), Edwin R. and Lillian E.

FREDERICK SCHOENAUSER was born in Switzerland April 3, 1831, the second of four children born to John and Magdalen (Salomon) Schoenaner, and at the age of twenty-one came with his elder brother to America, and be-

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gan working in Holmes County, Ohio, on a farm by the month. Two years later, he went to Wells County, and in 1857 returned to Holmes, and married Sarah Fabra, a native of that county. In 1859, he came to Elkhart County, this State, farmed one year, then changed to Cold Springs, Etna Township, this county, invested in a stock of dry goods and groceries, and ran a store for four years. In 1864, he was drafted, and served till the close of the war. In 1865, he settled on twenty acres of land in this township he had purchased before the war, remaining on it a little over a year; in 1867, he bought forty acres of the farm on which he now lives, which he has increased to 120 acres of as fine land as there is in the township. Of ten children born to him, eight are living, as follows: Alfred, William, Mrs. Mary L. Hasty, John F., Edward C, Sarah A., Ella J. and Clara E. In politics, he is a Democrat, and his religion is that of the German Reformed Church.

MAEROD SCHIMBECKLER was born in Switzerland January 15, 1815, and was one of seven children born to Frederick and Benedicta SchimbecklerOur subject remained on his father's farm till he reached the age of sixteen, and then for two years worked for others in the neighborhood, after which he engaged for eight years longer in dairies in the southern part of the German empire. In 1849, he came to this country, and for two years worked at carpentering in Stark County, Ohio, after which he rented a forty-acre farm, ran it two
years, then moved to eighty acres in the vicinity, and shortly after made a third location. In 1854, he came to Wells County, this State, worked a year at his trade, and in the spring of 1855, bought eighty acres of land in this township, on which he has ever since lived. May 13, 1849, in Stark County, Ohio, he married Mary Auer, a native of Germany, and to their union were born thirteen children, of whom nine still live, viz.: Mrs. Mary A. Walters; Fred, married; Mrs. Leh Clark; Mrs. Susan Kiefer; Frank, married; Katie, Lizzie, Augustus and Emma. Mrs. Schimbeckler died in October, 1866, and our subject, in 1870, married Katherina Kaufman, who was born in Germany and died in the fall of 1873.

HENRY VOGELEY was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 20, 1836, one of six children born to Jacob and Anna (Wurtenberger) Vogeley. The father, who was a farmer, died in his native land in 1857. Our subject left his father's farm at the age of twenty-four, and came to this country, expecting to return in at least three years. He landed in New York in May, 1860, and thence came directly to Stark County, Ohio, and went to work on the farm of Nathan Shaffer, and remained till the fall of 1862. The following spring he came to this township and bought eighty acres of partly improved land, on which he still resides. July 23, 1863, he was married to Catharine Smith in Stark County, Ohio. In 1870, he paid a visit to the land of his birth, and returned the year following. In politics, he is a Democrat, and held the office of Township Trustee from 1876 to 1880; and in the spring of 1882 was elected Assessor of Jefferson Township.

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MANFORD D. YONTZ was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 30, 1847, one of four children born to William H. and Sarah (Chapman) Yontz, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The father is a carpenter, and about the year 1867 came to Columbia City, where he still resides. The first three months after his arrival in Columbia, our subject, then twenty years old, worked in a saw-mill, then took a position in Mr. Bainbridge's dry goods store, which he retained till 1872, when he took charge of a stock of goods belonging to Ulerich & Worth, and in 1875 again entered the employ of Mr. Bainbridge. In 1878, he was given charge of a store belonging to Mr. D. M. Bainbridge, in Forest, where he now lives. July 28, 1870, he married Peoria Rice, native of Peoria, 111., and to their union have been born two children — Ora N. and Cora B. He is a member of the M. E. Church and of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 176. He is a Democrat, was Treasurer of Columbia City in 1874, and in the spring of 1882 was nominated for County Auditor. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is looked on as one of the rising young men of the county.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG was born in Summit County, Ohio, February 9, 1844; he is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Shook) Young, and the eldest of a family of ten children. William Jvas eight years old when his parents moved to Washington Township, this county, and he remained with them till twentythree years of age — the last two in his father's saw-mill. After his father's death, in 1867, he bought his father's share in the mill, and in 1876 it was removed to Forest, where it is still in operation, in connection with the For-est Flouring Mills, which were erected by Young & Co., and which have contributed materially to the growth of the place. December 7, 1868, he married Mary E. Wince, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. This couple are the parents of five children, viz., Clara A., Ina L., Byron E., Samuel O. and Ora. Mr. Young received a good common-school education, and since his majority has voted with the Democratic party.
ANDREW ADAMS was the third of a family of five children, two boys and three girls, born to James and Jane Adams, who were of Scotch descent. The father died in Ireland and the mother in Ohio. Our orphaned subject was left in charge of an uncle, with whom he remained till eighteen years old; having in the meantime acquired a common-school education and learned to be a machinist, he spent some thirty-five years in Eastern and Southern cities, working at his trade and other kinds of labor, saving his earnings while single and buying with them 320 acres of land in this township. In Beaver County, Penn., October 8, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of George and Elizabeth (McDonald) Elliott, yet living in Beaver at the ages of eighty-seven and eighty-two years. Our subject began house-keeping here in the woods, but increased his land to 1,000 acres, and has owned as high as 1,200 acres, all improved. He unites live stock raising with farming, and, when his sons were at home, handled 100 head of cattle, 300 to 500 head of sheep and hogs, and 8 to 10 horses per year. He at present grazes about 75 head of cattle. He has assisted his sons in business, and reduced his real estate to 400 acres. His son, John, is in commercial business at Columbia City; Thomas C. is a merchant at Albion, Noble County; and Andrew, Jr., resides in California. Our subject is an active Democrat, and has served a term of six years as County Commissioner; he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN Q. ADAMS was born in Ireland November, 1826, son of James Adams, who was of Scotch descent. Subject spent his boyhood partly in New York and partly in Ohio. He received a common-school education and learned the machinist's trade, which he followed at various places till about twenty-two years of age, when he settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, as a farmer, abandoning his trade on account of declining health. Here he married, September 28, 1852, Christina Elliott, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (McDonald) Elliott, and born in Columbiana May 20, 1827. When they came to Whitley County, they located on 171 acres of partly improved land, known as the Grable farm, and after clearing twelve or fifteen acres, sold out and bought 160 acres in this township, all in the woods, to which they have added till they now possess 800 acres, about 180 of which are cleared, and finely improved with frame dwelling, two good barns and all other needful outbuildings. Our subject, in 1866, was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1868; he had also served as Justice of the Peace two terms of four years each. He is a member of Columbia City Lodge, No. 169, A., F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is the father of six children, as follows: George, John W., Charles, James McD., Andrew A. (at Jefferson College, Penn.) and Frank E. (at school at Valparaiso, Ind.). He has assisted in setting up his elder sons in business, and for the past ten years has devoted more of his attention to stock-raising than farming, and rears annually 35 to 40 head of cattle, 30 to 35 hogs, 25 sheep and 6 to 8 horses.

JOSIAH ARCHER is the son of Josiah and Nancy C. Archer, who emigrated from Ireland, their native country, to America, settling in Richland County, Ohio, where the subject was born August 27, 1846. His mother died there; and his father, in 1849, went to California, and for about eighteen years past no intelligence has been received from him. Josiah Archer received the common-school advantages, and worked on a farm up to the time of enlisting in Company A, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw four years' active service, and was with his regiment in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Perry ville. Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, siege of At-
lanta, battle of Jonesboro, Duck River, Tenn., and Franklin and Nashville. He was discharged at Victoria, Texas. December 28, 1871, Mr. Archer was married to Miss Alice A. Barney, daughter of Everett and Mary Barney, who came from York State to Allen County, Ind., where they located, subsequently removing to this township, where they died. Mr. Archer located on his present farm of 108 acres soon after his marriage, where he has since followed farming and live-stock raising quite extensively. Mrs. Archer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have a family of five children — Chloe, Everett, Josiah, Bertha and Earl D.

