

ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
INDIANA.
1878

Atlas of
MONTGOMERY CO
INDIANA

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
VARIOUS GENERAL MAPS

HISTORY, STATISTICS

ILLUSTRATIONS.

&c. &c. &c.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA.

GEOGRAPHY.

Montgomery County, as a part of the State of Indiana, occupies a central position on a north and south line, but is decidedly on the west side of the State; the distance from Crawfordsville, the county seat, to the Illinois border, being but thirty-four miles. The width of the State here, east and west, is 134 miles. The geographical position of the county is between 40° 2' and 40° 26' north latitude, and between 86° 36' and 87° 3' west of the Washington meridian, or between 86° 36' and 87° 3' west of the Greenwich meridian. The form is a rectangle, measuring 24 miles north and south and 21 miles east and west. Montgomery County is bounded on the north by Tippecanoe County, on the east, from the northeast corner, southward for two miles, by Clinton County, thence 18 miles by Boone County, thence for four miles to the southeast corner by Hendricks County; on the south from the southeast corner westward for 17 miles by Putnam County, thence westward for 4 miles to the southwest corner by Parke County; on the West from southwest corner northward for 6 miles by Parke County, thence 18 miles to the northwest corner by Fountain County. The county contains very nearly 504 square miles, or 322,560 acres. Its population in 1870, the last regular census, was 23,765, and can now (1878) be put down at about 26,000. The surface of the county is in general level, or undulating, except in the southwest corner, and also in the neighborhood of the main creeks, where it appears rolling or broken.

The general elevation of the surface of Montgomery County above the level of the sea is between 755 feet (Waynetown) and 838 feet (New Ross); but the valleys of some of the water ways are considerably lower, especially Sugar Creek, which in the southwest part, where it leaves the county, is only about 300 feet above the level of the sea. The county is well drained naturally, the main waters being Sugar Creek, crossing the county diagonally, somewhat west of southwest; Big Raccoon Creek across the southwest corner in a course parallel to Sugar Creek and the head waters of Coal Creek, which are the north fork and east branch of Coal Creek, in the northwest part of the county. Sugar Creek has as tributaries: Potato Creek, Lye Creek, Black Creek and Spring Creek from the north; Hazel Creek, Honey Creek, Muskrat or Middle Fork, Walnut Fork, Offield and Bartlesiake Creeks, and Indian Creek from the east or on the south side of Sugar Creek. Big Raccoon Creek has as tributaries: Cornstalk branch from the north, and Little Raccoon Creek of Clark Township and Haw Creek from the east or on its south side. Little Raccoon Creek, of Brown Township, empties into Big Raccoon after nearly traversing the whole of Parke County. The area of Montgomery County drained by Sugar Creek amounts to 332 square miles; that drained by Big Raccoon to 96 square miles, and that by Coal Creek to 76 square miles. Springs abound, many being of a mineral character. The county was once, excepting some limited tracts along the north boundary, not exceeding altogether 30 square miles, very heavily timbered, and two-fifths of the surface is yet covered with forest growth, though very much thinned out. The best and most valuable timber is now rapidly disappearing.

The county is traversed by county roads in every direction, mostly in due east and west and north and south courses, following sectional lines; it has about seventy miles of gravel roads, and is annually added thereto. Three railroad lines (the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern) run through the county, forming a junction and crossing each other at Crawfordsville. Their aggregate length is eighty-three miles.

For civil administration and political purposes, the county is subdivided into eleven townships. The county seat is at Crawfordsville, where the county courts convene. The records are filed and kept, and all county business is transacted. Montgomery and Parke Counties form a judicial circuit. The session comprises from five to six weeks in each of these counties alternately. Montgomery belongs to the Third Judicial District of the Supreme Court of Indiana. It elects one Representative to the State Legislature, and Montgomery and Parke Counties elect together one Representative more, and Montgomery County elects a State Senator. It forms a part of the Ninth Congressional District, the other counties being Fountain, Warren, Benton, Tippecanoe, Clinton and Boone.

The townships of Montgomery County are: Union, in which are the city of Crawfordsville, the villages of Whitesville and New Market, and the settlements of Smartsburg and North Union, with a population, in 1870, of 8,447; Sugar Creek, with the settlements of Beaver's Station and Potato Creek, with a population of 1,176; Madison, with the village of Linden, with a population of 974; Coal Creek, with the villages of New Richmond and Pleasant Hill, with a population of 1,773; Wayne, with the village of Waynetown and Wesley Station Settlement, with a population of 1,418; Franklin, with the town of Darlington and the village of Shannon Dale, with a population of 1,683; Walnut, with the town of New Ross and the villages of Fredericksburg, Macs, Beckville, and the lots of Chicesville, with a population of 1,449; Ripley, with the villages of Alamo and Yountsville, with a population of 1,433; Brown, with the town of Waveland and the village of Brown's Valley, as also the southwest part of the village of New Market, with a population of 2,126; Scott, with the village of Parkersburg, and also the southeast part of the village of New Market, with a population of 1,111; Clark, with the town of Ladoga and the village of Ashby's Mills, having a population of 2,175.

Schools and churches are located all over the county. The school buildings now number 130; the churches numbered 75 in 1874, and since then two or three have been added. Montgomery County is chiefly an agricultural district, but in later years considerable manufacturing interests have sprung up and located in the county, partly such as are aiding the farmer, partly based on the great wealth of timber that pre-

valled, and which is not yet fully exhausted; also on account of the fine water power which can be made available, and on account of the closeness of the county to the coal fields of Parke County and to the great centers of trade at Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

CLIMATE.

Montgomery County is situated in about the same latitude as Philadelphia and Salt Lake City, and it is only about 700 feet above the level of the sea. This would indicate a semi-tropical climate, if other circumstances did not contract and greatly modify the seasons. Dr. R. K. Kront furnishes the following daily observations of the thermometer, barometer, wind direction and rain, for the years 1876 and 1877:

1876.	Mean Temp. deg. Fahr.	Mean Barometer inches.	Prevailing Winds.	Rainy or Snowy Days.	Results.
Jan.	36.08	29.20	Bot. S. and W. more S.	14	Mean annual temperature, 51.40°.
Feb.	33.92	29.16	From W. to N. W., next S. and S. W.	13	Mean annual barometer, 29.12 inches.
March	35.44	29.08	From N. to W. but generally westerly.	9	Rainy or snowy days in 1876, 122.
April	50.37	29.11	From S. over W. to S. W. and from N. over W. to S.	10	Prevailing winds, from N. W. over W. and S. W. to S.
May	64.82	29.06	S. W. and neighboring points.	13	Mean temperature of Jan., Feb. and March, 35.81.
July	77.01	29.10	S. W. and neighboring points.	16	Rain or snow, 46 days.
Aug.	76.89	29.10	S. W. and S. E.	10	Mean temperature April and May, 57.50°. Rain or snow, 19 days.
Sept.	63.77	29.10	W. and N. W.; S. E. frequently.	13	Mean temperature June, July and August, 74.85°. Rain or snow 39 days.
Oct.	49.01	29.06	From S. over W. to N. W.	8	Mean temperature Sept., Oct. and Nov., 50.76°. Rain or snow, 29 days.
Nov.	39.51	29.13	N. W. over W. to S. S. W.	8	
Dec.	19.51	29.15	N. W., W. and S. W.	13	
1877.					
Jan.	24.54	29.22	S. and S. W.	9	Mean annual temperature, 52.21°.
Feb.	32.25	29.25	N. W., N. and N. E.	5	Mean annual barometer, 29.15 inches.
March	32.91	29.11	N. W., W., S. and S. E.	9	Rainy or snowy days in 1877, 124.
April	55.16	29.04	S. over E. to N. E. S. W., S. and S. E.	10	Mean temperature of Dec. 1876, Jan., Feb. and March, 28.50°. Rain or snow, 45 days.
May	61.76	29.16	E. wind in the last half.	11	Mean temperature April and May, 57.46°. Rain or snow, 19 days.
June	71.95	29.13	From S. W. to S. W. and S. E.	14	Mean temperature June, July and August, 73.68°. Rain or snow, 35.
July	75.48	29.15	W. of S. W. and S. W.	10	Mean temperature Sept., Oct. and Nov., 53.20°. Rain or snow, 31 days.
Aug.	73.32	29.13	From E. over N. to W.	11	
Sept.	65.79	29.18	S. W. to S. in S. E.	7	
Oct.	56.51	29.08	S. to S. W. in N. W.	11	
Nov.	40.69	29.15	N. W., W., S. W. and S. E.	11	
Dec.	44.08	29.20	24th, then N. E., N. and S. W.	11	

The mean annual temperature from these two years is 52.21° Fahrenheit; the mean annual temperature for Indianapolis by eight years' observations, as given in the Agricultural Report of 1876, is 53.68° Fahrenheit. The mean annual barometer may be set at 29.135 inches. The prevailing winds are westerly from due north to due south. The days on which it rains or snows amount to 128 in the year, or nearly one day in every three, and the amount of water thus falling annually amounts to 43.60 inches.

To do Montgomery County justice, we must analyze its climate according to the seasons. The preponderance of westerly winds the year round is first striking; this is obviously the result of a situation in the valley of the Mississippi, about half way between the river and the Allegheny Mountains. These immense plains of lowlands are not much disturbed in their horizontal position, and consequently, over large tracts of these the atmosphere will be under the influence of the earth's rotary power, and move in westerly streams toward or from the equator. These winds, especially from the northwest and due west, are mostly rather dry air currents, and the consequence is that, although the rainfall annually is quite considerable, yet the surface is soon dried up again under their action. Any soil, under such meteorological conditions, will be productive, but a good agricultural soil will seldom fail to produce good paying crops, and often rich ones.

The average winter temperature comprising the four months of December, January, February and March can be set at 31°; the days of rain or snow through the months of January, February and March average 40; for the whole four winter months, in average years, they may be set at 50 days. The amount of water, as rain or snow, from eight years' observations at Indianapolis, is 15.57 inches. The average spring temperature, comprising the two months of April and May, is 57.2°; the days of rain or snow average 19; the amount of water as rain or snow is 8.52 inches. The average summer temperature, comprising the three months of June, July and August is 74°; the days of rain average 33; the amount of water as rain is 10.89 inches. The average fall temperature, comprising the three months of September, October and November, is 52°; the days of rain or snow average 30; the amount of water as rain or snow is 10.35 inches. The winter is long, with very changing weather, from mild spring weather to intense cold. The low average of winter temperature is produced by these very cold spells, lasting a day or two, seldom longer than a week; snow and rain storms precede or accompany the temporary cold spells.

Frequent rains happen in the Spring season. The fluctuations in the temperature are considerable and sudden. The Summer is often

flushed in by one of these sudden changes in the general weather, and is throughout of a tropical character, yet by the less frequent changes in the atmosphere it becomes one of the most healthy and agreeable seasons. But the glory of the year sets in only with the Fall; the constancy in the atmospheric conditions is a main feature. This is the season in which Montgomery County dazzles the beholder by the richness of the gifts which were wrung by constant application from her fertile acres. Barns and cellars are filled, and yet room has to be made for the plenty everywhere in gardens, orchards and fields. The forests of maples, elms and oaks have donned their holiday habit, before going to their Winter's rest—in green and in gold, in crimson and brown, in all shades and hues of these colors; with sunlight between them, around them, in shadows here hidden, there all aglow with heavenly light, and over their heads crisp, silvery mists from the western horizon more felt than seen, veiling a lake over the forest in his splendor.

The climate of Montgomery County is generally very healthy. Chills and fever, the pest of the Wabash lowlands, are here less frequent. Even cholera, when it first swept over the United States, was felt but lightly in our county.

GEOLOGY.

John Collett's Geological Report on Montgomery County says its entire area is covered with loose materials, sometimes to a depth of over two hundred feet. Sticky soils, peat, sands and gravel intermixed with carbonaceous and clayey substances; boulders of crystalline rocks scattered all over the county, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups, sometimes in narrow, long lines; boulder dykes. In deeper layers these materials, especially if of a more clayey character, are baked together by clayey or carbonaceous elements, and form the so-called hardpan; beds of loam and clay, in a great variety of composition, yet always such as to form a subsoil that, in conjunction with the already rich surface soil, makes the fertility of the land of the highest grade; pure sandy clays furnish excellent material for the numerous brick yards and tile factories in the county.

Shales are found in many places along the banks of the creeks or in deep ravines, in the cuts of roads or railroads, and by sinking wells. They are argillaceous, buff, more or less hardened, of uneven fracture, earthy to the touch. They seldom break in large pieces, but always crumble very easily, and are soon decomposed on exposure to atmospheric influences. Dark colored blue or black shales are found in the county. Sometimes they contain sulphuretted iron (pyrites), which becomes decomposed under the influence of the water circulating through such layers, forming soluble iron salts (alum). Water thus impregnated with salts appear afterward on the surface as chalybeate springs. The temperature of such chalybeate springs at Crawfordsville, the so-called Vanleave spring, is several degrees higher than the average annual temperature, and it appears from the force with which one of them, at least, bursts out, that water comes from a greater depth. This spring has only a small amount of iron, but more of other salts.

Slates of black color are only found in sinking wells in the north-eastern part of the county, and as drift pieces near Darlington. They are argillaceous, and similar in composition to shales, but they have a very decided cleavage. They are harder than shales, do not crumble very easily, and not readily decomposed. They are impervious to water, and form a cold, heavy, clay soil.

Sandstones, which are sands cemented together by silicious cement, are exposed on the southwest corner of the county, forming layers from which any practical size of stone can be taken. This stone is soft in the quarry, but hardens in the air. Other beds of sandstone south of Alamo and west of Waynetown would furnish good grits for grindstones. These rocks will certainly be made use of in the near future, either for building stones or for technical purposes.

Limestones, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime with admixtures of sand, clay, and carbonate of magnesia, are often found in the county, especially along Sugar Creek, but rarely of such qualities as to make good materials for building purposes, or even for burning lime.

No crystalline rocks are found as bed rock in this county, in fact not in the whole State of Indiana; but as boulders, detached rocks, they were at one time scattered over a vast territory, part of which is Montgomery County. The best place to study them is the great boulder dyke, which runs in a southeast line from the northeast corner of Coal Creek Township, across Madison, through the corner of Madison, Sugar Creek, Union and Franklin Townships, across Franklin Township in Walnut Township, between Fredericksburg and Beckville, and north of New Ross. In these boulder dykes most varieties of the crystalline and metamorphic rocks of the great lakes country are found—Granites, Gneiss, mica Shists, Diorite, Hornblende, Dolomite and many varieties of these. That these rocks have not been used much except for particular purposes, perhaps, but to the student, especially the beginner in mineralogy and kindred sciences, they are the richest field of practical study.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

Such are the materials of which the soil surface of the county is composed. To the uninitiated they are without regularity in their arrangement; to the geological student they become volumes of the Almighty's great book of nature, which he reads with increasing astonishment, with wonder and reverence, and bows in adoration to the God who made our earth this wonderful, and deked it with robes of beauty. The earth's age before the creation of man can no more be measured by years, but is still determined by cycles of time in which the land wrestled with the ocean, but steadily coming nearer the surface of the waters, sometimes above it, sometimes, by sudden catastrophes, submerged again, or more frequently, in alternate slow upheaving and sinking motion; now dry, now the bottom of the sea, until a state of stability was reached in which man and his cotemporary creation could

live, which is the form under which we know the earth at present. On the bottom of those prehistoric oceans sediments were deposited of varied character. The sea and the bottom of the sea frequently teemed with a strange life, and as soon as the land then existent was prepared sufficiently, it also had its share of animation; but each period had its specific generations. After death many remains of those plants and animals were buried and covered in the forming deposits. The less perishable parts especially were thus preserved. In the course of time they petrified and thus came down to us as petrifications and fossils, a key to all the main changes and revolutions which passed over the face of the earth. If we could lay all the materials loose and in the form of rocks, which are found in Montgomery County, one on top of the other, in the order in which they were formed, and then cut through this mountain and look at that section we would find the following: On top would be the surface soil, below which we would see:

1. Alluvial deposits.....	0 ft. to 20 ft.
2. Fluvial drift and terraces.....	0 ft. to 80 ft.
3. Lacustrine beds.....	0 ft. to 120 ft.
4. Glacial drift.....	10 ft. to 120 ft.
members of the so-called Quaternary Period.	
5. Conglomerate sand rock in heavy beds, massive.....	10 ft. to 80 ft.
6. Shaly sandstone, containing coal plants.....	2 ft. to 8 ft.
7. Coal seam of 8", very impure and changing to black slates.....	4 ft. to 29 ft.
8. Shaly sandstone and pyritic shales.....	4 ft. to 7 ft.
members of the Coal Measures or Carboniferous Period.	
9. The Chester limestone.....	4 ft. to 20 ft.
10. The Chester sandstone and shale.....	10 ft. to 40 ft.
forming the Chester Group.	
11. The St. Louis limestone.....	0 ft. to 12 ft.
12. Yellow ferruginous sandstone.....	2 ft. to 15 ft.
forming the St. Louis Group.	
13. The Keokuk sandstone.....	10 ft. to 20 ft.
14. Shales with dykes and irregular pockets of limestone, rich in fossils.....	20 ft. to 40 ft.
forming the Keokuk Group, all members of the Subcarboniferous Period.	
15. The Knobstone shales and sandstone without any fossils.....	20 ft. to 30 ft.
forming the Knobstone Group.	
16. Black slates found only in wells and lores.....	110 ft.
belonging to the Hamilton Group, which is a member of the great Devonian Period.	

The newest or youngest deposits would be at the top. They are the members of the Quaternary Period. The oldest rocks would be found at the lowest point. It is here a rock of the Devonian Period, and between these the location will be proportionate to the earlier or later formation of the rock in question.

DEVONIAN PERIOD.

Hamilton Group.—A black slate found by borings and in the loose pieces in the drift in the neighborhood of Darlington, with fossils of the species *Lingula*, *Discina* and *Leptochyrenus*, in the neighboring counties, as also rocks of fishes. Mr. Collett identifies this slate as the black slate of the Hamilton Group. Outcrops of this slate are found immediately north and east of this county, where it carries many crystals and pieces of pyrites (fool's gold).

Knobstones.—Thinly laminated shales and shaly sandstones are seen in the bluffs of Sugar Creek, east of Bowers Station, the near county line. Crystals and pockets of pyrites are found in them. Although apparently different from the black slates or shales of the Hamilton Group, the general character of these shales inclines one to believe them a somewhat changed member of the Hamilton Group. Mr. Collett calls these shales and sandstones Knobstones.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS PERIOD.

Keokuk Group.—The rocks of the Keokuk Group occupy the central area of the county, with a probable general bearing of south of southeast. Though they are generally covered and hidden by later formations, they outcrop in a great many places along Sugar Creek and neighboring deep cut valleys. The rocks are dark and gray shales and soft sandstones, containing pyrites and clays. They are traversed from northwest to south-southeast in irregular layers of grayish limestones. The clays and shales in the neighborhood of the limestone dykes are astonishingly rich in animal remains, and especially so in several outcrops along the banks of Sugar Creek, the best places being Bassett's, sometimes called Corey's Bluff, at and near Troutman's Mill, at the north of Lye Creek, on Walnut Fork in the northeast quarter of Sec. 11, Town 18 N., R. 4 W., (C. Dice's farm, Union Township), and near the mouth of Offield, in Rattlesnake Creek. At Prof. Bassett's Bluff, quarries were opened, one by Prof. Bassett. Abundant petrifications are found and shipped to various points in the United States and Europe.

St. Louis Group.—Limestones more or less mixed with argillaceous material, and thereby becoming sandy or even entirely replaced by calcareous sandstone. This limestone develops more and more by following it in the southern part of the State. In Montgomery County it is found on the county line southwest of Parkersburg, in the quarry west of Waynesland, on Oldhoe's farm, and along Coal Creek about one mile west of Waynesland. Its petrifications are not well preserved.

Chester Group.—Gray argillaceous limestone, with considerable admixtures of silica. The lower layer consists of gray or yellow sandstone and dark, siliceous shales. Both limestones and sandstones are quarried. The limestone burns to a strong, hot lime. The eastern boundary of this group is laid down on the map.

CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD.

Coal Measures.—In the southwest corner of the county, black argillaceous shales are met with, overlaid by a seam of coal seldom eight inches in thickness, which is frequently reduced to a mere trace or the substance of the coal entirely diffused in the shales. The coal is always very impure and earthy, and the whole formation of no practical value in Montgomery County.

Milstone Grit.—The coal seam A or its equivalent slate is overlaid by a coarse reddish-brown sandstone, heavily laminated or massive, and an excellent material for all heavy masonry. The best beds of this stone are fine and water-proof. Some fine outcrops of this stone can be seen south of Adams.

QUATERNARY PERIOD.

Over all these solid rock foundations the loose sands, clays, half-slates, gravel, hardpan, are strewn sometimes only ten feet in thickness, often reaching down to one hundred feet, and even, as in the north part

of the county, over two hundred feet deep. These deposits are enriched by every substance which goes to make a soil fertile, or a subsoil inexhaustible; therein is to be found the principal condition of the agricultural wealth of Montgomery County. The glacial drift consists mainly of gray clays, somewhat baked together, frequently by calcareous matter, and intermixed with sand, pebbles, gravel and boulders, with hardly any order. Finer sands or loams free from strange admixtures, rich mucky or peaty soils, all enriched by a considerable proportion of lime, are interspersed, and easily accounted for by the quiet action of standing or slow moving waters.

If we take as a whole the Mississippi Valley and study its geological history, we are astonished at the regularity with which the formation of the strata that now form its bed rock took place. In a mostly shallow ocean were deposited and distributed the detritus of circumscribed continents. A slow upward movement finally laid these sediments bare, changing the bottom of the sea to dry, low coast land, where they in turn were acted upon by the elements of air and water. After a while a new and this time downward movement commenced, immersing the lands in part or entirely again. That was the only mechanism by which finally the central Mississippi Valley emerged from the waves in the way in which we find it. Thus Montgomery County formed a part of that ancient ocean which, at the time of the Devonian formation, had become very shallow; so shallow, indeed, that some dry land in the northeast corner of the county may have existed, a part of the great Devonian archipelago that had formed around the still older Silurian island where now Cincinnati stands. Certainly there was a coast line; if not above the water, not much below its surface; and the general bearing of it must have been south-southwest. This was at the close of the Devonian age. In the strata lying right above it, and which, from the accumulated researches all over the world, must have followed it immediately, a new and somewhat different creation appeared, and the still shallow sea and shore lines must have swarmed with animal life. Covered and finally changed into petrifications, they form today those cliffs in the banks of Sugar Creek, near Crawfordsville, from which the savans of the United States, as well as those of Europe, have received so many valuable additions to their collections. A continued rise added another large tract to the shore line, and by it laid most of the county of Montgomery dry land of the Chester group, giving about the outline of the shore. The sediments now formed were calcareous and sands, and changed entirely after a time from sandstones to shales and slates. In the meantime, a great change began to come over the continent. While land plants had hardly yet appeared at this epoch, the low marshy districts, the often half brackish, shallow lakes, were covered with a luxuriant, rank vegetation, different from what we see anywhere today, but probably far surpassing in denseness the forests of our tropical climes. When we consider how little stability the earth's crust has, even in our times, in a good many localities, may how a constant though imperceptible movement is going on everywhere, upward here, downward somewhere else, then will we not be astonished to see those frequent changes in the level of the continents at those early ages.

Deep layers of vegetable mold and plant-remains formed on the low lands of the Carboniferous period, which in the course of time became submerged again, covered with layers of sediment, a new rising brought them out of water, and vegetation commenced again. These oscillations continued until in some places thousands of feet of strata had accumulated. Although such a movement appears gigantic to us, it is really small in comparison with the earth's radius; for supposing even such a movement to have amounted to a half mile up or down, which it never did, it would have changed that radius only about $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of its length. In this repeated action we find the explanation of the alternate layers of coal beds and shales, slates, or other strata. By the mechanical and chemical action of pressure and water, those layers of plants and plant-remains were finally converted to the coal beds of our time and day. In Montgomery County was thus formed the single coal seam, called A by Indiana geologists, while near to it, in Parke County, in the same way, several other and workable seams were produced. Probably a shore line of deep water washed the foot of the Chester rocks through the whole of the Coal formation.

Toward the close of the Carboniferous Period, a fresh uplift of land began, and by it were laid dry large tracts of land east and west of the Mississippi, which remained as a great continent, of which Montgomery County formed a small part, through the ages of the Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary Periods. In the last period, which we distinguish before the creation of man, the Quaternary, singular and great changes were wrought. By upliftings high north, according to Professor Dana's views, accompanied by a downward movement of the then existing continent, the latter became for the most part submerged again, though only a very shallow sea can have existed in its stead, and at the same time immense glaciers were formed and moved southward, carrying with them an enormous quantity of sand and pebbles, rocks and boulders, acting on the surfaces over which it moved like a mighty plow, cutting off irregularities, breaking down barriers, digging out valley ways, filling the whole country with layers of drift to a depth, often, of more than 100 feet.

Mr. Collett finds the proofs of two separate iceflows in Montgomery County. Certain it is that one came up the valley of the St. Lawrence, and to the action of its different branches may correctly be attributed the main direction of many of our creeks, west of southwest, which course is frequently hid by Sugar Creek in Montgomery County, by Potato Creek, and by Big and Little Haccoon Creeks. We have no actual evidence of the movement of this glacier, otherwise than the presence of drift, the undoubted evidence of its existence in the St. Lawrence and lower lake region, and the certainty of the evidence in direction of our main water ways, repeatedly for long distances, with this glacier.

But of the second iceflow we have more proof that the glacier itself reached these low latitudes, for it left its traces in strata which are exposed in the bed rock in Lye Creek, at the township corner of Townships 19 N., R. 3 W.; 19 N., R. 4 W.; 20 N., R. 3 W.; and 20 N., R. 4 W., bearing south 8 deg. east; in the boulder dykes through Madison, Franklin and Walnut Townships, assuredly the work of glaciers, which bears about south 20 deg. east, and in strata found near the western county line of Montgomery County, about three miles west of Waynesland, bearing south 18 deg. east. The action of this second iceflow on the deposits of the former one, and its own deposit of new material, upon which worked in succession its own discharge waters and the following retreating of the original submerged country, in consequence of slightly new upliftings—all these various factors finally produced the

county of Montgomery, with most of its present features, toward the end of the Lacustrine and Fluvial Ages. But still there existed a large lake in the south part of the county, marked as Lake Harvey on the geological map, and also another one in the north part, now covered by Lye Creek and Black Creek prairie. The cold climate changed, and a half tropical climate must have existed, for at Ronley's Bluff, one and a half miles west of town, some bones of the extinct mastodon were found, a giant even among the elephants of that period, which fed on half tropical plants. Sugar Creek dug out its meandering bed in new directions of least resistance, where by the filling of the old channel with drift and silt, it was forced out of its way and began also to act as a drain of the still existing and more or less extensive shallow lakes. Finally man appeared. The county was covered with heavy forests. Old Lake Harvey was now drained, and in its place appeared a great swamp, known even to the first settlers yet as the Black Swamp. But the lake in Madison Township, covering what was, in later days, Black Creek and Lye Creek swamps, existed down to a very late date, as is attested by paddles, parts of canoes, fish-spears, and other Indian implements used in fishing, which were found when lately the necessary ditches were dug to finally drain and convert into arable land Black Creek and Lye Creek Swamps.

MINERALS, PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

The sedimentary rocks of Montgomery County, themselves made up from coarser or finer mineral particles, furnish very few distinct species of minerals, such as carbonates of lime or colite in its uncrystallized condition; pyrites, or sulphuretted iron; hematite, or oxide of iron; kaolin, an aluminous silicate; but in the boulders and in the drift pieces many more mineral species are found, such as quartz, pure silica, different kinds of feldspar, especially orthoclase, albite and some Labrador; mica, white and dark; hornblende and Pyroxene, dark green to black colored minerals; garnet and talcose minerals. These are the most prominent; but certainly a closer investigation of these boulders will easily discover a great many of the less frequent admixtures of crystalline rocks.

Of plants, we may mention here only such as are of general interest or use, or such as are noxious. The number of species observed is about 400, which belong to about 110 different families. Of cryptogamous plants, Montgomery County has several families of lichens, mosses, ferns and epiphytes, or horsetail rushes. The group of the phenogamous plants, that is, such as have distinct flowers and seeds, and to which group all our domestic plants and trees belong, is represented in the county by the comfers, or pine family—white pine varieties, and in former times, scattered white cedar; by willows, seven different species; poplar, by the American aspen, cottonwood and white; the birch family, by red and black and smooth alder on the low lands; the oak family, by white, post, burr or overcup, swamp white, chestnut, laurel or shingle, black jack or barren, Spanish, scarlet, black, red, pin; the hickory family, by red and white; the hickory family, by pecan, shellbark, small pointed, western shellbark, black and swamp; the walnut family, by black; the plane tree family, by the sycamore; the elm family, by white, red or slippery, and swamp; the ash family, by white and black ash; the dogwood family, by boxwood, kinkepinick or red willow, and swamp; the apple family, by American crab; the hawthorne family, by the hawthorne or white, and black; the rose family, by different species; the bramble, by wild raspberry, blackberry and dewberry or low blackberry; the plum family, by the wild plum and wild cherry; the locust family, by the honey locust and water species; the maple family, by sugar or hard, and soft; the vine family, by the northern, fox or summer, winter and other varieties; the rue family, by prickly pear, and the linden family, by basswood or lin. As plants made use of in cultivation, there are mentioned here only the many species of cereals, as wheat, barley, the Indian corn, potato; all the genera of garden vegetables of the Temperate Zone; of grasses, blue, timothy and kindred species; clover, red and white; tobacco; flax. Not alone are the gardens and house yards decorated with various kinds of flowers, but also field, meadow and forest produce hundreds of species of indigenous flowers. Lastly, we come to noxious weeds, of which the Canadian thistle, the various weeds and rickles, common elder, fleabane, oil's tail, clabbar, Spanish needles or tickweed, beggar ticks, dog fennel, crested, common thistles, become frequently and decidedly unpleasant. Here also are to be mentioned the most frequent poisonous plants, of which are found the common nightshade, ground cherry or henbane, thorn apple, Indian hemp, milk-water hemlock, cowbane, poison hemlock and smooth sunach, set to this, there are many species of medicinal and poisonous plants, such as sarsaparilla, spikenard, ginseng, senega, water lily and rock cress, black mustard, shrubby bitter sweet, Indian physic, black snakeroot, wormwood, blackroot, wild hyssop, mint, horcheland, pennyroyal, snakeroot, horseweed, catnip, gentian, wild ginger, common snakeroot, sassafras, wild allspice or fever bush, slippery elm, hickberry.