GEORGE BOWER was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 2, 1823, and was the son of Jacob and Mary Bower, who were born in Pennsylvania, the father dying in Perry County, Ohio, and the mother living with her daughter in Van Wert County, active and hale at the age of eighty-four years. Our subject was married, in Perry County, February 13, 1845, to Miss Margaret Alabaugh, native of Rockingham County, Va., and daughter of David and Elizabeth Alabaugh, natives of the same county. In 1849, subject and wife came to this township, and on the 6th of October located on present farm, which Mr. Bower had purchased without first viewing, but which proved to be better than represented. To the first eighty acres he has added till he has 280 acres, and has also presented another lot of eighty acres to his son. He has now 210 acres under cultivation. April 2, 1878, our subject's dwelling was set on fire, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by which he lost house, clothing, furniture, his barn and straw rick, but has recovered them all. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have had nine children, viz.: William, married; Jacob, married; David, killed by a falling tree limb; Samantha; Charles, married; Annie, Alice, Elmer and Samuel.

THOMAS EGNER was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 10, 1811, and was the son of Peter and Susan Egner, who emigrated to Ohio in 1827, and in that State died. Our subject resided with his parents till twenty-six years old; he married Rebecca Rush, September 22, 1841, in Richland County, Ohio; she died in October, 1854. He then married Mrs. Cynthia Elliott, a widow, and native of Virginia, who died in Wabash County in October, 1859. January 12, 1861, he married Mrs. Elizabeth A. Goudy, a widow, and native of New Jersey. They came to this township in 1879, and purchased a farm, where they have ever since resided. Our subject's family number twenty-four children, as follows: By his first wife — Emanuel, married and living in Wabash County; Eli, deceased; Charlotte, married and living in Thorn Creek; Martin; Susan; Samuel, in Illinois; Elizabeth, married and in Wabash County. By his second wife — Cynthia, married, and in Reno, Kan.; Priscilla, married, in Wabash County, By his present wife — David, John W., Rebecca, Sarah (deceased), and Julia H., children of his present wife, by her first marriage — Willis, married; Maria, married; Jacob, married; William, single; James, deceased. Children of his late wife by her first marriage : Emaline, married; Ruth A., married; Hile, George and Etna (the last named deceased).

ADAM EGOLF, a native of Montgomery County, Penn., born August 6, 1800, is the son of Henry and Polly Bgolf, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Pennsylvania. After the death of Henry Egolf, which occurred in Ohio, his wife moved to this State, where she afterward died. Adam Egolf lived in his native State until the age of nineteen, and there acquired a common education. He then went to Ohio with his parents, and assisted in clearing the home farm. He was married in Fairfield County, to Miss Susan Shriner, a native of
Ohio, in October, 1823. Her father, Peter Shriner, native of Virginia, died in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Egolf, until
they came to this township and settled in June, 1837, lived on his farm of eighty acres in Licking County, Ohio.
They were among the earliest pioneers here, and found the forests filled with Indians and wild animals. His first
purchase included 240 acres of land, and until he could raise a log cabin, he built a temporary dwelling of rails.
Mr. Egolf cleared ninety acres of his farm and increased it to 600 acres, and has given land to his children. His
first wife died in 1841. They had eight children — Peter, a resident of Michigan; Elizabeth, deceased; Catharine, of Noble County; Anna, deceased; Henry, of this township; John, of Michigan; and Benjamin of this
township. Mr. Egolf married his present wife, Mrs. Lydia Witham, in 1842. She was born in Washington
County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Abel and Nancy Gates, the latter a native of Delaware. They died in Ohio.
Mr. Egolf held the office of County Commissioner six years, and that of Township Trustee, six or seven years;
also served as Justice of the Peace one term. By his second wife Mr. Egolf had seven children — Rachel,
George W. and Melissa, residents of this township; Jemima, of Columbia Township; Adam J., of this township;
Harvey M., an M. D. at Collamer, this county; and Lydia A., of Columbia Township. Mr. Egolf, in his hunting
experience has killed four hundred deer, and numbers of other wild animals.

SILAS GOODRICH was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 14, 1835, the son of Price and Julia
A. Goodrich, natives of Connecticut and New York. They came to Indiana in May, 1838, and located in the
forests of Richland Township, this county, our subject being but three years old. Here he received advantage of
all the school facilities available, and remained with his parents till November, 1856, when he married, in Troy
Township, Miss Amanda E. Elder, daughter of Samuel and Annie Elder, who were of Scotch descent. Mrs.
Goodrich died in 1862, the mother of three children — Olive (deceased), Addie (married), and Emma J.
deceased). Our subject's second marriage was to Adeline Cook, daughter of Henry and Catharine Cook, and
took place in this township. During his first marriage, he resided in Troy, now Richland Township, on fifty
acres of land, of which he had thirty under cultivation, and a year after his second marriage he sold out, then
purchased

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320 acres with steam mill, ran the same with a partner two years, sold, moved to Keokuk County, Iowa,
remained there two years, returned to Troy Township for two years, then purchased his present farm of eighty-
one acres in this township, of which fifty-five acres are under cultivation. His second wife died in 1873, and
was the mother of three children — Emma, Cora and Jennie, the last deceased. His third marriage was in Union
Township, to Miss Addie Miner, daughter of Samuel and Mary Miner, who live in Columbia City. This lady has
borne him two children — Esther and Leroy. Mr. Goodrich is a member of Columbia City Lodge, No. 176, I. 0.
P., and has served as Justice of the Peace since 1877.

DANIEL Hively was born in Rockingham County, Va., October 15, 1798, the son of Paul and
Catharine Hively, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but died in Ohio. Our subject attended school in the latter
State, and resided on his father's farm, and worked occasionally for neighbors until December, 1824, when he
married Catharine Egolf, native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Henry and Mary Egolf, of said State, who
died respectively in Ohio, and Thorn Creek Township, this county. Subject and wife began housekeeping on
rented land in Ohio, and six years later purchased 120 acres in Licking County, cleared up and put thirty acres
under cultivation, then sold, and in June, 1837, came to this township and bought eighty acres of his present
farm, all in the forest. Here they lived under a wagon cover till a spot was cleared for a cabin, their nearest
neighbors being more than a mile away, and very few in the township; but deer and other game were plenty, and
a turkey could be killed at pleasure. Our subject subsequently added eighty acres to his farm, entered 160, and
then purchased 160 and 320, of which he has given eighty acres to each of his seven sons, retaining eighty for himself. There have been born to him children, as follows: Mary (widow), Catharine, Henry (deceased), Jonathan, Mahala, Daniel, Elizabeth A., Samuel, Benjamin, George W., Isaac, Solomon and Sarah, all of whom are married. Subject and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are among the oldest settlers, and most respected members of the community.

GEORGE W. HIVELY was born in Thorn Creek Township, September 20, 1841, the son of Daniel and Catharine Hively, natives respectively of Rockingham County, Va., and Montgomery County, Penn. Our subject has always lived in Whitley County, where he was educated in the district schools, and helped his father on his farm. May 4, 1865, he married Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Solomon and Malinda Miller, and a native of this township. They began housekeeping in the woods on 180 acres, which had been given to our subject by his father. He cleared up thirty-five acres, sold, and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, mostly improved, and fifty acres under high cultivation, a portion of which subject cleared, and on which he has built a good residence. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and have two children — Lovina and Ira W.

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TURBET KEIRN was born in Kent County, Del., September 28, 1825, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Keirn, natives of Maryland and Delaware. They came to this township in the fall of 1836, and here died. Our subject assisted his father on the farm, and on their first settlement here helped him to clear a road three miles east and three miles west of their home, by which to reach their nearest neighbors. When nineteen years old, he hired out for one year at $8 per month, together with washing and mending; second year at $10, and two more at $12. He then bought forty acres in the forest, and cleared them up. July 16, 1849, he married Mrs. Sarah Hanes, a widow, and a native of Pennsylvania. They lived on the forty-acre lot till 1864, sold out and bought eighty acres, fifty-five of which he cleared and inclosed the whole. His wife died January 6, 1881, leaving nine children, viz.: Susan, Isaac S., Samuel R., Nathan J., Rebecca H., Jonathan W., Emmet G. T., Franklin M. R. and Ellen.