Of animals are mentioned the following as being of importance, either by their usefulness or by the damage which they do. Of rodents and artichats, there are few found, and those of no importance whatever. Of the wheat flies are doing considerable damage. The potato beetle having come to the county about 1868. Of fishes, there are several species of bass, pike, and trout, the muskie, catfish, and buffalo; but the streams are mostly fished out, and many varieties, formerly of frequent occurrence, are now a rarity. Of amphibious animals or reptiles, there are three different species of turtles, several species of snakes, amongst which are three different varieties of rattlesnakes, as the large rattlesnake of the woods, a smaller variety, and the prairie snake. The copperhead snake has very nearly disappeared; it was the most deadly of the poisonous snakes. Many, and sometimes wonderful, are the stories of the poison-ventures with the poisonous snake, and the hoop snake and whip snake, and one or two more mythological snakes formerly lived in the county; but since it became light, they are gone. Of birds, there are, outside the domesticated birds, a great variety—bluebird, robin, martin, swallow, woodpecker, mocking bird, humming bird, lizzard, crow, hawk, some-times a stray eagle. Of game birds, the wild turkey, wild grouse, and wild ducks (trans migratory), timber and prairie partridges, quails, are very and acclimatized bird species might be counted up. Of mammals, outside the domesticated animals, we have the fox, the lynx and wildcat, occasionally, the otter, the raccoon, the opossum, the rabbit, the polecat, rat; white th bear, wolf, buffalo, and now the fallow deer, can be said to have disappeared from the county.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA.

POPULATION.

The population of Montgomery County may be fairly estimated at 25,500 in the Spring of 1878. It contains only a very slight percentage of foreign elements. The Irish population amounts to not more than 1,000, or two to the square mile; but as it is concentrated in the city of Crawfordsville and in the towns, it forms a still smaller percentage of the farming population. The German element takes up a smaller percentage, and as the few have also congregated in the city and the towns, it disappears almost entirely from the farming element. But a large portion of the population—especially in the southeast part of the county—trace their origin back to German ancestors, whom, in the last century, love of liberty or religious freedom exiled from their native land, in which they then met with oppression and persecution. From them a sturdy race of farmers sprang, who, leaving the more settled counties of the East, changed thousands of acres of Western wilderness into fertile fields, by their untiring devotion to agriculture. Other nationalities are represented by very few individuals. Though the French were here, and traveled frequently through this county long before any settlement was made, they nevertheless, soon after France relinquished her claims to these parts, either emigrated to the Canadas or to Louisiana, or in the settling tide of immigration of Eastern settlers, were lost amongst them. If the French nation is a selfish one, they never had any talents to settle foreign countries, mostly because their love for their own native country is too great to be overcome. But probably most of the population trace back their ancestry to emigrants from the British Isles. The colored population, in 1870, amounted to 167 persons, 142 of whom were settled in Crawfordsville and Union Township. Considering next the density of population, we find that on 504 square miles 25,500 persons are living. This would give an average density of 51 persons to the square mile; but as 7,500 persons in this county are living in towns, which leaves an outside density of population of 18,000 persons on 504 square miles, or 35 persons to the square mile, which is about one-fourth of what the thickest settled agricultural districts of the East sustain. In the different townships, we find the data as follows:

TOWNSHIP	School houses.	Pupils.	Persons of School age.
Union.....	33	1,932	8,295
Sugar Creek.....	9	381	655
Madison.....	7	297	463
Coal Creek.....	12	472	666
Wayne.....	9	421	564
Franklin.....	12	474	620
Walnut.....	9	408	643
Ripley.....	8	349	449
Brown.....	11	523	768
Scott.....	7	290	378
Clerk.....	8	508	744

Included in this number are the following graded schools: Crawfordsville School, Ladoga School, Wayland School, Waynetown School, Darlington School, New Ross School.

The value of the school houses is given by Mr. J. G. Overton at \$166,300; the number of teachers employed in the county in 1877 was 162. The expenses of the schools were defrayed out of a school fund made up—1st, of a special school tax; 2d, of a special tuition tax; 3d, the common school fund income; 4th, the Congressional school fund income; and 5th, from liquor licenses. The totals from all these sources are here given for the time from May 1, 1876, including the January appointment of 1877:

Union.....	\$ 13,832 45	Scott.....	2,327 36
Sugar Creek.....	3,792 90	Clark.....	2,517 66
Madison.....	2,769 08	Waynetown.....	628 15
Coal Creek.....	3,508 68	Wayland.....	1,352 42
Wayne.....	3,236 93	Ladoga.....	1,654 50
Franklin.....	4,501 09	Crawfordsville.....	9,662 15
Walnut.....	5,153 36		
Ripley.....	3,063 08	Total.....	\$94,991 61
Brown.....	2,833 48		

AGRICULTURE.

Montgomery is preeminently an agricultural county. The luxuriant forests of sugar, maple, sycamore, hickory, elm, beech and scattering iron-wood were, to the pioneer navigator, sure signs of a soil and subsol, than which none better can be found for farming purposes; they were not deceived. With every year it became known how the crops of the uplands of the Wabash Valley rivaled those of any other portion of the Western States in their certainty and in their richness. True, there were years of failure, but even then the farmers of Montgomery and surrounding counties raised a higher percentage than those of other districts. It is the natural fertility of the soil, combined with the energy of its farmers, and the correct and improved methods of their farming, which have mostly contributed to raise the county to the high degree of prosperity which it possesses to-day, and which it will keep or surpass as long as the same energetic men fill the fields; as long as the same cautious progress in farming goes on. The valuations of 1870 gave Montgomery County the seventh place among the ninety-two counties of the State. The assessed value was \$12,563,650 (true valuation about \$20,000,000).

STATISTICS OF 1870.

The counties ahead of it were:

ASSESSED VALUE.	Population.	Value of Farms.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Real Estate.
Marion County.....	\$41,052,045	809,931	\$17,790,000	\$156,000	402	71,939
Vigo County.....	22,000,000	218,977	9,770,000	116,000	411	33,349
Tippacanoe County.....	20,957,915	336,901	11,710,000	100,000	504	33,515
Wayne County.....	20,231,500	246,847	1,322,000	272,400	409	84,948
Vanderburg County.....	13,735,100	452,410	3,065,000	883,169	222	133,145
Allen County.....	13,063,500	374,851	2,370,000	65,500	663	43,434
Montgomery County.....	12,563,650	177,470	1,414,000	504	23,765	

Giving due weight to the fact that in Marion, Vanderburg, Allen and Vigo Counties, the four greatest cities of the State are located; that in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute, railroad property to the amount of millions of dollars exists; that besides this a large amount of capital in Vigo County centers in mining and manufacturing enterprises, as it does in Vanderburg County, where, moreover, considerable sums are invested in river trade, we can say that in purely agricultural importance, Montgomery disputes the rank with Marion, Tippacanoe and Allen Counties, only that Montgomery County has not receded from this position, is shown by the agricultural report of 1876, in which it takes the fourth place in the valuation of farm lands and improvements, with \$10,013,610, as follows:

Marion County.....	\$20,170,757
Wayne County.....	11,154,250
Shelby County.....	10,190,485
Montgomery County.....	10,013,610

The table of agricultural statistics now introduced compares the different stages of progress. It is taken for the years 1876, 1870, 1860 and 1850.

Year	Acres of Improved Land.	Acres of Unimproved Land.	Cash value of Farms, Dollars.	Value of Improvements, Dollars.	Horses.	Ames and Hides.	Milk Cows.
1876	182,338	184,979	117,404	7,807,182	237,600	10,133	864
1870	164,979	156,819	114,489	3,711,179	196,208	8,172	227
1860	206,922	117,404	7,807,182	237,600	10,133	864	7,066
1850	130,657	122,280	3,871,179	196,208	8,172	227	5,848

The crops in the census of 1876 are those of the previous year, 1875. Although the census of 1876 is used as information, especially at the Centennial Exhibition, was made on too short notice, and is neither complete nor very correct, yet it sustains the idea of the leading rank of Montgomery County as a purely agricultural district, and shows the main foundation in the leading crops. At the same time, this exhibit reminds us of the importance which the agricultural statistics have by enabling us to give a clearer insight in the changes and the very nature of agricultural production. For instance, in the raising of horses the county has certainly fallen back since 1860; the same seems to be the case in cattle. The number of sheep and swine both is very fluctuating. The amount of the wheat crop has increased since 1850, doubling in the decade from 1850 to 1860, and then tripling even in the following decade to 1870; while the uncertainty of the census of 1876 and the poor crop of 1875 combined result in the considerable diminution which we notice. Indian corn is, next to wheat, the staple, and holds its high figure since 1850 very well; so that the crop points to a small though steady increase. Tobacco is little cultivated now; it seems to have reached its maximum about 1860, probably stimulated by prices. The wool product is apparently increasing, neglecting the unofficial census of 1876. Peas and beans reached their maximum about 1860. Irish potatoes show steadily increasing crops; barley is very fluctuating, but much diminished; buckwheat is hardly grown, while in 1860 the crop amounted to 3,492 bushels. The butter product is steadily on the increase, but cheese making seems to be abandoned. While in 1860 17,037 pounds were made, it had in 1870 already declined to 1,771 pounds. The hay crop is constantly increasing, so are the clover and grass seeds. Flax reached its maximum in 1850, but was nearly abandoned in 1860, and has not been taken up again since. Maple sugar holds its own pretty well, with some 30,000 pounds annually. Maple molasses was from 1850 to 1870 on a steady increase. The bee culture is on a rapid decline. Whatever the deviation of figures from the actual facts is, it will not be so great as to invalidate their practical use in general deductions as the foregoing, being based in the government census on the local estimates from house to house.

In the census of 1860, 2,257 farms were counted; in 1870, 2,397; in 1876, 2,397 (this figure was probably used from the census of 1870).

The counts of 1860 and 1870 enumerated the farms as follows: 1860—Farms of 3 and under 10 acres, 31; of 10 and under 20 acres, 125; of 20 and under 50 acres, 641; of 50 and under 100 acres, 765; of 100 and under 500 acres, 672; of 500 and under 1,000 acres, 21; of 1,000 acres and over, 2. Total, 2,257. 1870—Farms of 3 and under 10 acres, 61; of 10 and under 20 acres, 116; of 20 and under 50 acres, 581; of 50 and under 100 acres, 881; of 100 and under 500 acres, 551; of 500 and under 1,000 acres, 5; of 1,000 acres and over, 3. Total, 2,397.

The above exhibit shows that in 1870 farms containing between 20 and 100 acres were the most numerous. Next come those of from 50 to 50 acres, numbering 584, and next to them come farms of between 100 and 500 acres, numbering 551. The largest tracts of connected land lying in Montgomery County are owned by the following persons: J. H. Montgomery owns in Coal Creek Township, 1,216 acres in one tract; G. J. Oppy owns in Coal Creek Township, 1,176 acres in one tract; T. Ward, Sr., owns in Sugar Creek Township, 1,102 acres in one tract; Silas Peterson owns in Coal Creek Township, 1,095 acres in one tract; Z. N. and H. H. Goodbar own in Sugar Creek and Scott Townships, 1,040 acres in one tract.

Fancy stock and all therewith connected is not much countenanced. But all the stock is of good breeds, substantial in build and bulk, suited to the climate and food, and commands not only a good price in the market, but is eagerly sought after. To this buying up of live stock, we have to attribute the decrease in some kinds, as horses

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

With the development of the country moved onward the educational and moral interests of our county. Were the first settlers ever so much occupied by the struggle to change the wilds of Montgomery County into fields of harvest, yet as soon as in a neighborhood a few families of the same denomination had settled, they formed into church organizations, commenced holding their meetings, were edited by the circuit preacher, and finally erected churches. The earliest were, like all the buildings of that time, mostly log; afterward these gave way to the frame buildings, and in our day chapels of brick are being erected. The first enumeration of churches was made in 1850. At that census, the population was 18,084 souls; the churches in the county numbered 48, and had a seating capacity of 20,450 persons—enough to secure for every man, woman and child, the advantages of listening to the Word of God. In 1860, the census showed for our county as follows:

Total population, 20,888; total number of church houses, 69; their total seating capacities, 23,375; increase of church buildings in ten years, 21. The churches in Montgomery County to-day have ample seating room for every man, woman and child. The report for 1870, taken in connection with that of 1860, would produce the impression that the county had gone backward in churches or in places where the great moral principles of Christianity are taught and explained; but the last exhibit shows plainly that the reverse is the case, and that the county has advanced the cause of religion and morals in full proportion with the increase of its population.

On the one side nothing was spared by the people of Montgomery County to inculcate in the young the moral principles around which the actions of the world at large turn. On the other side, nothing was neglected to furnish a course of thorough training in the elementary studies of reading, writing and arithmetic to the children of the county,

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

and cattle, the increase in young being not sufficient to counterbalance the export. The main staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay and potatoes, considerable wool, butter, maple sugar and molasses. The Russellville Union Agricultural Society have thirty-five acres laid out in fair grounds in the southwest quarter of Section 33 of Brown Township, this county, and holding annual fairs. In former years, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society held fairs at Crawfordsville, but for the last three years they have been discontinued.

Montgomery County contained, in 1876, 126,711 acres of timber land, which is 39.3 per cent. of the whole area. The old and stately forests are rapidly disappearing. The white man brought not only destruction to the children of the forest; he is engaged in killing the forest itself. When he first came, he wanted land to farm on; down went, before his axe, the oak, and the elm, the walnut, the hickory, the beech and the ash; the log-pile was rolled together, and the forest growth of hundreds of years over thousands of acres was thus changed in a few years to drifting ashes. Nobody complains of it, for out of that cleared ground spring the crops that make Montgomery County rich. The farms were cleared and the houses built, and yet thousands of acres of splendid timber were left. Millions of feet of walnut, maple, oak, elm and ash were standing, but the demand for them became stronger with every day; ships were to be built, railroads to be constructed, the simple furniture of by-gone days to be set aside for the costly suites of richer material. Each claim a death blow at the forest. First, the buyers were very gingerly; only the finest trees were selected. But the market and uses for good lumber increased too rapidly, and soon everything was taken that promised to cut a one-inch board. The result was that other thousands of acres were depleted of all salable timber, leaving an unprofitable, tax-paying property on the farmer's hands, too poor for timber land, too rich to let grow up in a wilderness of brambles. So they were also cleared and made in farm land. We know that not alone in Montgomery County is this process going on, but all over the State, and all over the original heavy timber States of the Union. Now already Indiana, of which originally nine-tenths were in timber, has sunk to the proportion of 39.4 per cent. of timbered land in the whole area. Certainly Montgomery County will go on clearing her land of timber, just like the rest of the country, and probably, when it is too late, will begin to repair the havoc by using some kind of system through which the forests are protected. Yet for all that, we shall not see the time, and the future may take care of itself, as the philosophy of our day runs. Although the best timber is gone—although walnut has nearly disappeared, and fine sugar trees, oak, hickory, elm and ash, of sizes which amazed even the pioneer settlers, are seldom met with, there is still a large amount of good workable timber left in this county, becoming more valuable with every year. Sugar, walnut, oak, hickory, elm and poplar are mostly found on the rich uplands, especially in the south part of the county, along the southern line, the ancient lake basin, called Lake Harney on the geological plat; another belt along the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, west of Sugar Creek. Soft maple, sycamore, cottonwood, swamp oak, swamp hickory, swamp or soft elm, red beech and black ash are found in the low and flat situations. Oak begins to predominate in the northern part, especially in the neighborhood of the prairies, where it often runs out in burr oak and post oak groves.

MANUFACTURES.

Montgomery County has no workable coal beds or other mineral resources which would have attracted manufacturers at a very early time. It is true Sugar Creek can, by a proper damming, easily furnish a supply of water for twice the number of establishments it now supplies, and can give to each one the pressure of at least six feet of water, as it now, in some instances, gives 13 feet. Nevertheless, the earliest settlers were forced to look out for mill sites, and the great water power of Sugar Creek was recognized by them, and soon after the county had advanced sufficiently, mills were erected at several places along the creek, dams were constructed, and improved machinery introduced. From some very crude experiments made, we estimate the natural fall of the creek at Crawfordsville to be about five feet to one mile along the creek. Sperry's Mills use 10 feet head of water, acquired in a distance of about 900 yards. Cox's Mill, at Darlington, gains 9-foot fall in a distance of not quite a mile. Further, at Boling's Mill, in Ripley Township, Mr. Joseph Collet measured the bed of Sugar Creek at 593 feet above the level of the sea. Stansbury and Williams set Crawfordsville down at 744 feet. The high bluff at Crawfordsville was measured by Mr. Collet as 67 feet; add about 10 to the level of the creek, would make it 77 feet. The difference, therefore, in the level of the creek at both points would be 69 feet. The distance is 11 miles, and the natural fall per mile would be a little over 6 feet. The creek between Sperry's Mill and the bridge of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad averages 150 feet in width, 2 feet in depth, as between low and middle water, and the mean velocity of the water set at 13 feet per second. The volume of water passing per second at a certain point is about 450 cubic feet, or 3,266 gallons at such a state of water. The weight of this volume of water is equal to 14 tons, and the inertia about 1,000 foot pounds or nearly two horse power (33,000 foot pounds per minute). But then in one minute the change of level amounts only to about one inch, and therefore the fall creek at a mill site of 10-foot head of water has a capability of 200 horse power, only about one-fifth of which is actually used at the mill sites.

Flour-mills and saw-mills are of highly improved character in their machinery. They represent the main manufacturing interests; next to them come the woolen manufactures, of which, besides those already named, the one in Ladoga has yet to be mentioned. In Crawfordsville, which is largely represented by mills, saw-mills and planing-mills, a fine foundry, carriage factories, coffin factories, furniture shop, esopar shops, and the trades in general are known by their superior work. Cooper shops and stove factories are also located in New Ross, New Market, and Waynetown. Wagon shops and blacksmith shops are found in every town of the county, and are frequently met with in the country. All the trades are well represented, not alone by number, but also by quality. Tanneries are located at Ladoga and Crawfordsville. Of late, a very extensive business is done in brick-making and tile manufacturing. The several quarries have already been mentioned.

The industrial statistics for Montgomery County, as given in the census of 1870, though not approximately correct, from the impossibility of getting at the positive figures in most instances, give a clear enough exhibit for our purpose:

LEADING INDUSTRIES.	1870.	No. of ESTABLISHMENTS.	HANDS EMPLOYED.	CAPITAL.	MATERIAL.	PRODUCTS.
Boots and shoes.....	2	7	8	\$ 3,900	\$ 5,509	\$ 12,805
Brick, and ware.....	7	62	62	34,300	6,500	35,100
Carrriages and wagons.....	10	78	78	20,250	22,050	72,025
Cooperage.....	6	18	6	6,000	7,277	24,174
Flouring mill products.....	21	61	61	183,600	431,230	528,375
Furniture & cabinet.....	7	51	51	25,020	18,245	30,350
Iron castings.....	1	2	2	3,000	6,000	18,000
Leather tanned.....	2	5	5	8,400	6,800	10,708
Leather curried.....	2	8	8	9,600	11,403	28,490
Lumber planed.....	1	12	12	15,000	10,000	26,000
Lumber sawed.....	23	111	111	74,700	67,674	126,165
Machinery.....	2	6	6	6,500	6,682	14,800
Meat packed—pork.....	1	53	53	100,000	91,950	96,650
Pumps.....	1	6	6	2,000	2,000	10,000
Saddlery and harness.....	7	25	25	13,100	14,735	28,710
Tin, copper, and sheet iron wares.....	2	10	10	6,200	5,011	16,100
Woolen goods.....	4	83	83	150,000	70,490	129,890

The totals of manufacturing interests show the following: Montgomery County possessed in 1870—manufacturing establishments, 191 (of which 99 are leading manufactures); steam engines, 42, with a capacity of 1,026 horse power; water wheels, 44, with a capacity of 657 horse power; hands employed, 852, of which above 16 years—males, 774; females, 52; youths, 26; capital invested, \$792,320; wages, \$191,788; materials, \$663,969; products, \$1,170,332. Montgomery County took in number of establishments, in 1870, the 17th place among the 92 counties of the State. Only one county, St. Joseph, possessed more water wheels (66) than our county (44); and in the amount of power furnished by water wheels Montgomery was the eighth county in the State. In the amount of steam power applied and number of steam engines, Montgomery is exceeded by many counties; it takes the twentieth place among the counties for the numerical horse powers of its steam engines. For the amount of capital invested in its industries, too, it takes a fair rank, it being the fifteenth county in the list of 1870, and so in the value of its manufactured productions, being the 19th. Montgomery County, from this index, is clearly yet in the development period of its industries. With a capacity to produce agricultural raw materials which is equaled only by a few counties in the State, and with a good market for such products of industry as are necessities to the farmer; with an increasing demand for such articles as make life desirable, by contributing to increased individual knowledge, by embellishing houses and surroundings, by lightening many of the daily labors; with a water power, only a very small fraction of which is used as yet; with three railroad lines, two of which strike with short distances of some of the richest coal beds in this State and in Illinois, it is hardly possible to assume that the county has reached that point of industry where a permanent standstill occurs. On the contrary, with the general re-animating of business a new impetus will be given to manufacturing interests here, and perhaps slowly but the more certainly will Montgomery County work its way up to that rank of prominence in industrial pursuits to which it is naturally entitled.

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION.

Montgomery County was organized in 1825, the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners being held March 1. We can go back to this date only one year in the history of the territory now embraced in the county. In 1822, William Miller erected the first log cabin on Sec. 6. Wm. Offield had settled a short time before near the mouth of Offield's Creek. These two men were the first who permanently located in the territory of Montgomery County. Prior to their arrival, the county was visited by white men, as Indian traders, from the time of the settlement of Vincennes, following up and down the Wabash River, and passing up its tributaries in quest of furs, exchanging for them cheap calicoes of high colors, blankets, beads, and other trinkets, hatchets, knives, rifles of most primitive construction, powder and ball, and the deadliest foe to white and Indian alike—fire-water. The lords of the ground were Indians of the Shawnee tribe, a branch of the great Miami confederation. Indian villages, or rather camps, were scattered all over the county. The best known were on Sec. 16, T. 18 N., R. 4 W., in Union Township; another on Sec. 33 or 34, T. 18 N., R. 5 W.; Cornstalk's camp was on the banks of the Big Raccoon, Sec. 33, in Scott Township. The great war trail from Vincennes by Thornstown to the Mississinewa, passed this village, crossing the county in a north-west direction, and following the watershed of Sugar Creek. Another trail, afterward the Strawtown road of the first settlers, led in a south-west direction from Thornstown to Crawfordsville; another trail passed the present site of Crawfordsville, and went over to the Kickapoo town, on the mouth of the Kickapoo Creek, at the Wabash River. A favorite camping ground of the Indians was in Wayne Township, on Spring Creek. From the frequent findings of Indian stone axes, tomahawks, arrows, beads, wampum, pipes, and other simple devices in so many places all over the county, we could alone be convinced that the Indians were very numerous here. Dr. T. D. Brown, the present County Clerk, and Dr. R. K. Krout, both of Crawfordsville, have accumulated large and interesting collections of Indian relics. The Indians were warlike, and in the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November, 1811, the tribes of Montgomery County had certainly a fair representation. Although in this battle General Harrison broke the power of the Shawnee tribes, it was not entirely destroyed. The war of 1812 gave them occasion to try their luck again, and the Indians of the Wabash attempted to take Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison (near Terre Haute). They failed in both designs, and detachments of General Harrison's Northwestern army punished them so severely by burning and laying waste their main settlements, with most of the winter supplies, that no further attempt was made by the red men to drive the white settlers from the grounds over which their fathers once had hunted. Tecumseh

was the planner of these wars. Orator, statesman and warrior, he was worthy his foe, and his name will be one of the very few which Indian history gives to fame.

Montgomery County was, for ten years thereafter, in the undisputed possession of the red man. By a treaty made in 1818, the removal of the remnants of the Indian tribes to the West and to reservations in the State commenced, and little thereafter was heard in the shape of complaints. The people of Indiana in those days were softened toward the unhappy children of the land, whose only crime was that nature had not fitted them for civilized life. The pioneers of Indiana, after 1812, treated the Indians fairly, justly and humanely. Christianity was practiced with those fathers of Indiana, and as late as 1824, the unheard of justice was done in Madison County, that some white men who had murdered a party of Indian men, women and children were actually hung. One of them, sick in body, his mind tortured to madness by the memory of his bloody deed, was reprieved, but he died shortly after.

Such are the outlines of the history of the territory of our county, as long as the Indians held undisputed sway. The whole history of those times is nothing but a swiftly passing shadow on the mirror of events. On the organization of Knox County, in 1790, the territory of Montgomery County formed a part of it. In 1817, Sullivan County was set off, and Montgomery County was under its jurisdiction. In 1818, Vigo County was established, and had for its northern boundary the State line between Indiana and Michigan. In 1821, Parke County was set off, embracing the northern territory, and in 1822, Putnam County, running to the lake, containing Montgomery County, and the year following Montgomery itself was set off, and its jurisdiction extended to the lake and to the northern State line. The tide of migration on the west side of the State of Indiana can be learned from this; how it moved from the south toward the north, following the great rivers and branching off along their tributaries. The actual settler has to look after three points. He must have good land—the very best, if possible—plenty of water and a healthy location. The latter question, in these early days of Indiana, was frequently lost sight of, especially when the two first conditions were at hand, and the average Wabashian was so accustomed to chills and mosquitoes that he could not very well live without them. Thus the settlements had, since 1790, slowly crept and worked their way northward, and in 1822, they entered a territory so rich in soil, with springs so strong and incessant, and of such sweet waters, with an air so pure and so free from malaria, that, as the facts were spread, a rush of emigration set in, and in hardly twelve years' time the county of Montgomery was well settled.

Major Ambrose Whitlock located at Crawfordsville in 1822. Some springs and branches on what is yet the Major Whitlock place, together

with the general appearance of the country, induced him to make his abode here, and he entered accordingly some two hundred acres of land on the south half of Section 32, Town 19, R. 4 W. At that time, the General Government felt already the necessity of establishing a new land office for Northwestern lands. Major Whitlock had laid out the town of Crawfordsville on the southeast quarter of Section 32, and a small town had been formed. The favorable location of this place decided the United States Land Commissioner to establish the new Land Office at Crawfordsville. Judge Williamson Dunn was appointed Register by President Monroe, and in 1825, Major Ambrose Whitlock was selected as Receiver of Public Moneys by President Adams. The influence of this location was soon felt. Crawfordsville became a center of trade, of enterprise and education, leading in politics, social life and general progress. From 1822 to 1828, the whole of Union Township, with Crawfordsville as a center, became well settled, while, like branches of a tree, from the neighborhood of that town settlements reached out into Brown Township, the east part of Ripley Township and the east part of Wayne Township, as also another line following up Sugar Creek. In the main, these settlements have a running creek, a brook, springs, or a main road as a basis. In 1823, there was hardly a settlement in Coal Creek, Madison or Sugar Creek Townships. In Franklin, a number of people lived on Sugar Creek and Muskrat or Middle Fork; in Walnut, some around Fredericksburgh and in the neighborhood of Beckville. In Clark and Scott Townships, some had located along Cornstalk and Big and Little Raccoon, and a detached settlement was formed in the neighborhood of Parkersburg. By 1830, the farms in the county had increased in number. In Union Township, the lands began to be opened generally. Scott and Clark Townships had made the latest progress, while the prairie lands in the north attracted a good many actual settlers. In the history of each township are given the names of some of the pioneers—men who dared to endure hardships and the dangers of a wilderness to become independent, to provide sufficiency for their families. They had faith in Montgomery County, and their faith was recompensed with plenty; but they had also energy to work out their faith, and the lands returned them riches for their industrious lives. Let us not forget that it was their foresight and their toiling which obtained for the region the high rank it holds to-day.

To treat of pioneer life will hardly be understood by those who have never seen it. There is a small volume extant, by Sandford C. Cox, of Lafayette, an old settler, which, by its quaint language and imagery, by the imprint of truth on every word, gives a well drawn picture of these early days in the Wabash Valley. After a route of continual hardships along the old Strawtown road, the family of Mr. Cox's father reached the Crawfordsville settlements, in 1824, from Noblesville, Madison County. There was not a cabin on the route for the last forty

miles, previous to reaching Mr. Wischart's. As their journey was made in the last week of October, 1824, they arrived during a heavy snow storm at the house of John Dewey, about a mile and a half east of Crawfordsville. With him they stayed for some weeks. Around the town of Crawfordsville lived at the time the following persons and families: West of town: John Beard, Isaac Besler, John, Isaac and George Miller; Joseph Cox, John Killen and John Stitt, who had a little mill on Sugar Creek, in Sec. 26; southwest of town lived Elihu Crane, John Cowan, James Scott, and Wm. Burbridge; east of town, Ambrose Whitlock, — Baxter, John McCullough, Ephraim Catterlin, John Dewey; and further east of town, W. P. Ramey, R. W. McCaffery, the widow Smith, and the Elnores. Zachariah Gapan had a small tannery near Stitt's saw-mill, and in the vicinity of Kinworthy and John Lee, north of Sugar Creek, Mr. Cox knows only of Abe Miller, Robert Nicholson, Samuel Brown, John Farlow and Harshburg. He concludes: "I think I am safe in saying that half a dozen more families would embrace all, including hunters and trappers, within fifty miles around." For a difficult surgical operation they had to go to Terre Haute, some 60 miles, through the wilderness. The judicial circuit extended as far north as Lake Michigan, and was traveled by the Judges on horseback, in all kinds of weather, through upland forests and lowland swamps. When a new owner arrived on his land, the first thing to do was to commence a clearing for his cabin, and his neighbors assisted him often in this and in the house raising. The logs were mostly round; squared-log cabins were something extra. The floor was puncheon, the chimney made of mud and sticks or mud alone. The door was fastened with a wooden latch and string.