GIDEON T. KLINCK was born in the State of New York March 23, 1810, and was the son of David and Ruth (Smith) Klinck; the father of German descent, and the mother native of Massachusetts. The father was a miller, and died in Fayette County, Ind., and the mother died in Shelby County. Our subject attended school in Connersville, Fayette County, and afterward learned saddle and harness making, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and working as a jouneyman off and on for ten years. In 1832 or 1833, he was married, in Fayette County, to Miss Fannie Williams, a native of that county, and daughter of Jonas and Sallie Williams; born in New York, and died in Fayette County, Ind. Our subject first kept house in Shelby County, but soon returned to Fayette, where Mrs. Klinck died. In 1840, our subject married Miss Elizabeth Hornaday, a native of North Carolina. Soon after this marriage, he removed to Illinois, made a pre-emption, and then traded for eighty acres in this township, to which he removed in 1842; cleared twenty-five or thirty acres, sold, purchased eighty acres of his present farm, and added, by degrees, till he now owns 325 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation. He gives some attention to live stock, and sells annually fifteen head cattle, six horses, hogs fifteen, sheep fifteen to twenty. He has served as Township Treasurer one term. By his first wife he had one daughter — Olive, who is deceased; and by his second marriage, three children, viz.: Horace (was taken prisoner at Chattanooga, exchanged, and there died), Anna and Sarah E., both married, and living in Thorn Creek.

HENRY KNIGHT, Jr., was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 12, 1831; the son of Henry and Mary Knight. The mother died in Stark County when our subject was two years of age, and the father, who came to
Indiana in 1841, died on the present homestead. Our subject attended the district school, kept in a 14x16 structure of round logs, with puncheon floor, and a single pane of glass for a window. He remained with his father until March, 1851, when he married Miss Nancy Witham, daughter of Elisha Witham, of Ohio.

Our subject has always kept house on the present farm. The first land he purchased on his own account was in 1852, and constitutes part of the old farm. To this he has added from time to time till he now owns 280 acres in one lot, of which 150 are under a high state of cultivation. He also gives considerable attention to stock-raising, and sells annually about 30 head of cattle, 60 of hogs, from 60 to 120 head of sheep, and 5 to 8 horses. Mrs. Knight died in March, 1874, leaving nine children, viz., Cornelius, married and living in Kansas; Sarah J., married and living in Thorn Creek; Mary, married, in Columbia City; Martha, married, in Thorn Creek; James W. (deceased), William, Eliza, Clara and George, all single and residing with their father.

**HARVEY R. LAYERING** was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 6, 1819; the son of Jonathan and Anna Lavering, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They emigrated at an early day to Ohio, but subsequently removed to Missouri, where they died. Our subject received a plain, common-school education, and then served five years as apprentice to a millwright in Ohio. He followed the business two or three years, and then, in December, 1843, married Miss Rebecca Dye, whose parents, Andrew and Lucretia Dye, were born in Pennsylvania, and died in Morrow County, Ohio. Our subject kept house in Ohio over four years, and then came to his present farm in this township, in 1849, on which he has ever since resided. He bought 160 acres wild land, cleared a spot on which to build, moved in October 8, and sowed his wheat November 9. He has now from sixty-five to seventy acres under cultivation. Mrs. Lavering was a member of the Disciples' Church, and died August 15, 1878, the mother of ten children, viz.: Charles, married, and living in Kansas; Anna, Lucretia and Morgan, all married and living in this township; Thomas, Sarah J., William and Franklin, all dead; Mary, widow in Butler, Ind; and John E., single and residing with his father.

**JOHN MAGLEY** was born August 22, 1823, in Canton Berne, Switzerland. His parents, Christian and Elizabeth (Flickinger) Magley, natives of Switzerland, emigrated in the fall of 1831 to Buffalo, N. Y., where they spent the winter, and in the spring of 1832, went to Fairfield County, Ohio. Christian Magley was a clock-tinker by trade, and also followed farming in his native country. He died in Franklin County, Ohio, and his wife died during the winter after their arrival here. John Magley received a good education, both in German and English, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1847, he visited his native country, and spent the time in traveling and attending school. In 1848, he returned to America, and was married at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Magley, February 3, 1853. She is the daughter of Conrad and Mary Magley. They were born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and Mary Magley died there. He came to America in 1846, and located in Licking County, Ohio. He is now living at Bluifton, Ind., with a second wife, who is a native of Switzerland, and crossed the ocean at the age of sixteen. Mr. and Mrs. Magley resided at Etna, Licking County, Ohio, until the fall of 1854.

when they came to Indiana and settled in this township, where he had previously purchased forty acres of land. Mr. Magley has taught school to some extent, and has served two terms as Township Trustee, being first elected to that office in 1878. Mrs. Magley is a member of the M. E. Church. They are the parents of nine children — Benjamin F., a resident of this township; William H., in post office at Columbia City; John W., clerking at same place; Ella E., Lucy M., Adella (deceased), Alice (deceased) and Ida (twins), and Homer S.
JAMES McKOWN was born near Trenton, N. J., June 25, 1818, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth McKown, natives of Ireland and New Jersey, who died in Stark County, Ohio. Our subject spent his boyhood in Stark and Columbiana Counties, and never saw a schoolhouse till fourteen years of age. Six months would cover the whole of his school-days. He began life by working by the month, shaving shingles, digging wells, etc. His first land purchase was forty acres in Portage River bottom, Hancock County, Ohio. In this county, June 20, 1848, he married Miss Lydia Brenner, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and daughter of George Benner, a native of Germany. They kept house on the forty acres five or six years, then sold out and came to this township, where he bought eighty acres of wild land, which he has nicely improved. He has served as Constable eight months, and is a member of Columbia City Lodge, A., F. & A. M. His wife is a member of the Dunker Church. They have had a family of eleven children as follows: George (deceased), Amanda and Mary A. (both married and living in Richland Township), Melissa (deceased), Huldah, Luke (deceased) Celeste, Oscar, Minerva, Charles and Jacob.

PETER MILLER was born in Pennsylvania November 11, 1811, the son of Adam and Mary Miller, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1802. Our subject was taught to be a cooper, and in 1835 emigrated to Ohio, where he followed his trade for twenty-one years. In April, 1837, he married Sarah Snider, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Snider, of Pennsylvania. He farmed on his seventy-five-acre lot after marriage for a number of years, and then sold out and located on 217 acres in this township, which he has improved highly, and on which he has a fine frame residence. Mrs. Miller died April 1, 1880, leaving three children — Mary E., married, and living in Richland Township; Samuel; and Henry W., who owns the old farm. Henry W. Miller was born in Clark County, Ohio, June 24, 1849, and came to Indiana with his parents. He was married, in Union Township, September 5, 1875, to Mary J. Spear, who died November 19, 1876. November 28, 1878, he married Elizabeth Zellers, a daughter of John Zellers, native of Pennsylvania, and began housekeeping on his present farm of 217 acres. By his first wife there were born to him two children — Elizabeth H. and Mary J., twins, and by his second wife one child. Alma H.

SOLOMON MILLER was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 22, 1822, to George and M. Catharine (Humbarger) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in Ohio, and the mother came to Indiana and lived on her own property till she became quite feeble, when she took up her residence with our subject, with whom she remained till her death. Our subject received the usual common-school education in Ohio, and also learned the gunsmith’s trade, which he soon relinquished for farming on account of his health. June 9, 1841, he married Miss Melinda Auspaugh, daughter of David and Sarah Auspaugh, of German descent. Mrs. Miller was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 19, 1822, and her parents ended their days in Noble County, this State. Our subject and wife began keeping house in Ohio, but in 1842 moved to this county and located in Thorn Creek, on a rented farm, where they lived eighteen months. Mr. Auspaugh then gave his daughter fifty-three acres of land, and our subject added twenty-seven and placed fifty-five under cultivation. This property he sold and bought 160 acres partly improved land, upon which he moved in 1860. Of this, he subsequently sold twenty-five acres. He now owns his homestead of 135 acres, a tract of twenty-four and another of forty, and two lots in Columbia City. Our subject and wife became parents of seventeen children, thirteen of whom are living, nine of them married.

GEORGE T. PARKISON was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 12, 1820. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth, were natives respectively of England and Maryland. The father met his death in Ohio by a limb of a
tree he was felling and the mother died in the same State. Our subject was married in Perry County, Ohio, to
Miss Sarah Foster, in March, 1848. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Foster, natives of Virginia.
About two years after his marriage our subject came to this county and located on eighty acres in this township,
cleared away a portion and put up a cabin. He has now about sixty acres in fine cultivation, and has improved
his place with comfortable frame buildings and has a good orchard. To his marriage there have four children
been born, viz.: Jacob H., married and living in Kansas; Mary E., married and living in Columbia City;
Benjamin F., deceased; George W., married and living in Columbia City.