Mr. John L. Davis, of Union Township, gives some pictures of pioneer life. After describing the cabin as above, he continues: Into this cabin the family moved while it was yet but half roofed, half floored, and with no chimney whatever. Wolf and deer were plenty, bear frequent, coon and opossum abundant. These were the days of johnny-cake and venison, of buckskin pants and moccasins, of coon-skin caps and wooden-bottom shoes. In those early days, it was quite common for the settlers to go through the little corn-patch in the Fall and collect the most forward ears of corn, hang them up in the cabin to dry, then shell a bushel, more or less, and start through the woods in search of some mill. There was a small corn cracker on the Whitlock Spring branch, the water being conducted through a hollow log. Persons had often to wait all day, and sometimes all night, to take their turn. In the meantime the family at home must resort to the mortar, or have no mush or bread for supper. The whip-saw was in constant use, propelled by the muscle and skill of two men. The log sled and the long sled were the substitutes for wagons, and neighbors were accustomed to borrow and lend. The flax brake and scutching knife were in order, and instead of the organ or piano, the spinning wheel made the music in the house. The pioneer school house was made of hewed logs, puncheon floors, with capacious chimneys and fireplaces. The seats had no backs, and were mostly arranged along the walls; split boards, fastened to wooden planks in the logs of the wall, at a suitable height, supplied the modern writing desks, and a log was sawed out for a window and the space covered by oiled paper, to admit the light, while from the outside it was closed after school by a board that moved on hinges up and down. Above the teacher's desk were two long pins, on which he laid his whips, for the smartweed was a favorite with teacher and people then, and a frequent use of it raised respect for the schoolmaster, with old and young, to a high degree. The teacher entered into a contract which stated what proportion of his pay should be in money, what in produce, and where to be delivered, and whether he should "board around or not." The instruction included reading, writing and arithmetic; but with the latter the teacher did not go too far, and generally considered his course completed when fractions were reached; and when a scholar had the temerity to try an increase of knowledge in fractional figures, the lord of the school soon disabused him of that by a practical demonstration in fracturing his sticks on the unlucky young saven. Thus it happened to a very prominent young man of our county, not far from Sugar Creek Township. But loud and fast reading was music to the ear of the teacher, and the best lungs and quickest tongues bore off the palm in those happy days of yore. Clearing, log rolling, burning of brush, blazing and cutting out of roads and paths, milling timbers, wood cutting at 311 cents per cord, were his work and pastime; hunting, when deer, turkey, otter and raccoon abounded; fishing in streams full of splendid fish; bee hunting, and digging ginseng were sports which kept the larger full of delicacies unknown to many of the wealthy of our day. Thus lived the pioneers, the subjugators of the wilderness, the builders of fortunes and often of renown; so also those who first settled Montgomery County, as year after year wealth was growing out of the soil which in their sweat they had tilled; as year after year the little original corn-patch widened and grew to broad fields; as year after year to the single cow and calf, to the horses and the pigs, new members were added, until they made herds which delighted the eye of the beholder, so the inconveniences of those first years passed slowly away, and the comforts of the civilized world found room in the enlarged and beautified homes of the people. The whittling of rushing business transplanted the simple life of the backwoodsman. With higher aspirations came higher duties, greater cares; with the age of steam came the age of excitement, of high pressure in every business, and rightly may the old men and women who broke the first ground in Montgomery County look back on the simple times of former days with pleasure softened by regret that they are gone forever.

As already stated, on the evening of March 1, 1823, the Commissioners elected for the county of Montgomery formed a Board for the first time, each of them (William O'Neil, James Blavins and John McCullough) having produced the certificates of the Sheriff of said county that they had been duly elected, with the proper endorsement on each of them, and having taken the oath to support the Constitution, more effectually to prevent dueling, the county of Montgomery thereby became a fact. John Vawter was chosen to act as Clerk. The same day, the first plat of the town of Crawfordsville (original town) was entered on record, and on that evening, the proprietor thereof, Major Whitlock, appeared before the Board and offered as a free and voluntary gift to the young county of Montgomery every odd numbered lot in his young town, provided the county seat was located in the town. The Board accepted the condition and the lots, and took steps at the same time to advertise them for sale in papers of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. The conditions of sale were, one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid on or before the day each and

every note became due. Besides this, Major Whitlock gave to the county three acres of ground for a cemetery. W. P. Ramey was appointed County Clerk, and Mr. W. P. Dunn went on his bond for \$10,000. The sessions of this term were held in William Miller's house, in the town of Crawfordsville. At the next term, May, 1823, the first rates of taxation were fixed, as follows: Every horse, mare, mule or ass, 25 cents; each yoke of oxen, 183 cents; each silver watch, 124 cents; each male person over the age of 21 years, 25 cents. When at their first session in June, the Commissioners came to make out a list of jurors, there were not enough persons in the county to allow of selection as required by law, and the County Commissioners appointed therefore a grand and traverse jury. Of the grand jurors were James Dungan, James Scott, Henry Lee, James Stitt, Joshua Baxter, William Miller, Robert Craig, Samuel Brown, Elias Moore, George Miller, William P. Ramey and John Farlow. At the same meeting, proposals for a court house in the town of Crawfordsville were invited, and the following main points are found in the pretty extensive specification: The court house to be built on Lot No. 113, 26 feet long by 20 feet wide, of hewed 12-inch logs, and two stories high; the roof to be made of poplar jointed shingles and the floors to be made of poplar planks 7 inches wide and 14 inches thick; the house to have 13 good joists in each story, the lower floor to have two doors and four windows; the doors to be good hatten, hung with butts and locks, such as are on the doors of the Land Office. In the upper story of the house were to be three windows of twelve lights each. The house to stand twelve inches above the ground. Elakim Ashton bid \$295, and was awarded the contract. At that time, a county seal was adopted, and the County Court met at Major Ristine's more commodious new house. A jail was built in 1824, but soon burned down. Jurors' fees were 75 cents per day. P. M. Currey, who acted as Clerk of the Commissioners' Court in May, 1823, was allowed \$2, and Samuel Maxwell, the first Sheriff, \$10. John Wilson, father of Col. Wilson, who was elected Clerk of the County and Circuit Court, was allowed to invest \$70 for the necessary books for the county offices. Meanwhile, the population increased steadily. Kentucky and Ohio, especially Butler County and the neighboring counties of the latter State, sent many of their hardy and adventurous sons. Roads were laid, out and improved. The influx of strangers at the days of public sales induced many to open taverns, and the County Court issued an order in May, 1824, making tavern licenses in the town of Crawfordsville \$10; outside, \$6; and tavern keepers were allowed to charge as follows: Wine per bottle, \$1.25; brandy per half pint, 50 cents; gin per half pint, 25 cents; whiskey per half pint, 12 1/2 cents; victualing per meal, 25 cents; oats per gallon, 12 1/2 cents; corn per gallon, 12 1/2 cents; horse at hay per night, 25 cents; lodging per night, 12 1/2 cents. Then Montgomery County comprised but one political township—Montgomery. The increase in population necessitated a subdivision into three townships, and the Court ordered as follows: All of Montgomery County beginning at the northeast corner of Township 20 north, Range 5 west; thence south on the range line to Sugar Creek; thence down said creek to the line dividing Townships 17 and 18 in Range 6; thence west on said line to the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, being the county line at that time; thence north on said line to the northwest corner of Township 20 north, Range 6 west; thence east to the beginning, shall be Wayne Township. Union Township shall begin on the northwest corner of Township 20 north, Range 4 west; thence east to the northeast corner of Montgomery County (northeast corner of Township 20 north, Range 3 west); thence south on the east line of the county to the line dividing Township 17 and Township 18; thence west on said line to the line between Range 5 west and Range 6 west; thence north to Sugar Creek; thence up said creek till it intersects the range line between Range 4 and Range 5; thence north on said line to beginning. Scott Township shall be all the rest (Township 17 north, Range 3; Range 4 and Range 5 west, and the east half of Township 17 north, Range 6 west).

In August, 1824, the new Court House was accepted. Thus far the county affairs were administered by a Board of three County Commissioners, but by an act of the Legislature a Board of all the Justices of the Peace was created to direct and do the county's business. One of their acts was to have a chimney of brick or stone to the Court House; and to begin the retrenchment business by cutting down allowances of some of the county officers from \$15 to \$10. The jurors found no room in the Court House, and were therefore locked up in John Mack's blacksmith shop, for \$1.50 per session. And in the January session of 1825, Lot No. 100 was given to the first Baptist Church of Sugar Creek, if they built, within a year, a church of 24 feet by 30 feet, which they did. On the 10th of March, 1825, William Digby established the first ferry in these regions, across the Wabash River on the site of the present city of Lafayette, about where the wagon bridge is. To ferry a man and horse he was allowed to charge 183 cents; a four-horse wagon was \$1.00; a two-horse wagon was 50 cents; a single man, 61 cents; hogs or sheep per head, 61 cents. George Hollingsworth established a ferry at the site of Attica in May, 1825. And in this term also we hear of the first prisoners in the jail. Joshua Baxter received license for a ferry, which he ran at his mill across Sugar Creek. The first account is here given for listing the county. Foster Fields received \$20 for that work. The county lots of Crawfordsville furnished frequently funds for county expenses, and whenever the County Treasurer was in need of cash, the sale of lots was made. In putting up the jail, the county received the first bill for extra work, amounting to \$170; yet in after years it was very careful in allowing for extras, and was therefore never much troubled with such charges. The year 1826 was one of reduction to the county. The territory of the judicial district of Montgomery County was known as Wabash County, and out of it were formed two new counties—Tippecanoe on the north, and Fountain on the west—and the original line of Montgomery County projected on the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 was moved three miles to the east, and laid, as it is to-day, so that the east half of Townships 18, 19 and 20, north of Range 6 west, was left with Montgomery County, and the west half given to Fountain County. In 1826, the settlement in the south part of the county had increased, and a new township was formed. It was named Brown, and contained T. 17 N., R. 5 W., and E. Pt. T. 17 N., R. 6 W., lying south of Sugar Creek. The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Crawfordsville, applied for a church lot and received Lot No. 160, provided the congregation built on it within a year; in November, 1826, Siss Napp was allowed to teach in the Court House, provided he repaired the broken windows and did such painting as was needed. This gentleman seems to have been the first teacher in the county. The county seal had not found favor with the Board of Justices. They aimed higher, and in-

stead of the old mark, they now got up a stately device. The State Legislature, by act of 1827, had re-instituted the County Commissioners' Courts, and in November, 1827, the three County Commissioners again met. Two men, James Taylor and Abel Lane, received \$1 each for scalp of wolves over six months old. This caused a war on wolves, and in 1828 the court was forced to reduce the bounty to 121 cents per scalp. An event had happened which made considerable stir in the young county. The jail burned in the Summer of 1828, and one of the inmates, Jonathan Bates, escaped, but was recaptured in Muncietown, and David Vance, Samuel D. Maxwell and Richard McCaffery were sent for him on an allowance of 75 cents per day. Profiting by this experience, the court ordered a blacksmith to chain the remaining prisoner. Another prisoner was guarded day and night from the 6th to the 16th of January. Justice was swift, sharp and to the point, in the backwoods times of Indiana. The man who toiled hard was not much given to sentimental feelings toward a culprit who had injured him and society by his crimes.

It was now 1829. The stream of immigration flowed on, and a new township was organized in the northwest part of the county, and named Coal Creek. It was set off in the shape we see it to-day. In the way of taxation, an innovation was made, and each \$100 worth of town lots was taxed fifty cents. Mr. W. P. Ramey, who was the agent of the county, resigned in 1829, and Providence M. Currey was appointed in his stead. The August meeting organized still another township, Sugar Creek, out of Township 20 North, Range 3 W. The contracts for a new and safer jail were let, and it was erected in the next year. It was divided into three apartments—a criminal's room, a debtor's room, and a jailer's house. The specification is so careful, and workmanlike, that it must have been difficult to break its bounds. Listing the property was a \$30 job. From an account of S. D. Maxwell, up to January, 1830, it appears that \$414 was in the county treasury. Among the items of income, we notice \$10 show license. Thus slowly but surely was the civilization of the nineteenth century reaching out its feelers into Montgomery. At a public sale, in 1824, a man who wore a pair of silver spurs, and another who wore embroidered gloves in the streets of Crawfordsville, were set down by the Black Creek Schoolmaster as aristocrats.

1830 is the birth-year of Clark Township, which has never been changed in form, comprising Township 17 North, Range 3 West. The business of the county had steadily increased; the Court House became too small; and proposals for a new one, to be built of brick, were asked for. This building was to be put upon the site of the present public square. It had to be of the then fashionable square order, forty-five feet square, with a cupola and four columns, two stories high, seven windows on the lower floor, eleven on the upper, and the specification excited the least bit of suspicion that the architect copied from the description of Solomon's Temple, as it stands in the Good Book. John Hight's bid for \$2,420, to erect such a building as specified, was accepted, but not until 1832 did the work commence in earnest, and not until May, 1833, was the house completed. In the interim, the Commissioners held their meetings in the Presbyterian Church at Crawfordsville. Ripley Township was organized in May, 1831, in its present form, except that since, eighty-five acres of G. R. Hopping, in the northeast corner of the township, were transferred to Union Township. The same term, the court set off Franklin Township as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Sugar Creek Township (Township 20 North, Range 3 West), thence south eight miles, thence west six miles, thence north eight miles, thence east six miles to the point of beginning. The same term (May, 1831) the county was subdivided in three Commissioners' Districts, which, as I understand, are still valid—namely, First District, All that part which lies west of the section line, north and south through the center of Range 4, and south of Sugar Creek. Second District, All that part of Montgomery County which lies east of the said line; and Third District, all that part west of the said section line and north of Sugar Creek. The session of September, 1831, organized Walnut Township, out of Township 18 North, Range 3 West, and changed Franklin Township, making it Township 19 North, Range 3 West. Sugar Creek comprises Township 20 North, Range 3 West. A new School Law was passed in 1831, giving the administration of the local school funds into the hands of three Trustees, and was introduced in the Fall of the same year in our county. An account of the fines since the organization of the county, was ordered, and it showed that they amounted to \$497.14—little enough when we consider that in those days profane language was a punishable misdemeanor. The soil was too natural to produce other than, gnarly, keen and many characters.

One of the first acts of 1832 was to attach Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 of Township 17 North, Range 5 West, of Brown Township, to Scott Township. The county was also laid out into fifty road districts. The Circuit Court commenced to hold two annual sessions—one in March and one in September. 1830, the first newspaper appeared in the county. It was called *The Record*, and edited by a Mr. Wade. It advertised in one number money to loan on good security, and for 25 per cent. Another advertisement was about 100,000 silk-worms for sale. Much space was devoted to the temperance cause, the first wave of this mighty effort striking Montgomery County in 1830. Through *The Record*, the people of Montgomery County first heard that far away in the mother country, a mighty nation, clad in iron, nourished with fire, breathing clouds of steam, was born.

From this time events multiply, which are yet felt in their effects in our days. The period of immigration can be considered as nearly closed, and everybody is bent on establishing himself and securing his future. The large majority have succeeded. In 1833, Professor Caleb Mills opened in the building now known as Forest Home, with twelve scholars, the graded school of Wabash College. This was one of the most important events for Montgomery County and the whole of the Wabash Valley. Thousands of men, scattered now all over the country, have profited by its benign influence. Here and there small villages sprang up, destined to become thriving county towns in our day. Great excitement prevailed in the years 1831 and 1832, on account of the Black Hawk war. In 1832, a meeting was called to furnish volunteers for the Northwest campaign, but the excitement subsided quickly when the friendly feelings of the Indians, who lived in the neighborhood of Montgomery County, became known. A few volunteers from Montgomery went to Lafayette, but soon returned, and a few practical jokes played on timid wanderers were the whole result. Except the excitement pending political campaigns, we have nothing to record, and even at such times, the highest pitch of political fever cooled down soon in a few free fights. Look at it as we may, we must admit that our old settlers were always ready to back their words with their muscle. The

Court House had become too small, and first the Recorder's office, and afterward the Treasurer's office, were provided each with a separate building.

A good deed was done by the county in the year 1836, by sinking a well near the southwest corner of the public square at Crawfordsville; and although this was imitated by several business houses in the central part of the town of Crawfordsville, the public water supply became inadequate to the wants of the day. In 1844, the county purchased 145 acres as a county farm for the poor. In 1845, on petition of the residents who lived south of Sugar Creek, but belonged in Sugar Creek Township, that part of Township 20 North, Range 3 West, was attached to Franklin Township, and on a similar petition of citizens of Wayne Township, the east half of Township 19 North, Range 5 West, was attached to Union Township. In 1846, some cases of cholera appeared in the county, and though it was not epidemic, yet it scared the people worse than the Mexican campaign. The country had then drifted into the Mexican war; Montgomery County gave freely of its volunteers. They were valuable troops. For two of her sons, this war was the first step to national distinction. M. D. Manson came back from Mexico as a Colonel. The fiery and gallant Lew Wallace won his first laurels on Mexican battle fields; when he returned, he formed the first company of home guards, seeing the need as well as the advantage of a constant military training.

The line of the Crawfordsville & Wabash Railroad, from Lafayette to Crawfordsville, was completed in 1851. This line was consolidated with the New Albany & Salem Railroad in 1852, and the whole line afterward changed to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Other schemes failed, partly because they were not understood, partly from reasons foreign to this history. The military spirit, which was brought back by the veterans from Mexico, and which centered more and more around Capt. Lew Wallace, found expression in many militia companies, and finally in 1858, Capt. Lew Wallace organized the Montgomery Guards. The same year, 1858, that part of Sections 30, 31, 32, lying south of Sugar Creek, was taken from Union Township and attached to Brown Township. Horse stealing had become very common, and the people began to organize detective organizations to protect themselves. The first company of that kind was formed in Walnut Township, in 1854, as the Walnut Hill H. T. D. Co. Improvement and speculation ran high. The county was in a prosperous period. The project of a new county to be formed out of the southwest part of Montgomery, Parke, Putnam and Fountain Counties, was considerably agitated then, but the petition for such a county (Bourbon, they proposed to call it, after Bourbon County of Kentucky) was finally defeated in the Fall session of the County Court of 1859. The same year, the first wagon bridge across Sugar Creek at Yountsville, was built at a cost of over \$3,000. In the course of 1873, five bridges will span that changing stream, namely: One at Darlington, two at Crawfordsville, one at Yountsville, and one at Canine & Deer's Hills.

Crawfordsville and Waveland were incorporated in 1857. Peacefully as everything moved on, in the political horizon the storm clouds of war had accumulated, and finally burst in 1861 in the war of the great rebellion. Montgomery County did its duty. The calls of the country for volunteers and the regular levies found ready response. The leaders from the Mexican war became the leaders of the new regiments.

The troops from Montgomery County were superior to most other levies, being acquainted with the use of arms and the movements of a soldier, and accustomed to discipline. Many members of the old Montgomery Guards, by their superiority in drill and military tactics, found speedy promotion. Major General Lewis Wallace, Brigadier General Mahlon D. Manson, Brigadier General William H. Morgan, (lately deceased), Lieutenant Colonel Jack R. Ross, Lieutenant Colonel James

Wilson (died in Venezuela 1867), Lieutenant Colonel Thos. W. Fry, and Colonel Henry B. Carrington, are men who acquired fame by their unswerving devotion to the cause of the Union.

The 10th regiment contained a large proportion of Montgomery County (especially Crawfordsville) men. Mahlon D. Manson, afterward its Colonel, made up Company G. The battle of Rich Mountain showed first the metal of the troops. After a change in the term of service to three years, the 10th took part in the Western Virginia and Kentucky campaign of 1861. In 1862, the 10th was in Tennessee and Kentucky; took part in the battles and siege of Corinth; pursued Bragg; again at Chattanooga in 1863, and went with General Sherman to Atlanta in 1864; to Mill Springs January 19, 1862, and Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, where their Colonel was killed.

The 11th regiment, made up largely of Crawfordsville men, by the efforts of Lewis Wallace, its first Colonel, covered itself with fame, not alone by its bravery and valor, but also by its patient marching and counter-marching, which amounted to 9,318 miles in three years, rivaling the famous march of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon. Fort Donelson, February 13 to 16, 1862, gave the 11th the first occasion to distinguish themselves. In the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, the 11th lost 167 men, in dead, disabled or missing. They served before Vicksburg; they were always moving or fighting, but never retreating or beaten. At Opequan, September 19, 1864, they lost heavily, but were victorious; three days after they helped win Fisher's Hill (September 22, 1864), and in the battle of Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864) the 11th was again in the thickest of the fight, losing 52 men killed, wounded and missing. In dashing assault, in grim resistance to superior numbers, in desperate hand-to-hand struggles, the boys of the 11th were admired by the Union armies, feared and dreaded by the Southern hosts.

The 72d Regiment Indiana Volunteers included a large number of Montgomery County men. First it was an infantry regiment, but when the want of cavalry was felt, it was changed to a regiment of mounted cavalry, and here began a genuine soldier's life for the boys. Like the riders of the thirty years' war, they swept over the enemy's country, harassing, fighting, here to-day and miles away to-morrow; their hearts aglow for liberty and Union; no wonder that of 975 men, who first rallied around its flag, 431 fell dying around it on the field of honor. The more brilliant battles in which this gallant regiment participated were Hoover's Gap, September 13, 14, 15, 1862; Chickamauga, September 19, 20, 1863; Farmington, Okolona, Dallas, May 27, 1864; Big Shanty, Kennesaw, Atlanta, July, 1864; Rome, Selma, April 2, 1865; Macon, April 20, 1865.

The 86th Regiment (Indiana Volunteers), composed partly of Montgomery Co. men, entered the field in 1862; it participated in the battle of Stone River, December 31st, 1862, and January 1st, 1863, where it lost forty-eight in killed and wounded. After this we find it in Murfreesboro and around Chattanooga. The battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge of November 23d, 24th and 25th, 1863, proved them equals of their comrades from Montgomery County. In the battle of Mission Ridge it was to their bravery that after a daring assault and heavy struggle the batteries of the enemy's army given in the Spring of 1864, and went to Atlanta with the brilliant General on his famous march into Georgia, where every part of that army inscribed its name deep on the pages of eternal fame. It would be injustice to laud one above the other. The history of a single county in the Union cannot do justice; it takes the shining pages of the nation's history to mete out deserved praise to her heroic sons.

The 18th Battery of Light Artillery, whose Captain was Eli Little, of Crawfordsville, had its first action at Hoover's Gap; thence with the army across the Cumberland Mountains to Chattanooga. In the

battle of Chickamauga, when Longstreet hurled column after column of his troops on the Union army to break it, it was the 18th Battery which, by its murderous fire, broke the lines of the troops which tried to take it, and sent death and consternation in the enemy's ranks. In a sharp but decisive fight at McMinnsville, the 18th Light Battery beat back the Southern General Wheeler. Then it did good service at Mission Ridge, and afterward marching with General Sherman to the coast of Georgia. Later, the battery was used as a skirmishing battery, to quiet some unduly feelings in Mississippi, Alabama (battle of Selma) and Tennessee.

Like the 72d Infantry, the 18th Battery marched and counter-marched 5,000 miles on common roads, and over 1,000 miles on railroads.

These are the main events of the campaigns of the soldiers from Montgomery County. A worthier pen will yet be found to collect the histories of those troops; may these lines induce to the preservation of such material as only too soon becomes lost in the swiftly flowing stream of time.

At home increased activity reigned; the immense amounts of material of every kind which the armies demanded imparted to trade, commerce and speculation an activity and a nervous, excited life, which was never known before; and may it not be repeated for a long time to come. It held out until 1873; then collapse followed collapse, and Montgomery County, though not suffering as severely as many other portions of the country, felt the effects perceptibly. Here appeared in its best light the great natural resources of the county; for the prostration was neither as complete nor of as long duration as elsewhere, and already a new career of prosperity had commenced, which we may confidently expect, will continue unbroken for an unlimited period.

During the war, Montgomery County raised \$537,206.78 for various war purposes. In 1861, the army mow devastated the western part of the county, especially the wheat crops; traveling eastward, it came within three miles of Crawfordsville. In 1864, the fields ground with their loads of golden wheat, and the best crop for a long time was raised. In 1868, the potato beetle did, for the first time, damage, and has several times since done much hurt. In 1875 and 1876, the wheat crop failed entirely; but in 1877, it was the largest for many a year, although the area sown was in proportion small. Several railroads were projected through the county. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western was built in 1868 and 1869, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern, in 1870, 1871 and 1872. But for various reasons the enthusiasm to grant aid to railroads subsided, and several more lines which were projected were never pushed, except the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, which, receiving liberal grants, and passing through a fine and untouched country, finished its road bed and stopped. The first iron bridge was built in 1872, across Sugar Creek; its length is 100 feet, width 14 feet clear; the strain it will sustain is 2,000 pounds per linear foot. At last the time had arrived when the old Court House had to be discarded. The Judges of several Circuit Courts had called the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that allowing the records to remain much longer in the musty rooms and boxes of the old structure would result in great damage to the county, and open the door to endless litigation. In 1873, Messrs. James Lee, James McIntire and James F. Hall accepted the plans of Bunting & Heubner, of Indianapolis, and in June, 1874, the same Commissioners made contracts with the firm of McCormack & Sweeney, of Indianapolis, to build the house as specified for \$124,000. The old Court House and its attachments were torn down, as the new building was to stand on the same lot; in the Spring of 1877, the building was finished. Some outside improvements were made, and a clock put in the tower, and which ran the whole cost to about \$140,000—a small amount for such a building.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

But a few words need be added with reference to the townships, the manner in which they were successively formed and changed having been given.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Is the largest township, not alone in Montgomery County, but in the State of Indiana, comprising 101 square miles. The surface is level in the north part, broken along Sugar Creek, and from rolling to flat in the south part. The first settlers were Ofield and William Miller, in 1822. Ofield, in 1836, returned to Virginia. Mr. Miller died some years ago. The first white male child born was Jas. Wilson, the father of John L. Wilson. He was distinction and national fame during and after the war. Of other old settlers in and around Crawfordsville may be mentioned T. J. West, D. S. Jones, the Binfords, Stephen Fields, Charles Warren, A. T. Shanklin, David Vance, Major Henry Ristine, W. G. Hutton, Edmond Nutt, John Lee. In the neighborhood of Crawfordsville, the last pieces of government land were bought in 1836. In 1837, the last entries of land in Union were made. The township lies entirely in the drainage of Sugar Creek. The soil is very fertile; wheat, corn and stock are the main productions. There are now thirty-two school houses in this township.

Crawfordsville was laid out in 1823, by Major Ambrose Whitlock, and in 1824 the Government Land Office was located here. The first cabin, that of "Uncle William Miller," stood where is now the railroad fill, about 130 feet north of Brown's mill. The first child born in Crawfordsville was a girl in Mr. Wm. Miller's family, afterward Mrs. Louisa Shoelie. The first male child was James Wilson. The first houses of the town were built along the railroad cut at Brown's mill, and the frame building of the Land Office stood where Brown's mill race now is. Major Whitlock located the town expressly with respect to the fine springs on his land in the ravine that runs about parallel with the L. N. A. & C. Railroad, but after the location of the Court House on the lot about where now stands Gregg's hardware store, and the erection of some business houses near it, the main town was transferred to where is now the central business portion of the city. In that day, several mills were running in the immediate neighborhood of Craw-

fordsville. A corn cracker was located on Whitlock's spring branch; a small mill was afterward built about where the branch crosses under the big railroad fill. Another one was near Sperry's mill. Although there were several other mills in the county, their combined capacity was so small, that in 1827 there was for six weeks hardly a bushel of corn meal for sale in the whole County of Montgomery. Honey, potatoes, pork and venison were the victuals of the day in town and country. A barrel of salt in those days cost about eleven dollars. Mr. Stillwell and three others bought one together. Mr. John Lee, living near Smartsburg, was the first Old School Baptist preacher. In 1819, Judge Thomas compiled a historical sketch of the town, from which it seems that Major Ristine kept a tavern of metropolitan dimensions and appointments, it being a two-story log house. Around the Major's evening fire has been spent many a pleasant hour, where primitive hospitality and frontier ingenuousness have met together. At this time there were only two stores in town—Major I. C. Elston's, near the tavern, and Smith's, near the Land Office. Thomas M. Curry and Magnus Holmes doctored the people for chills and fevers. Providence M. Curry was the only lawyer, and often took to other occupations, such as clearing lots, chopping wood, and being clerk or deputy in the different courts. From this hamlet in the wilderness, Crawfordsville has grown to be a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, the junction of three railroads, and connected by good gravel roads with all parts of the country. Every variety of business and trade is represented. We have of banks, Elston's Bank and the First National of Crawfordsville; of manufacturing establishments, Lyle & Smith's Foundry, three Grist and Flour-mills, with Spear's mills on Sugar Creek, two Carriage factories, Crawfordsville Coffin Works, Barrel factory, Stave factory, Lockhart's Saw and Planing-mills, Markley's Planing-mills, and Boots & Canine's Sash and Door factories, and three or four lumber yards. The number of business houses in dry goods, groceries, hardware and furniture is considerable; their stocks rival those of far larger cities, and their custom and trade are larger and brisker than in many cities of first-class rank.