VALENTINE PRESSLER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 4, 1830, son of John and
Maria Pressler, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They moved from Ohio to this township, where the mother
died; the father is yet living, near Columbia City; our subject was about sixteen years of age at the time of his
coming to Whitley. March 6, 1855, he married, in this township. Miss Diana Dupler, a native of Perry County,
Ohio, and daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Dupler; this lady's mother died in this township, but her father is still
living here. Our subject owns a pleasant home of 110 acres, 50 of which are under excellent cultivation. To this
union have been born twelve children, all of whom are still living except the firstborn, Elmira. The others were
born and named in the following order: John

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A., Samuel D., Hannah E., Alfreitta J., Jonathan H., Emerson P., David C, Marion W., Eli W., Bayard M. and
Charles H. Our subject enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and has served them in the
office of Assessor ten or twelve years.

JACOB A. RAMSEY was born in Lehigh County, Penn., April 22, 1822, the son of Jacob and
Catharine Ramsey, Pennsylvanians, who emigrated to Ohio, in which State they died. Our subject attended
district school in Perry County, Ohio, and then learned shoemaking, at which he chiefly worked in winter, the
summer being passed in farming and chopping cord-wood. April 25, 1847, he married Miss Mary A. King, in
Perry County. Her father was a native of Germany and came to this country at the age of nine, and her mother
was a native of Pennsylvania, and both died in Ohio, where Mrs. Ramsey was born. Subject and wife came to
Thorn Creek in October, 1847, and settled on his farm of 160 acres, then all woodland. He has now about 100
acres in a fine state of cultivation, with a good frame residence and all necessary substantial outbuildings. He
raises about fifteen head of cattle, twenty hogs and four to eight horses each year, which are disposed of at fair
prices. He has served as County Commissioner one term and as Justice of the Peace six months, resigning the
latter office. He has a family of nine children, as follows: Lovina, David, Samuel and Henry, all married; Mary,
John, Amanda, Charles and William, all single. He is a member of the Lutheran Church while his wife is a
Presbyterian.

PETER SHRINER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 19, 1820, the son of Peter and Mary
Shriner, natives of same place. He attended the district school in his native county, and at the age of seventeen
came to Indiana with his grandfather, his father having died in Ohio, where his mother is yet living. In 1837,
when our subject came to the county, this township was almost a wilderness, and there were only three families
in Thorn Creek. March 17, 1853, he married Elizabeth Gradeless, daughter of Nathaniel Gradeless, and a native
of Ohio. They began housekeeping on a rented farm, and the first land owned is his present farm of seventy
acres, thirty-six of which are under fine cultivation. To his union with Miss Gradeless have been born four
children — Mary (married and residing at the homestead), John (married, in Columbia City), Lucinda (married
and living in the county), and Sarah (deceased). Mrs. Shriner, who was a member of the M. E. Church, died in 1873.

SOLOMON SUMMERS was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1819, and was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Summers, of German descent, and pioneers of Ohio, in 1826, in which State they died. Without parents, at the age of six, our subject was placed among strangers and apprenticed to the blacksmith trade. At the age of eighteen, he started for himself and followed the business two years, and March 7, 1839, married Phebe Bemer, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Bemer, natives of Maryland, and who died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mrs. Summers was also born in that county. Our subject,

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some time after marriage, sold his twenty-acre farm in Ohio, and located on his present farm in this township in 1846, and is one of the pioneers. Of his 120 acres, he has eighty under cultivation and in good shape, and all acquired by honest industry. He has served as Township Trustee for two terms; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church and the mother of seven children — Elizabeth (married and living in this township), Catharine A. (married, in Columbia City), Matilda (married, in Missouri), Mary (deceased), Joseph (married, in this township), Olive (married, in Canton, Ohio), and John (dead).

DENNIS WALTER was born in Peru Township, Huron County, Ohio, January 15, 1834. His parents, Francis V. and Monika Walter, natives of Germany, came to America in 1833, and died on their farm in Huron County. Our subject lived with them till nineteen years old, and then began clerking in a dry goods store in Monroeville, where he remained about eighteen months; then attended a commercial college in Sandusky, and graduated in book-keeping; started for California; went as far as Castillo, on the San Juan River, and returned; then worked awhile on the farm, then clerked at various points in Iowa, then opened a store at Monroeville with a brother-in-law. October 27, 1859, he was married at Toledo to Miss Mary A. Carabin. They started housekeeping in Monroeville, and, in 1863, removed to Columbia City, this county, and started distilling; then engaged in the hardware trade, and then in a grocery and saloon, then purchased his present farm in 1868. He was elected Assessor and Appraiser in 1880. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and are the parents of ten children — Delia, Edward D., Louisa C, Jerome, Mary A., Cornelia, Julia E., Alpheus L., Charles F. and Josephine Z. (twins).

WILLIAM H. WIDUP was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 13, 1820, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lancaster) Widup, who were natives of North Carolina and came to Indiana respectively in 1816 and 1810, both dying in Kosciusko County. Our subject passed his boyhood in Wayne till sixteen, and then moved with his parents to Kosciusko County, in 1836, and remained with them till of age, when he came to Whitley County, and married Miss Mary Knight, who was born in Ohio, in October, 1819, the daughter of Henry and Susanna Knight, natives of Maryland. Our subject began housekeeping in Noble County, Ind., on eighty acres of unimproved land he had purchased of his father, cleared four acres, built a hewn-log house, sold out, and purchased eighty acres of his present farm in this township, on which he moved he moved in 1845. This farm he has cleared up, and has under cultivation sixty-five acres, with comfortable buildings. His children are seven in number, viz.: Harry C, Cyrus S., Lizzie, Horace W., Parmenas F., Cora A. and Alice M. He is highly esteemed in the community, and in 1859 was Land Appraiser in Whitley, and has served as Justice of the Peace in this township for five years.

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EDMUND M. WILCOX was born December 1828, the son of Jedediah and July A. Wilcox, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Allen County, Ind., in 1835. The father died in Union Township, this county, and the mother is living in that township with a son-in-law. Our subject was seven years of age when he came to the State with his parents, and is thoroughly acquainted with pioneer life. He assisted in clearing up the old farm, and went to school at Fort Wayne and in this district. At that day salt cost $24 per barrel, and other necessaries were at a proportionate price. Our subject was married at Fort Wayne, December 20, 1853, to Louisa Ford, daughter of George and Mary Ford, all natives of England. They began housekeeping in Columbia City, and in 1857 he bought his present farm of eighty acres, and has since added sixty acres, making 140 in all, seventy-five of which are cleared and furnished with comfortable buildings. Our subject united with the M. E. Church in 1858; his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. They have had five children, viz.: Charles, George (deceased), Rosina, Mary and Clara.

BENJAMIN YONTZ was born in Washington County, Md., January 14, 1817. His parents, Benjamin and Mary Yontz, were respectively natives of Maryland and Virginia, and both died in Fairfield County, Ohio. Our subject's boyhood days were spent in his native State, and came with his parents to Ohio, where he assisted in clearing up a farm, and remained with them till he was married, February 8, 1837, to Miss Christina Watson, daughter of James and Rebecca Watson, natives respectively of Ireland and Virginia, and who died in Fairfield County, Ohio, where our subject was married. For twenty-four years, subject lived on his 120-acre farm in Ohio, and then came to this township, where he owns 160 acres, 115 of which are under cultivation and improved with comfortable buildings. He is a Democrat, and by that party was elected Justice of the Peace for this township, in which office he served eight years. He and wife have been members of the M. E. Church nearly all their lives, and he has always held some office therein. His family of children number seven, and were named as follows: Mary (deceased), James (married, and living in Columbia Township), Benjamin F. (deceased), Dillon (married, and living in this township), Jennie (married, and living in Columbia Township), John (in Thorn Creek), and Jacob, deceased.