The religious fervor of the people has reared several churches. The St. Bernard Church (Roman Catholic) is finished only as far as the building itself is concerned; the belfry has not yet been built; when finished,

it will be a fine piece of architecture, in old Gothic style, simple but impressive, bearing high testimony to the energies and devotion of Rev. Father Walters and his small but faithful community. Presbyterian Churches intend to join and erect a new and handsome building on the place where the Center Presbyterian Church now stands. Crawfordsville is the location of Wabash College, and by the number of its literary men and women, it is called sometimes the Athens of the West. The college is beautifully located on a college campus of 30 acres. Its history is of unusual interest, showing what good men of energy can do in a good cause. Rev. Dr. Joseph Tuttle, the present President, has given a history of its origin, rise and progress. Rev. James Thomson, of Ohio, came to Crawfordsville in 1827; his desire was to found a college. His brother John came to Fountain County in 1829; the Rev. M. M. Post reached the Wabash Valley at Logansport the same year. The Rev. Jas. A. Carnahan came to Tippecanoe County in 1830, and Rev. E. O. Hovey to Fountain County in 1831. These five men began the work for the opening of a college in the wilderness. Four of these, Rev. Mr. Post being absent, met with John Gilliland, John McConnell and Hezekiah Robinson in November, 1832; argued the object of their meeting, and decided on Crawfordsville as the best suited place. Judge Williamson Dunn at once offered fifteen acres of land to the convention. The institution was only to be a classical and English high school, rising into a college as soon as it was demanded. The name selected was "The Wabash Manual Labor College and Teachers' Seminary." At last, in 1833, a building was erected, (now known as Forest Hall), and on the 3d of December, Professor Caleb Mills opened the High School with twelve students. Meanwhile the Legislature had granted a charter. The financial depression of 1834 embarrassed the young school very much. After many a struggle, Professor Hovey received some money and some promises, but in the Fall of 1834, he found a treasurer in the person of Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, who was selected President of the college, and with whose assistance Prof. Hovey finally succeeded in securing money in the East. In 1835, the Trustees bought the northeast quarter of Section 6, T. 18, N. R. 4 West, at \$40 per acre, and sold it at a fair profit a few months later. A new building was finished in 1836, but it burned in September of the same year. One year later, new

buildings had been finished, and were occupied. President Baldwin died on the 16th of October, 1840, yet the work went on. In October, 1842, Rev. Charles White, D. D., became President. He died October, 29, 1861, a hero in the cause of the college. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Tuttle as President. After years of struggle, perfect success has crowned the works of the noble men who suffered and died for Wabash College. Of those who first set foot in the wilderness of the college grounds, the axe and spade in one hand, the Bible and the classics in the other, clear of mind, firm in faith, unwavering in purpose, Professor Caleb Mills is the only one of to-day. Wabash College teaches a complete course in classical studies and preparatory for a university. Its fame extends all over the United States. Its collections, especially in petrifics, are famous, and admired by the scientists of the globe. Crawfordsville has some fine mineral springs, which, I am sorry to say, are sadly neglected; the Vanclave Springs, north of the town, and containing considerable iron and salt, are not without medicinal qualities. Another spring of fine iron water is west of town, on the crossing of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad over Dry Branch. Crawfordsville was incorporated as a city in 1855. The railroads of Crawfordsville crossing at the junction are the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R.; the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern.

Whitesville is a small village five miles southeast on the L., N. A. & C. R. R. It is pleasantly situated and a fair amount of shipping and country business is done. New Market, the north half of which is laid out in Union Township, the south half in Scott and Brown Townships, is the youngest village in the county, laid out in 1872, on the L. C. & S. W. R. R., and is in a comparatively new portion of the county. It is distant six and a quarter miles southwest from Crawfordsville by rail. North Union is a little hamlet and switch, one and a half miles northeast from New Market, on the L., C. & S. W. R. R. Troutman is a cross-road station on the L., B. & W., three and a half miles west of Crawfordsville. Binford Station, about six miles northeast of Crawfordsville, is on the L. C. & S. W. R. R. Longview is a beautifully situated suburb west of Crawfordsville. Also Darham on the south. Fairview lies on the southeast, and Hillside on the north of Crawfordsville. Smartsburg is a pretty hamlet, three and a half miles east of the Court House, on the Middle Fork of Sugar Creek. It has a fine mill, which is also one of the oldest in the county.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Is in surface level, black, loamy. The northern part of Sugar Creek was originally part of Potato Creek Prairie. On the southeastern boundary is Sugar Creek, which drives two fine mills—D. Clouser's on Section 35, and Mote's mill on Section 33. Potato Creek and Bowers' Branch drain the central part of the township. Lye Creek, fed from the ditches of Lye Creek Prairie, is joined by Potato Creek about one and a quarter miles south of Potato Creek Post Office. Potato Creek was named so by the government surveyors, on account of the many wild potato vines that grew on its banks. Lye Creek took its name from the color of its water, which, after standing or slowly moving over the prairie grass of Lye Creek Prairie, looked like lye. The staples of the township are corn (forty to fifty bushels per acre), wheat (fifteen bushels per acre), hogs and cattle. The best wheat crop was raised in 1864. Wet seasons hurt the crops, but drought never. The township had a memorable flood on New Year's Day of 1847, and another in August, 1875. The township contains no village or town. Bowers Station, on Sections 23 and 26, on the L. C. & S. W. R. R., is located in it, and does a great amount of shipping for the farmers of Sugar Creek Township, who are of the wealthiest and most thrifty in the county. Bowers Station has a daily mail. Potato Creek Post Office, located in the house of Dr. Berryman and in the neighborhood of the Petersons, has a regular mail twice a week, but the families receive their letters under private arrangements daily. The township has two Methodist, one Presbyterian and German Baptist (Dunkard) Churches. The first church was built on the corner of Section 29 (Solomon Peterson's land) in 1834. There are nine school houses in the township. About 1829, Martin Bowers settled on Section 3, and in 1830, was followed by Solomon Peterson and his family, on Section 18. John Peterson, Nathan Kious, William Horney, Milo Wain, Section 13, in 1831, settled in the same year in the north part of the county. Silas Dunbar, 1831, on Section 23. Abner Bowers settled on Section 26 about 1830. At that time, corn was fifteen cents a bushel; wolf, deer, otter and all kinds of game plenty. Joseph Mitchell taught the first school. Indians visited and hunted frequently over the township, often setting fire to the rank grass to drive out the deer, endangering the settlers thereby. William Mitchell and family settled, in 1833, on Section 12. He and Nathan Kious once had a horse race down to Crawfordsville for a piece of land, as frequently was the case in those days, and Mitchell, though taken by surprise, entered the land about an hour before Kious arrived. Wild hogs were plenty, and hunting them a dangerous yet a favorite game. John Mitchell, while hunting one, wounded a wild hog, which turned on him so fiercely that he sought safety in the top of a small tree. On the augered grunting of the animal a herd of wild hogs appeared, and laid regular siege to their not very comfortable feeling enemy, whom they thus kept for a long time trying to find the softest spot amongst the branches of his fortress. Mr. Silas Peterson knows of many an illustrative anecdote of those days, and in a near future will belong to history altogether. But young and old listen when he narrates the bear chase of his father, Solomon Peterson. This gentleman was riding away from home one day, northward. When about six miles off, he heard of the rummings and the work of a large bear. Everybody had his gun with him in those days, and Mr. Peterson was fond of the chase. He followed the fresh tracks of the beast, and soon sent one of his laden irritation cards under Bruin's skin. The latter, not accepting the challenge, made off in hot haste, but soon laid down to suck his paws and study his geography to locate that ball, when Mr. Peterson came upon the scene again, and ended his philosophy and his troubles by another well directed shot. To bring the game in, a team of young steers was brought out, and soon the men were busy in moving their good-sized load. One of the oxen probably began to scent the blood, and without giving due notice ran away, his yoke mate heartily joining, throwing skids, bear and men in a tumbled heap on the grass. It was long before the team was caught, and late in the evening, when the bear was brought to Mr. Peterson's place, the whole neighborhood feasted on bear's meat, and the recital of the chase has whiled away many a lonely evening.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The surface of Madison is level. Portions of Six-Mile Prairie and Potato Creek Prairie and the whole of Lye Creek Prairie are located in this township. Lye Creek Prairie was formerly a lake and swamp, but by a system of drainage, the land was made arable and will soon be as valuable as any in that neighborhood. The Lye Creek ditches drain the water through Lye Creek into Sugar Creek, and a system will probably be completed this year draining the west part through Black Creek into Sugar Creek. Land in this township was bought in from the government as late as 1850. The quality of the land and the averages per acre are the same as in Sugar Creek Township. Of old settlers there are Joel and Orin Stoddard, 1830; Abner Cox; William Rice, one of the first school teachers in this part of the county; John Kern, 1829; William Mathews, Jeremiah Miller, Elijah Thompson, A. Campbell and John Kerr. Linden is a small village on the L., N. A. & C. R. R., situated on the southeast corner of Six-Mile Prairie. The shipments of grain from this point are very considerable, as it is the center of trade for a radius of five miles all around. It has a daily mail, and all the conveniences of a good-sized country town. Cherry Grove is only a switching station on the railroad named.

COAL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The surface in the south and east part of Coal Creek Township is gently rolling, in the northern level, and it becomes more broken in the northwest portion of the township. The level portions are well ditched. The natural drainage goes into Coal Creek, and through it into the Wabash. The northern part is prairie land. This township has no railroad. Of late years a great many improvements have been made on public and private property. In the township are located the villages of Pleasant Hill (mail three times a week), laid out before 1830, but surveyed and recorded in that year; New Richmond (mail twice weekly mail) and Round Hill P. O. (mail twice a week). Pleasant Hill, especially, is a very lively business place; New Richmond, too, does a fair amount of country trade. Coal Creek Township was settled up in some parts of it at an early date; in others, it was late before settlers ventured in. John Alexander, in the north part, near New Richmond, James Dewey, David Oppy, Simpsons, A. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Ward, Jacob Dazey, Bunuel, White, John Koon, John Luce, S. A. R. Beach (1837), and the Meharrys are old settlers, dead and living.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The surface of Wayne is gently rolling, but sometimes broken in the neighborhood of the creeks. In fertility its mulatto soil is equal to the best in the county; wheat averages twenty bushels per acre, corn forty bushels. The drainage is naturally good; in the east part into Sugar Creek, the rest through Coal Creek Branch. The township was settled at an early date. Dennis Ball (father of James Ball), Abraham Heath and his sister, Mrs. Mary Rush, are the oldest settlers in Wayne Township, settling in 1823, with their parents, on Section 28; Andrew Shanklin's family, 1827; Thompson Uterback's family, 1828; Henry Walters and family, 1828; Mathias Brant's parents, 1824; N. Blackford's, 1829; Allen Moore, R. Break's, Henderson, E. Pierce and Mrs. Lucinda Jones. Mrs. Rachel Bryant taught the first school; the earliest school house was built in Mr. Dennis Ball's neighborhood, on Elias Moore's land, about 1828. The first church was the old Baptist, in Waytown, in 1829 or 1830. The best wheat crops in this township were in 1864 and 1877, but in 1878 the grain crop failed entirely. This township was twice visited by heavy storms. A few years before the first settlers came a hurricane caused a windfall (known afterward as the Fallen Timber District), and again in 1877. Both times the direction was from northwest to southeast. Waytown (Middletown, first called) was laid out in 1829 and is a very thriving country town on the L., B. & W. R. R. It was incorporated in 1873 as covering 148½ acres, with 270 inhabitants. Backed by a fine farming country, it is necessary to say that its business is in an active state. It has a daily mail. Wesley is a flag station and P. O. on the same railroad, two and a half miles southeast of Waytown.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Has a rolling surface in the east part, perhaps a little flat in places, fertile in soil, and well watered. The soil is in quality about the same as in Sugar Creek Township—a rich dark or brown loam, and is, in places, more or less sandy or gravelly. W. Cox has two mill sites, one on Section 4, an old mill and a woolen factory there, and a large mill on Section 7, one mile west of Darlington. Atwell Mount, Aaron Stewart, Joseph Stewart, Samuel Planting, Joseph Cox, Henry Wischart, James Tribbett, Blisba Cox, Jacob Booher, Jas. Hopper, Jas. McCaskey, Robert Craig, Bnoch Peacock, Solomon Bond, J. C. Renley, had settled before the year 1830. The last land was bought in 1837. Darlington was laid out in the Winter of 1836. It soon acquired, by its good situation, a lively trade; was incorporated with its present limits in 1877, and numbers about 350 inhabitants; it is located within half a mile of Sugar Creek, on the L. C. & S. W. R. R. Mail daily. Shanondale, a small village on the Middle Fork of Sugar Creek, here sometimes called Muskrat Creek was laid out in May, 1851; it has a pretty fair trade; the mail arrives twice a week.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP

Is very similar in surface and soil to the last mentioned, flat tracts of land occurring in the southeast. Walnut Fork of Sugar Creek is the main creek. Cornstalk Branch forms in the south part, and Raccoon touches in the southeast. Of old settlers we find William Coddington, Henry Miller, John Rank, W. Bratton, Anthony Beck, Solomon Beck, John Linn, E. Martin, John Smith, John Loop, W. Lafollette, J. B. Jesse, John Stipe, G. W. Warrinton, J. H. Harrison. The township is traversed by the L., B. & W. R. R. Fredericksburg (Mace P. O. daily mail) is a very prettily situated village, inhabited by a thrifty, industrious people, and doing considerable business. Three-quarters of a mile south is the station of Mace, and a little village springing up around it named Linsburg. Mace station is the best watering place on the L., B. & W. R. R., between Indianapolis and Covington. Meiser's saw-mill is located here. One mile southeast of Mace Station, a few lots are laid out as Clinesville. Fredericksburg was laid out in 1839; Linsburg in April, 1870; Clinesville in March, 1870. The largest town in Walnut Township is New

Ross. This town was first laid out in 1855, under the name of Valley City, although no valley is close to it. After the railroad was built, the town took a new start. New Ross was incorporated in 1874 as a town, covering 168 acres, and having 252 inhabitants. Some of the residents have pushed the town forward energetically. It does considerable business in milling, and stove and barrel manufacturing. Mail daily. Three and a quarter miles north of New Ross, and four and three quarter miles east of Fredericksburg, is Beckville, a hamlet that clusters around a sawmill.

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP

Is of rolling, sometimes hilly, sometimes broken surface; its soil is the same as in Wayne Township, darkly colored, rich loam (so-called mulatto soil), which yields fine crops of wheat and corn, averaging as in Wayne Township. The main drainage is in Sugar Creek. Springs are plenty and some strong enough to make good mill sites. In the northeast corner are some branches, which flow into Coal Creek. Ripley Township was settled at a very early date. Of the pioneers of this township were D. Wilson Claypool, who was in the county in 1822, and is mentioned amongst the first grand jurors; George Fruits, who reached the age of 111 years; John Stonebraker, John Gilkey, Nicholas Smith, Samuel Watson, P. Lanch, Robt. Taylor, Alex. C. Thompson, James D. Heron, Benjamin Merritt, Robert W. McCracken, Ulysses Wright, —Shafer, J. L. Braan, M. H. Denman, Mathias Ehmore, Rev. Joseph Swearingen, one of the first Baptist ministers in the county, and also John Swearingen, John Ross, David Black, Samuel Truax, and W. A. Boies. Most of these families settled before 1830, many before 1827.