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FREDERICK B. BARBER, born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1828, was the son of Harlow and Elsie Barber, natives of Connecticut. At the age of ten he was brought to this township by his parents, with whom he lived, attending the pioneer schools and helping on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he returned to his native county and engaged in lumbering for four years, then came back, and in company with his brother, E. L., and three others,

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Started overland for California, returning after an absence of six years, by the way of the Isthmus and New York, arriving at home in the fall of 1858. From the profits of his trip he purchased his present home, on which was a small improvement, but which he has converted into a well-improved farm of 180 acres. In 1875, he removed with his family to Larwill, to care for his aged father, and remained with him until his death in July, 1881. He was married November 30, 1858, to Lucy J. Barns, daughter of Fielding Barns, and to their union were born five children. This lady died in July, 1878, and in 1879 our subject married his present wife, Mrs. Maxia Noble, also a daughter of Fielding Barns.
LEVI BELCH was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1824, and was the son of John and Margaret Belch, natives of Pennsylvania, but of German descent. The father died when our subject was but a small boy, and in 1838 the mother moved with her only son to Oswego, Kosciusko County, Ind., and in 1841 to the farm in this township, which they have since made their home. The land was in its primitive state when they first entered upon it, but by unceasing toil it has been redeemed and made a pleasant home. The mother for years spun the flax and wool for their clothing. Indians were their neighbors, and wild deer, turkeys, etc., were very plentiful. Our subject was married in 1849, to Rebecca Firestone, native of Ohio, and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Firestone, natives of Maryland, and of German and Irish descent. By this marriage there were nine children, eight living, three sons and five daughters. The subject's mother is now living with him, at the age of eighty-one years, and enjoying favorable health. Mr. Belch and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an active home politician.

JAMES BLAIN was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1823, and is the son of Alexander M. and Mary (Logan) Blain, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. They removed, in 1841, to that part of Noble County, Ind., now incorporated in Etna Township, this county. Our subject remained with his parents until he was of age, and the December following married Jane Scott, daughter of John and Elizabeth Scott, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee, and of Irish and Scotch descent. The Scotts located in what is now Etna Township, in 1836. For the first few years of his married life, our subject farmed on rented land; then in the fall of 1847, he moved into a log cabin on the farm in this township, which he has since made his home. He had at his start in life but $50 in cash, but having secured a good education, he taught school nine successive winters, after coming to this State, and with his earnings therefrom, and with industry and economy on his farm, has secured a comfortable home, consisting of 160 acres of well-tilled land, furnished with all the necessary buildings of frame. He is located on the banks of New Lake, which supplies him with an abundance of fish. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874, and has served faithfully the past eight years. He is the father of twelve children, eight of whom are still living, and he and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for over thirty years.

GEORGE W. CUMMINS (deceased), was born in New York State in 1807; at the age of ten accompanied his parents to Delaware County, where he was employed in using the ax a great portion of his time; assisted in clearing up three farms in Ohio, and in July, 1853, located with his family on Section 22, this township, which was then a wilderness. By hard work and economy he wrought out a model farm of 160 acres, and during his later years dealt largely in live stock. In April, 1834, he married Catherine Faulkner, daughter of Joshua and Esther Faulkner, and to their union were born ten children, of whom eight are yet living. His eldest son, George, enlisted in 1862, in Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana. Volunteer Infantry, but died after being out but a short time. Seth W. (brother of George), also enlisted at the same time in the same company, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Our subject was Republican in politics, and was a warm supporter of all home enterprises. After experiencing all the privations incident to pioneer life, his last days were passed in retirement, peace and plenty, and the year 1876 closed his useful career. His widow, at the age of sixty-eight, resides with her youngest son, Orin L., who was but two years of age when he reached this township. Since then he has grown to manhood, and taken a prominent part in public affairs. At the age of twenty-six, he was elected Township Trustee, and then re-elected, receiving the largest majority ever polled in the township. In his adjustment of accounts, at the close of his second term, he turned over to the Treasurer upward of $200 interest money, minus the amount expended for the erection of tombstones over the graves of the poor, who died during
his administration. In the spring of 1880, he married Loretta Brown, daughter of Henry Brown. In 1882, he was elected Road Superintendent. Within the past few years, he has dealt in real estate, and of the 1,400 acres of land he has owned and sold in the vicinity of his home, not one has ever had a mortgage foreclosed upon it.

**JACOB R. ELDER** was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 14, 1827, and was the son of G. W. and Sarah Elder, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. In 1838, the family came in ox teams to Section 17, this township, attempted the erection of a log house, 18x22 feet, but for want of help failed, and were forced to put up a smaller cabin. On the arrival of other settlers, however, they were enabled to complete the first structure. They reclaimed from the forest 160 acres of land, and succeeded in building up a comfortable home, reared a family of eight children, and there took their departure from this world in 1859 and 1864, aged fifty-seven and seventy years respectively. The subject was the eldest of the family, and remained with his father until his majority, and then began working out by the month on his own account, and pursued this course for eight years. He then purchased forty acres in this township, and soon after was married to Leah Coyle, daughter of William and Elizabeth Coyle, natives of Pennsylvania. There were born to this union three children — one son and two daughters. After clearing a part of his farm he sold it, made a few changes, and finally settled on his present farm of eighty acres, which by enterprise and industry he has transformed into a pleasant home. Mr. Elder is a follower of the Democratic standard, and has cheerfully assisted in every laudable undertaking in the township.

**ABRAHAM ELDER** was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1834, and was the son of George W. and Sarah Elder, respectively of German and Irish extraction. The parents came to this township in the fall of 1838, and were among the first settlers, and redeemed from the forest the farm now owned by C. F. Marchand, which they made their home till their death. Abraham Elder was married November 19, 1855, to Mary Harpster, daughter of Henry Harpster, who located in the forest here in 1849, and carved from it a farm. After his marriage, our subject worked his father-in-law's farm till 1874, when he moved upon the farm where he now lives, which was entered by Joel Rhine. He greatly improved the place and erected new and substantial buildings, and now has a comfortable homestead of 140 acres. He had born to him three children, only one of whom is now living — Delbert S. Mr. Elder has served as Justice of the Peace three years, under appointment from the County Commissioners, and he is an active Democrat. He is a Freemason and Granger, and an enterprising citizen, being foremost in assisting worthy undertakings. His father, George W. Elder, was one of the twelve men who served on the first jury impaneled in this county.

**JAMES C. ELLIOTT,** deceased, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., December 17, 1806, one of seven children of Archibald and Phebe (Jameson) Elliott, of Scotch parentage. Our subject removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1819, and a few years later to Delaware County. He was a farmer and also a shoemaker. April 15, 1830, he married Candace Strong, who was born August 27, 1809, and died January 24, 1850. The fall of 1850, he came to this township, bought forty acres of land on Section 14, returned home and married, April 14, 1851, Lydia S. Cunningham, who was born April 10, 1821, and in the summer of 1852 moved to his place in this township, which he had increased to 120 acres, where he passed his days till his death, February 11, 1879, followed by his widow January 26, 1881, both members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Candace M., born February 24, 1852; Charles, born August 21, 1853; Phebe E., born February 15, 1855; Samuel C, born November 30, 1858, and died May 25, 1866; Emma J., born September 20, 1860. All the children living are residents of Columbia City, and received their education
in Whitley County. The eldest, Candace M., married John R. Douglas October 21, 1873. This gentleman died September 7, 1881. They were the parents of one son, Ralph C., who died in infancy. Charles married Miss Ermina Trumbull February 5, 1880. He moved, the succeeding March, to Audubon County, Iowa, where his wife died February 2, 1881, leaving one daughter, Florence E., who died when eight months old. In March, 1881, he returned to Whitley County, and since then has resided in Columbia City, engaged in undertaking and marble dealing in partnership with J. L. Ferguson. Phebe and Emma are both single.

R. J. ELLIOTT was born in Greenbrier County, Va., in 1818, and when but a child was taken by his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, where he passed his life till twenty-six years of age. The third week after his marriage, in 1844, he and wife came to this township, and entered upon the possession of a farm of eighty acres he had purchased on a previous visit, and which was then in a state of nature, but has since been nicely cleared, and to which 120 have since been added. His wife, to whom he was married September 3, 1844, was Catharine Jones, daughter of Washington and Sarah Jones, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. By this union there were born three sons and three daughters. The subject is the son of Archibald and Phebe Elliott, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch and Irish descent.

THOMAS A. ELLIOTT was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1820, the son of Archibald and Phebe Elliott, who were natives of Virginia, and who removed to Ohio in 1819, where they spent the greater portion of their lives. Our subject began working on his own account by hiring out to farmers in various parts, till, in 1842, he came to this township, bought forty acres of land, deadened a few acres, returned to Ohio, and December 15, of the same year, married Sarah Watters, daughter of John and Sarah Watters, natives of Maryland and of Irish descent. He again hired out for awhile at $12 per month, then came to his land in this township, the possessor of 12½ cents cash and a few cattle and sheep. He put up a cabin, and moved in when it was without a door or stove, and but part of a fireplace, and his wife and child had to go to bed while the chimney was being completed. The family had many difficulties to contend with, but their property now comprises a farm of 130 acres of well-improved land, acquired through hard work and close economy and shrewd trading. Our subject was the father of eight children, five of whom are yet living. He has served in the Republican ranks, and has held the office of Township Trustee and several minor offices. He and wife joined the Presbyterian Church in 1843, and have been faithful followers of that faith ever since.

S. J. W. ELLIOTT was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August, 1823, the youngest of the eight children born to Archibald and Phebe Elliott. March 5, 1848, he married Nancy Finley born in Delaware County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Margaret Finley, natives of Virginia, and of Irish descent. There were born from this union seven children, of whom six are living. In 1855, our subject disposed of his home farm in Ohio and removed with his family to this township, and located on a farm of 160 acres, which he has since increased to 370 acres, besides presenting to several of his children a comfortable home. Our subject was formerly a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined its standard, and has since followed it closely. He is a strong anti-secret society man, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.
G. H. GRANT was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1834, and is the son of James and Eliza (Beard) Grant, natives of New York and Maryland. When a child he was taken by his parents to Geauga County, Ohio, and thence, in 1839, brought to this township, where at intervals he went to the first school in Troy, taught by Miss Clarissa Blanchard, in a round-log house with a fireplace that burned wood from four to eight feet in length. He remained with his father on the forest farm till twenty-two years old, and then, with $100, went to Iowa and farmed two years, then entered land in Kansas, but returned to this township in 1859, and went into the lumber business, running one of the first saw-mills built in Troy, and successfully conducting it till 1877, when he went to farming on a piece of land containing eighty acres, which he had purchased in 1865-66, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and furnished with good buildings. In 1856, he married Minerva Barnes, daughter of Fielding Barnes, a native of Kentucky. By this union he has had six children, three of whom are yet living. Although never an aspirant for office he has been selected by his townsmen to fill various trusts, and has served as Assessor two terms and Trustee one term. He is an Odd Fellow and quite prominent as a citizen.

CHANCY GOODRICH was born in this township October 7, 1839, the son of Price and Julia A. (Black) Goodrich, and was reared on the home farm till fifteen, when he began working with his father at brick-laying, and has continued at the trade ever since, erecting some of the best and largest buildings in this and adjoining counties, and superintending the construction of all the principal buildings in Columbia City, besides a number of dwellings for one hundred miles around, and by industry and thrift has provided himself with a comfortable home. In his early life, he was renowned as a hunter and fisherman, and the abundance of game at that time afforded him sport of the first order. In 1861, he married Rhoda Noble, daughter of Z. T. Noble, who was among the early settlers of this township. To their union have been born two sons and one daughter. Mr. Goodrich for twenty years taught singing-school during the winter, and at intervals during the summer. In politics, he is a Democrat, and takes much interest in local and other elections, and has always been foremost in aiding home industries and enterprises.

G. W. HALDERBAUM was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 18, 1842, the son of Adam and Anna Halderbaum, natives of Pennsylvania, and Ohio respectively. The father moved to Wabash County, Ind., in 1849, and thence to Richland Township, this county, some years later, with his family, where our subject passed the remainder of his boyhood days. When but nineteen years old, August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, having participated in fourteen hard fought battles, among them Chaplin Hill, Stone River, Lookout Mountain and Chickaraauga, and accompanied Sherman to the sea and thence to Richmond. After his return, he engaged for two years in selling nursery stock through this and Marshall Counties, then engaged in farming, and for the past seven years has been dealing in general agricultural implements and machinery at Larwill. He was married May 9, 1867, to Mary Shoemaker, daughter of Solomon and Mixinda Shoemaker, natives of Ohio, and to this union have been born two sons and one daughter. Through his industry and enterprise he has placed his family in comfortable circumstances and continues to do a thriving trade. He is quite an active politician in the Republican ranks.

ANDREW KENNER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 25, 1831, and was the son of John G. and Christina M. Kenner, natives of the same country. In 1853, they emigrated to Hancock County, Ohio,
started farming, and two years thereafter the father died, leaving a wife by a second marriage and five children, Andrew being the eldest of two, now living, by the first marriage. After the death of his father, our subject worked a few years by the month, and then, in 1858, took passage for California, via New York and the ocean, landing in San Francisco and going 500 miles into the interior, stopping at Yreka, and farming for nearly four years. Thence he went to Idaho, where he followed mining and packing a few years. He then started across the continent, in July, 1864, and brought up at Columbia City, this township, where he purchased, with his earnings, the farm of 160 acres where he now lives. He was married, in October, 1865, to his brother John's widow, Mrs. Mary Kenner, daughter of Price Goodrich. This lady died in 1874, and our subject then married Jane Smith, native of Ohio, and daughter of John W. Smith, who came to this township about 1841. Mr. K. is the father of eight children; is active in home politics and is a member of the I. O. O. F. His time is devoted to farming and the rearing of stock.

CHARLES F. MARCHAND was born in Switzerland, December 23, 1833, and when but two years old was brought to this country by his parents, who located in Holmes County, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he rented a farm in Wayne County, his parents going with him, and remained there four years; thence they went to Van Buren County, Iowa; then to Appanoose County, same State, where he engaged in lumbering and ran a saw-mill for four years. Starting with nothing, he, nevertheless, realized $1,000, which he invested in real estate in Wayne County, Ohio, to which place he returned, and then, in 1860, came to this township, locating in 1864 on a part of the farm he now occupies. Here he has been lumbering, farming and dealing in live-stock. He has accumulated property consisting of 500 acres in this township and 260 in La Grange County, besides Lima Village property. He was married in 1855 to Lodema Truman, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Truman, natives of New York, and they have had four sons born to them. Mr.

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Marchand was the son of Frederick and Sophia Marchand, natives of Switzerland, but of French descent. The father was a soldier under Bonaparte when he crossed the Alps. The latter part of his life he passed with our subject, and was survived by his wife, who is aged seventy-eight years, and is also living with Charles F. Mr. M. is a Mason, an active participant in the public affairs of his township and a leader in home enterprises.

BERRY MARRS (deceased), was born in Shelby County, Ohio, March 2, 1832, and was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Marrs, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. In 1854, he married Sarah Russell, of Shelby County, Ohio, the daughter of Samuel and Delilah Russell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English extraction. To this union there were born two sons — Dennis R. and Samuel A. Berry Marrs came to this township in 1856, and started his home upon land purchased by his father in 1837, and succeeded in turning it into a cheerful home. He began in a log cabin, and in its stead there now stands a substantial brick dwelling. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 3, 1865. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the forearm, when he was sent to the hospital, and afterward detailed to the care of the sick and wounded. On his return, he resumed farming, which he continued until his decease in March, 1879. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first industry practiced by his father, Mr. Samuel Marrs, was the cutting of cane for pipe-stems, which he sold to the Indians; and a few years later sold eggs at 3 cents per dozen. He came to this township in 1837 and purchased 713 acres of wild land, and is now still living here, enjoying good health at the advanced age of eighty-four, having been born in 1798.
JONATHAN SATTISON was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1815, and was one of six children born to Adam and Elizabeth Sattison, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. When nine years of age, his parents moved to Northumberland County, and then, three years later, moved to Niagara County, N. Y., where they cleared a farm, and there passed the remainder of their days. At the age of twenty-one, our subject began work on his own account, and in the fall of 1838 started West with $120 in search of a home. At this time he entered eighty acres of his present farm, and went back and forth on foot between it and his home in the fall of each year, making a little improvement each trip, till 1842. July, 1843, he was married to Mary Hofstater, daughter of George Hofstater, and a native of New York, and by this union had four children, two of whom are living — George H. and Scott. Mrs. Sattison died October 8, 1873, and Mr. Sattison was married to a widow, Mrs. Polly Beard, in March, 1875. She was the daughter of Michael Ensley, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Beard came to the township in 1843, settled on and cleared a farm, and reared seven children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Sattison has shown much enterprise and industry since his advent into the township; his farm is all that could be desired, and he is active in advancing all home industries. Mrs. Sattison is a member of the Christian Church.

D. M. SELLERS was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1811, the eldest of six children born to William and Sarah Sellers, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He was married in November, 1837, to Miss Mary A. Prosser, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of John and Sarah Prosser, of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. Our subject became the father of nine children by this union, of whom seven are living. In 1845, Mr. Sellers sold his property in his native county, and moved with his family to this township, locating on the wild 105-acre farm where he yet resides, having redeemed it and subjected it to a course of thorough cultivation. During the early days of Troy Township, Mr. Sellers served as Trustee a number of terms. He had two sons in the recent war, William H., out over three years, and John W.; and he is always foremost in the advancement of the interests of his township on all occasions.

JOHN SNODGRASS, a retired farmer, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 22, 1807, and there lived till nearly twenty-eight years of age. His father having died in 1826, he was compelled to take charge of home affairs, which he did till 1833, when he was married, March 7, to Ann Cowan, daughter of Thomas and Jane Cowan, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively. In 1834, he started West, stopping awhile in Elkhart and in Kosciusko Counties, and in 1837 moved on his farm in this township, and has been living there now more than forty-five years. His farm of 164 acres is now in a fine condition. At the first election, in 1840, Mr. Snodgrass was chosen Town Trustee, and during his term in office assisted to lay out the first public road in the township; to this office he has been since elected a number of times. He has always been active in the Democratic ranks, and has served as County Commissioner to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Snodgrass was the father of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons served as soldiers in the late war. Thomas is now sleeping at Little Rock, Ark., and John died at Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph served during the latter part of the war, and is now a farmer in this township. Our subject was the son of John and Jane Snodgrass, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish descent. They had a family of nine children, our subject being the only one living. He well remembers the soldiers of 1812, one of his brothers being among them. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Snodgrass was awarded, at the Old Settlers' Meeting in Troy Township, a gold-headed cane, in recognition of the fact of his being the oldest settler of Troy.
HENRY SNYDER, Jr., was born in Richland County, Ohio, in February, 1836, and there worked on his father's farm and went to school till nineteen years old, when he came to Kosciusko County, this State, with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Snyder. In 1856, he returned to his native place, and in 1857 married Mary Sowers, daughter of James and Catharine Sowers, natives of Huron County, Ohio. To this union were born three children, of whom only one son is now living. Mr. Snyder remained in Ohio, farming, till June, 1865, when he came to this township, locating on the farm where he now lives, which, through hard work, he has turned into a desirable home. Mrs. Snyder died in August, 1874, and in September, 1876, our subject married his present wife, Lizzie Coplan, who has borne him one son. In 1863, our subject became a Free Mason; he served as Township Trustee six years in Ohio, has always been an active member of the Democratic party, and was First Lieutenant in the home militia.

MATTHEW TAYLOR was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1815, the son of Edward and Anne Taylor. During the same year, the parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where our subject resided (with the exception of one year, 1834, passed in Kosciusko County) until 1845. In December, 1836, he married Sarah Harpster, who bore him five children, all of whom are well settled in life. Mr. Taylor worked at job work until he came to this township, in 1845. He here, for the first four years, lived on his brother-in-law's place, and during this time erected a hewn-log house, with puncheon floor and ceiling, having passed the first winter in a cabin without a window. Mr. T. was often compelled, in those days, to walk to Columbia City, a distance of nine miles, and do a day's work in order to obtain groceries for his family's use. On his arrival here, he had but $18.75 in cash, and had a family of five to care for, and was compelled to procure food from the forest, in the shape of deer, wild turkeys, and other game. By perseverance and economy he has redeemed from the forest a fine farm of 160 acres, and has secured a competency through milling, lumbering, etc., and is now living retired upon the fruits of his early industry.

WILLIAM THOMPSON was born in Red Lion Hundred, Delaware, October 16, 1827, and was the eldest of seven children born to George E. and Elizabeth Thompson, natives of New Jersey and Delaware, and of Scotch and English descent respectively. About 1836, they removed to Randolph County, Ind., and cleared up a farm out of the native forest. Our subject, having acquired a very fair education, taught school a number of terms, and also worked by the month from his majority until 1852, in which year, August 19, he married Harriet P. Ward, and the September following the couple took up their home in this township, clearing away the trees, erecting a small log cabin, and moving into it before it was furnished with door, window or fireplace. They now own 160 acres of cultivated land and village property in Ridgeville, worth over $2,000. Our subject was drafted in the army in 1864, and served during the remainder of the war, and was one of the first to enter Fort Fisher at the point of the bayonet. He is a stanch Republican, and has served one term as Justice of the Peace. He is one of the oldest Free Masons in the county, and is a charter member of three lodges. He is a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which society his wife is also a member. Mrs. Thompson is the daughter of Job and Amy (Gray) Ward, who were among the first settlers of Randolph County, and by her union with Mr. Thompson two sons and one daughter have been born, all of whom are receiving a good education.
AMBROSE M. TRUMBULL was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 26, 1820, and was the son of Moses and Amelia A. (Munson) Trumbull, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Subject removed with his parents, at the age of sixteen, to near Cold Springs, Noble County, this State. He assisted in clearing up his father's farm, and worked thereon till of age, when he hired out on his own account. March 10, 1842, he married Rebecca Hively, daughter of John and Mary Hively, of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Shortly after, he removed to the farm where he now lives, in this township, redeemed it from the wilderness, and now has a fine home farm of 180 acres, supplied with substantial buildings, and also owns a small tract in Iowa. In early days, our subject's nearest base of supplies was Michigan City; their mill was twenty-five miles away; lumber was a great want, and puncheon floors were used, and slabs, hewn from logs, served as planks for the first coffins. At the age of forty, our subject, being worn with hard work, found recreation in buying and shipping stock, and in the capacity of dealer has traveled through sixteen States, and has met with abundant success. He avoids politics, but has frequently been chosen as guardian and maker of wills, and always acquitted himself in a satisfactory manner. He is parent of seven children, four of whom are now living. Two of the elder sons, Preston and Dwight, enlisted in August, 1861, at the ages of nineteen and seventeen, while at college at Fort Wayne. Dwight was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and died a year later, at Andersonville. Preston died about nine months after going into the war. He was attacked with measles, which settled on his lungs, and he lies buried at Stone River.

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STEPHEN S. AUSTIN, M. D., son of Perigo and Sarah (Gray) Austin, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1821. His parents were natives respectively of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and of Welch and French extraction. At the age of sixteen, Stephen Austin began teaching, and followed that vocation seven years, attending, during intervals of that period, the Onondaga Academy, school at East Troy, N. Y., and at Amsterdam. He also, in 1841 took a course of six months at Caughnawaga, and old Indian fort on the Mohawk River. In 1843, he went to La Porte, Ind., and there attended medical college, acting as private tutor for a large class two seasons, and read medicine under Daniel Meeker and T. Higday. After receiving his diploma at the Indiana Medical College, in February, 1849, he removed to Noble County and located at Wolf Lake, associating himself with Dr. Elias Jones, one of the ablest practitioners of that county, the partnership lasting two years. In the month of August, same year, Dr. Austin located in Etna Township, this county, where he has built up an extensive and remunerative practice, having his headquarters at Hecla. He owns several improved farms, and is an enterprising citizen. Dr. Austin was first married in 1847 to Mary J. Ranking, a teacher of mathematics, Latin and French, in the La Porte schools, and a graduate of the Oneida Seminary. She died in 1848, and he married Mrs. Lovina J. Martin, his present wife, in 1852. She is the daughter of Capt. Abner Seelye, and widow of Stephen Martin. They have had six children, three of whom are living — Perry G., Mary J. and Nellie G.

JOHN BLAINE was born in Cumberland County, Penn., 1792, and was married in 1816, to Elizabeth Blaine, born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1791, and to their union six children were born, four of whom are now living. They removed to this county in 1836, and located on land which he at that time entered, and which they still occupy, thus becoming one of the first settlers in the township. They lived the first winter in
a pole shanty, with only three sides enclosed and covered with bark, and experienced all the hardships of frontier life. They have succeeded, however, in establishing a pleasant home, and are now retired from active labor to enjoy the reward of their early toil through a married life of sixty-six years.

**BENJAMIN BOYER** was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1814. His father, Jacob Boyer, was a native of the same State, and of German extraction. His parents were poor people, and having no other available opportunities than the subscription school, Benjamin's education was necessarily limited. At the age of thirteen, he was put out to work, his father receiving his wages until he was twenty-one, when he began learning the wagon maker's trade, following the same eighteen months. In December, 1887, Mr. Boyer married Annie Ramer, of Berks County, Penn., daughter of Jacob Ramer, who was born in Pennsylvanina, and descended from the Germans. In the fall of 1838, they removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, rented land and farmed eleven years. They then emigrated to this township, settling on a farm of eighty acres, where they now live. By the united efforts of Mr. Boyer and his wife in clearing the land, it is now well improved, and furnishes them a good comfortable home. They endured many privations, and first kept house with no other than homemade furniture. They have had eight children; but half that number have been spared them.

**THOMAS HARTUP** was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1812, and removed to Wayne County, Ind., with his parents, James and Mary Hartup, in 1814. His father was a native of Delaware and his mother of Kentucky. In 1833, Mr. Hartup was united in marriage with Lydia A. Hollett, formerly of Kentucky, and daughter of John Hollett. They had five children born to them — Eliza, Narcissa, Lewis (who was a soldier in the late war, and was buried at Nashville), James A. (who also met his death while serving his country), and John H. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Hartup came with his family to this township, and purchased the farm on which he now lives. It was then in its primitive state, but now ranks among the model farms. Its present improved condition is due to the persevering efforts of Mr. Hartup, who had but fifty cents when he came here, but worked at clearing his farm of 160 acres, and by steady work has earned a competence for himself and family. Mr. and Mrs. Hartup belong to the Baptist Church, and are good citizens.

**FRANKLIN HUNT** was born February 22, 1828, in Wayne County, Ind., where he resided until twenty-two years old. At that time he traveled West across the plains, going overland from St. Jo, Mo. After an absence of two years, he returned to his home, and in the fall of 1851 came to this township, and began clearing the land where he now lives, which was the first farm cleared in that section. In 1853, he married Martha J. Long, of Ross County, Ohio, daughter of Thomas Long, who moved to this township in 1849. Mr. Hunt owns a fine improved farm of 275 acres, part of which was entered by his father in 1835 or 1836. He has served one term as Township Trustee, is an enterprising citizen, and was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt belong to the Lutheran Church and are parents of twelve children, all of whom are living. Mr. Hunt's parents, Smith and Elizabeth Hunt, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively, settled in Wayne County in 1806, and there spent the rest of their days. Smith Hunt received a Colonel's commission in the home militia under Gen. Harrison.

**WASHINGTON JONES**, is the son of Levi M. and Mary (Thomas) Jones, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of Welch descent. They were among the first settlers of Wayne County, Ind., locating there in March, 1815, and for some time were engaged in running a hotel at Centreville, then the county seat. In October, 1823, Levi Jones died, leaving his wife with ten children, the eldest being only fourteen. She moved to
the country, rented a farm, and by the hardest work and through many privations, she reared the family and lived to see them grown to maturity. For ten years she clothed herself and family with flax from the field and wool from the sheep. The subject was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 8, 1816, and when nineteen started for himself by purchasing 160 acres of land in Madison County, Ind., and until this was paid for he lost only two working days. He began teaching school in 1838, and followed that six winters. January 23, 1845, he was married to Catharine Hunt, and in 1848 moved to Noble County, locating soon after on the farm of 320 acres where he now lives. Mr. Jones is a Republican, an anti-secret society and temperance man. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and have had five children, three of whom are living and have been assisted by their father in securing comfortable homes.

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The grandparents of Mr. Jones were in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Thomas, served under Washington. The subject, upon leaving home, said to his brother, "Tis hard to be driven from one's native country, but poverty is driving me, and if I do not secure a comfortable home in the future 'twill be because I have died in the attempt."

ELI R. JONES is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born March 17, 1818, and the son of Levi M. and Mary Jones, who had a family of eleven children. One brother and two sisters of the subject are yet living. Eli R., when of age, began brick-making, and followed it summer seasons and worked in the woods during the winters, until he emigrated to this township in the fall of 1849; settling, three days after his arrival, in a log cabin on the farm where he has since lived. Through industry, Mr. Jones has amassed a comfortable fortune and 160 acres of land. He is a man of honor, and, once given, his promise is never violated. To this rare characteristic he attributes his success in life. October 29, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Crow, of Wayne County, Ind.; her parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Crow, were born in the State of North Carolina and descended from the English. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born ten children, eight of whom are living — Helen, Mary J., Annie, Edna, Sarah, Alice, Josephus and Charles. Subject and wife belong to the Baptist Church, and he is a firm Republican.

JAMES W. LONG is a native of Northumberland County, Penn., where he was born July 14, 1803, son of John and Margaret Long, parents of twelve children, the subject being next to the oldest of six that are yet living. He moved with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, in 1816, and in 1836, with his family, went to Kosciusko County, near Leesburg, Ind., where he lived on rented land until he came to this township in the fall of 1837; built a log cabin and located on his farm, which was entered in 1836. The past nine years he has resided at Pierceton, Ind. Mr. Long recalls many incidents connected with pioneer life in the then wilderness of this county. On one occasion, when he went to Michigan City with wheat for the market, he was absent seventeen days; his family were often frightened by the wolves and other wild animals that frequented the forests. For his wheat, Mr. Long would receive from 45 cents to $1 per bushel, and for pork $1.25 per hundred, taking merchandise in part payment. He used often to defray his taxes with the money he procured by selling wolf skins. He cleared a farm of 140 acres, often working after night to accomplish the slow and laborious task. Soon after the township was organized, he was elected Trustee, and has held the office of County Commissioner two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Long have been church members since 1828. They are parents of eight children, five of whom are living, and situated in comfortable homes. Mrs. Long is the daughter of James and Jane Blain, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent.

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THOMAS P. LONG, son of John and Margaret Long, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1806. His parents were natives of Ireland emigrating to America and settling in Pennsylvania about the year 1790. In 1816, with their family, they moved to Ross County, Ohio. Thomas Long was reared a farmer, and when twenty-one he rented some land and farmed for himself until he came to this township and located, in 1849, on land entered by his brother, James, in 1840. It was situated in Section 33, and was then in Washington Township, Noble County. The farm is now cleared, and well improved, but to accomplish this, Mr. Long endured many privations and toiled unceasingly. In early days, his wheat was marketed at Fort Wayne. In 1880, Mr. Long and Miss Elizabeth Chichester, of Ross County, Ohio, were united in matrimony, and three children have been born to them. They united with the Presbyterian Church, prior to the year 1830, and have since been faithful members. Mr. Long has always ranked as an enterprising citizen in his township.

JOHN A. MILLER is a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1816, and when about nine years old removed to Preble County, Ohio, where he lived until 1834, with the exception of a year or two passed in Darke County. When sixteen, he started out for himself, and, in 1834, went to South Bend, Ind., where he worked at sundry jobs and assisted in clearing the land where that city now stands. He crossed this county when there were few or no settlements within its boundaries. After a sojourn of three years in this State, Mr. Miller returned to Darke County, Ohio, and shortly afterward was married to Jane Hartup, daughter of James Hartup, of Wayne County, Ind. After farming several years on rented property, in 1846, Mr. Miller purchased eighty acres of his present farm for $200, and located thereon in 1849 with his family, and has lived there since, with the exception of four years spent in Pierceton, Ind. With no pecuniary assistance, he started out in life, and has acquired his property by his own efforts. He owns 108 acres of land, and has had a family of twelve children, four of whom are living — James, Levi, Becca and Susan. Mr. Miller cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. Both of his sons were soldiers in the late war. Levi served three years, and James enlisted in 1864, remaining until the war closed. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the U. B. Church. During the early times, their log cabin was used for holding church services.

WILLIAM H. PALMER, son of Samuel and Sarah Palmer, natives of New Hampshire and of English descent, was born in Franklin County, Vt. At the age of seven, he emigrated with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, thence to Union County, same State, coming to this county in 1844, and settling on Section 4, Troy Township, where, for the third time, they began clearing a farm, and where they found a permanent home. Samuel Palmer died in 1855 and his wife in 1872. William H. began, when of age, to farm for himself, and after his father's death bought the old homestead, but sold it in March, 1878, and purchased his present farm of 107 acres. While a resident of Troy
JOSEPH WELKER, the youngest of a family of sixteen children, five of whom are living, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1821. His parents, William and Catharine Welker, were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. Joseph Welker came to this township in 1844, settling on his present farm. When he came, he had $25 in money, and a deed for eighty acres of land. After cutting three miles of road, he reached his farm, and built a log cabin, and for a number of years experienced the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He hauled his wheat to Fort Wayne, it then being the nearest market-place, and received 25 cents per bushel. Mr. Welker was married in January, 1844, to Miss L. Huffer, whose parents were Isaac and Julia A. Huffer, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Welker have a family of seven children — I. W., who is a minister of the U. B. Church; Julia A.; Matilda N.; J. W., a physician; L. W., a lawyer; Susie and Carrie. Mr. Welker is one of the prominent and influential men of this township; he has served nine years as Constable and seven years in the office of Justice of the Peace.