Yountsville is a hamlet that clusters around Yount's woolen factory and Snyder's mill. At Yountsville are two splendid water-powers, Spring Creek, which has a strong supply of water and considerable fall, supplying J. Snyder's mills, which are now changed to a water and steam gristmill. And a little over a mile farther south it is able again to give power for the woolen-mill of D. Yount & Co., who built, some years ago, a dam across Sugar Creek, and have now a large per cent. of its power at their disposal, with an unending water supply. The Yountsville Woolen Mills produce about \$75,000 worth per year, and the whole annual production in this little hamlet can be set down at \$100,000 to \$110,000. Sugar Creek is bridged at Yountsville. Rocks, rich in petrifications, are found in the neighborhood. Yountsville is one of the prettiest situated places in the county. It has a daily mail from Troutman's Station (thirty-two miles northeast), and it is only four and a half miles east to Crawfordsville. About a mile north of Yountsville is the Bald Hill, on the line between Ripley and Wayne Townships, from the top of which one of the finest views is had over Sugar Creek Valley. It is 110 feet higher than Crawfordsville, and 200 feet above the bed of the creek, and 860 above the level of the sea.

Alamo was laid out in 1837. It has a very healthy situation, 840 feet above sea level, or 99 feet higher than Crawfordsville. It has a mail twice a week.

Lane P. O., situated two and a half miles southwest of Yountsville, on the Spring Branch, has good water-power; mail twice a week. In Ripley Township, located at Clark's Mills, is a mill site which was used at an early date, and which is now highly improved with the best machinery. Bodine's Mills are saw and gristmill combined.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

The south part of this Township is gently rolling, the northeast more level, and in places flat; the northwest becomes high rolling, broken and rocky as we advance from the south toward Sugar Creek. The northeast part, which is being undrained, will prove of very fertile soil, though somewhat cold and heavy, perhaps from the prevalence of clayey material. The south and southwest are the rich accumulations of the drift material which we know are so fertile in other townships. The north runs down in the sandy rocks or clayey shales of the coal formation, which produce good soil only for certain kinds of crops—some for grasses, some for certain grains. The drainage in the north part goes into Sugar Creek; Indian Creek is the main branch in the township. In the south part it goes through Little Raccoon and some smaller branches in Raccoon Creek. The L., C. & S. W. R. R. traverses Brown from the northeast to the southwest. Brown Township was settled in some parts at an early day. Among old settlers were: James Long, who cleared, in the Spring of 1822, the first land in Brown Township; Ralph Canine, a veteran of 1812, who settled on Sec. 23, in 1826, organized the first Old School Baptist Church and built the first church on his farm; P. Mulkenburg, on Sec. 28, in the Fall of 1823; Isaac Davis, in 1826; William Moore, in 1823; Thomas Swindler, 1827; Benj. Todd, 1825; Levi Vanclave, 1826; Anderson Service, 1830; Alex. Buchanan, Elisba Vanclave, Enoch Vanclave, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Fisher, John Pottenger, Sam. Fisher, McCormick's, Ben Jaley, Clayton Swindler, Rob. Gott, Hezekiah Vancosyok, all settled before 1830. Waveland is a very thriving town, on Little Raccoon Creek. It was first laid out by John Milligan, in January, 1835, with the condition that no saloon should be allowed to open on any of the lots of the original town. Business enterprise, industry and intelligence are at home in this neat and pretty town. It is a station on the L., C. & S. W. R. R., and, if finished, the crossing of this road with the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. The Waveland Collegiate Institute, J. M. Naylor, A. M., Principal, is a school of high order, and patronized by the best families, far and near, on account of the thoroughness of the instruction. Daily mail. Brown's Valley, a small village 4½ miles northeast of Waveland, was laid out by Mathias M. Vanclave, in 1836, under the name of Brownville. The trade with the surrounding country is local, but good. Brown's Valley has a daily mail. A part of New Market is laid out in this township. Deer & Canine's Mills, a grist mill, saw mill and woolen factory are located on Sugar Creek, and do business to the amount of over \$20,000 per annum. This year a fine wagon bridge will be put up at their mill, across the creek, in Ripley Township. In Brown Township, along Sugar Creek, is some very pretty and romantic scenery. Many persons of Montgomery County have felt the melancholy spell of the wild, romantic "Shades of Death" chasm. Near it is the "Pulpit Rock," and a little below, Silver Cascade and Buzzard Roostery, the first by its loveliness being to sweet reverry many a pair of happy lovers; the latter, though pretty, yet less poetic, is the grand council ground of the buzzards for miles around, where they concoct their unsavory plans, decide their family quarrels, and give their grand entertainments. People near by say at

PERSONAL HISTORIES.

Indian pow-wow of olden days was a harmonical concert to the carousals of this feathered tribe. In Brown Township the fair grounds of the Russellville Union Agricultural Society, containing 35 acres, are located. Mr. J. N. Fullenwider is the President, and Mr. G. S. Durham the Secretary of the Society.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Except in the west and northwest, the surface in Scott Township is rolling. The soil is a yellowish or brown loam of great fertility in the east or southeast, but changing in composition and variable, though still rich, in the west and northwest. The land is beginning now to be underdrained, which will improve it greatly. Scott is primarily a farming township, no large village or town being located in it. Stock is raised to a great extent. The farms in the older portions are of the best pattern and highly improved. Not many settlements were made in this township before 1830, but after that date the land settled up fast, and was all sold in 1837, except the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, which probably was forgotten until 1850, when Henry L. Ellsworth entered it. The township is drained by Cornstalk and Big Raceoon Creeks in the east and southeast; by Indian Creek and Rattlesnake Creek in the northwest. Old settlers and pioneers are: A. W. Armstrong, 1829; Jas. Foster, 1835; Daniel Arnold, 1833; Samuel Graybill, 1834; William Frame, 1828; George and Daniel Watkins, W. N. Gott, David Hostetter, J. Myers, Sam. Gill, R. Lafallet, Coshov, T. V. Ashby, A. S. Byrd, M. M. Henry, Rev. R. H. Miller, the Sutherlins, Jacob and Christopher Shuck.

Parkersburg, away from the railroads, is a quiet village, healthy and prettily situated. It is one of the oldest towns, as it was laid out in

1829 by Jacob and Christopher Shuck under the name of Somerset. There are some splendid springs—one in Parkersburg, the other on Mrs. Nancy Coshov's land, just west of the village. Parkersburg is seven and a half miles southwest of Ladoga; it has mail twice a week. Part of New Market is located in Scott Township.

CLARK TOWNSHIP

Is of rolling surface, and in soil is equal to the most fertile lands in Montgomery County. The main creeks in it are Big Raceoon and Little Raceoon, of Clark Township, and Haw Creek. The L. N. A. & C. R. R. runs through the west part of the township. Clark Township, like Scott, up to 1830, had not received a great share of the immigration; but about that time the superiority of its lands and soils became better known, and already in 1835 the government land was all bought up. Of old settlers and pioneers there are remembered: A. Brown, H. Davis, Sam. Harshbarger, John Peffley, Louis Otterman, D. H. Hines, David Stoner, George Otterman, L. D. Mills, E. Pearson, E. Foxworthy, D. Clark, Jonathan Allen, Jas. Daugherty, P. Hicks. Ladoga, on Big Raceoon Creek, a station on the L. N. A. & C. R. R., after Crawfordsville the next largest town in the county, has about 1,000 inhabitants, was first laid out in 1836 by John Myers. The diligence and business capacity of the first inhabitants, combined with the favorable situation, soon made themselves felt in the lively trade and fast growth of the young town, until it boasts now of a considerable manufacturing interest; of a fine county trade, backed by the wealth of a population which even late financial disasters did not shake, far less seriously injure; and of a desire for knowledge

which shows itself in the liberal patronage it gives the public schools and the Normal College. Harney, Thomas & Co. erected a large wooden mill, and manufactured annually goods to the amount of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 for a few years, which were well received in the market. For the good of the town and the earnest efforts of the founders of these works, let us hope soon to see this enterprise in a flourishing condition. The steam flour-mill of Messrs. Daugherty, the steam flour-mill of Messrs. Anderson, Bradley & Co., and the water mill of Mr. W. Bateman (using one of the finest water powers in the State), each does a great and rushing business. Mr. M. B. Anderson's steam saw-mill is located near the town, and has as much as it can attend to. In a town like this, all other trades and commercial business are represented, and each one gets a fair share if held within proper bounds.

The Central Normal School is located in Ladoga, and nothing speaks better for the excellence of this institution than the rapid and steady advance to an enrollment of over 400 in this its second year. There is an "Elementary Course for Teachers," a "Scientific Course," a "Classical Course," "Preparatory Course," and a "Business Course." Mr. W. F. Harper is the Principal, and the condition and renown of the school, as well as the respect and love his pupils bear him, are evidences to his high qualities as teacher and man; no better could be demanded. He will give any information relating to the institute.

Ladoga has daily mails. The unfinished line of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis R. R. crosses the L. N. A. & C. R. R. Ashby Mills P. O. is a small village on the L. N. A. & C. R. R., three and one-third miles south of Ladoga, on the county line. It was laid out under the name of Forest Home, in 1871. It has daily mail. One mile north of it is H. Herman's steam saw-mill, on Haw Creek.

PERSONAL HISTORIES.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

ADDRESS, ISAAC, M. D., P. O. Brown's Valley, Physician and Surgeon, son of J. R. and Matilda Address, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1830, and settled in this township April 10, 1876; August 19, 1854, married Miss Lucia Prakes in Ohio County, Indiana; has three children—Harvey B., Philander S. and John B.

BELTON, SAM., P. O. Waveland, Butcher, native of Pennsylvania, settled in this county in 1850.

BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER, P. O. Waveland, Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 35, son of George and Diana Buchanan, was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, August 2, 1809, and settled with his parents in this county October, 1828; was married December 12, 1833, to Matilda Rice. Twelve children—George, Jacob, James, William, Thomas, John, Esther Margaret, Robert Alexander, Matilda Jane, Mary Elizabeth, Nancy Ann, and one that died in infancy.

CANINE, WM., P. O. Waveland, Merchant Miller, son of Ralph and Margaret Warman-Canine, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, December 25, 1815, and settled on Section 24 of this Township with his parents, 1825; married Martha Jane Ellis February 25, 1845. Children named Mary Ann Goben, John C. and Thomas J.

CANINE, RALPH, was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1789, and moved to Mercer County, Kentucky, with his parents, 1794. Married to Margaret Warmon, 1808. Children's names—Peter, deceased; John, deceased; Richard, deceased; William, Martha Ann (Mrs. Jackson Clark), deceased; James W., deceased; Tyna J. (Mrs. Harper), deceased; Catharine E. (Mrs. W. Clore), deceased; Cornelius L., Margaret, deceased, and J. J. Mr. Canine settled on Section 24, of this township, January 19, 1826. Mrs. Margaret Canine died November 3, 1863. Mr. Canine became a member of the church at the age of 27; was ordained Deacon in Kentucky, and in 1826, when the Union Baptist (Old School) Church was organized at his residence in this county, he was appointed Deacon, which office he still holds. His second marriage took place July 23, 1867, to Elizabeth Ann Vaneleve, and at present resides with his son, J. J. Canine.

CANINE, J. R., P. O. Waveland, Farmer, son of John and Huldah C. Long-Canine; was born in this township in 1832. His father, at the age of 14, moved from Shelby County, Kentucky, with his parents, settled in this township 1826, and assisted his father in clearing a farm in the dense forest. When 17 years old, he became connected with the Old School Baptist Church, and remained a faithful and honored member till death, May 1, 1875. December 2, 1830, John Canine and Huldah C. Long, daughter of James and Nancy Long, were married, and settled on Section 29, and cleared the timber from 60 acres. Three children were born—James R. (the subject of our sketch) and two who died in infancy. In 1849, Mr. John Canine sold his land on Section 29, and purchased 160 acres on Section 24, afterward adding, by the aid of his son, James R., 160 acres more, and made the present improvements as shown in view in the Atlas. December 13, 1853, Jas. R. Canine and Sarah S., daughter of Muleburgh and Elizabeth Proctor, were married, and have had five children—Rihah P. J., born April 25, 1856, died January 17, 1863; John H., born April 15, 1864; Huldah A., born October 7, 1866, died February 8, 1870; Lucinda E. B., born July 4, 1868, died December 20, 1871, and Jesse W., born November 25, 1871. Mr. Canine's mother died March 18, 1875, and his father May 1 of the same year, and by their demise comes into the possession and enjoyment of the fine farm and commodious residence. Huldah C., daughter of James and Nancy Laws-Long, became Mrs. John Canine in 1830. Her father, in the Spring of 1822, began clearing a farm on Section 21, now added to Parke County. From a large oak tree in Brown Township he obtained chipboards to cover his cabin home. Here he was joined by other members of his family from time to time; became a member of the Old School Baptist Church at the age of 18, and is yet a faithful member. His wife died in February, 1866. Desiring to administer on his own estate, Mr. Long disposed of his land in 1861, and has since given to each his or her portion, reserving for himself a contingent fund. Mr. Long makes his home with his grandson, James R. Canine, at the ripe old age of 85.

CANINE, JOHN R., P. O. Waveland, Farmer, Section 18, born in this Township in 1837.

CANINE, CORNELIUS L., P. O. Waveland, Farmer and Stock Dealer, son of Ralph and Margaret Canine, who settled on Section 29, in 1825; was born February 22, 1827; married Miss Keziah Montgomery November 5, 1845. Eight children—Marion M., Edna L. (now Mrs. T. Deery), Anna E., William R., Eva J., Walter B., Lula A., Cornelius L., Mary C.; eldest died at the age of 16. Mr. C. is a member of the Regular Baptist Church; has a fine farm, and is quarter owner in Union Block, Crawfordsville.

DEER, —, P. O. Waveland, Merchant Miller.

DIETRICH, JOHN L., P. O. Waveland; Proprietor of Hotel, etc., native of Pennsylvania, settled in county in 1864.

DURHAM, GEORGE S., P. O. Russellville, Farmer and Stock Dealer, Section 33, native of Indiana, settled in county in 1835.

FISHER, JAMES S., P. O. New Market, Farmer, son of Samuel and Sally Fisher, who settled in county in October, 1829; was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, July 26, 1820; settled on Section 11, this township, September, 1849; married Barbara E. Rice January 15, 1846, in Fayette County, Kentucky. Two children—Samuel R. and Sally M.

FLETCHER, CHARLES L., P. O. New Market, Farmer and Carpenter, Section 2, native of New York; settled in county in 1871.

FULLENWIDER, JOSEPH N., P. O. Brown's Valley, Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder, Section 20, son of Eleazar and Lavonia Fullenwider, who settled in this county in 1834; was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, January 1, 1830, and settled on Section 29 in 1834; married Mary A. Elliott October 12, 1852, and have had seven children—Robert E., Lavonia, Henry C., and James Scott living; three died in infancy. Is a member of Waveland Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M.

GALEY, A., P. O. Brown's Valley, is a native of Kentucky, and settled in this county 1831.

GILTNER MATHIS LITER, P. O. Waveland, Stock Trader and Farmer; son of Abram and Nancy Giltner, who settled in county in 1829; was born near Brown's Valley, March 28, 1842. Is at present serving second term as Township Trustee.

HANNA, JOHN W., P. O. Brown's Valley, Farmer, Section 24; was born in Kentucky February 8, 1830. Came to county in same year.

HANNA, TYREL, P. O. Waveland, Farmer and Merchant, and County Commissioner; son of William and Elizabeth Hanna, who settled in county in 1829. Was born June 18, 1835. Section 27, this township.

KIRKPATRICK, JOHN J., P. O. Brown's Valley, Farmer, son of John and Jane Kirkpatrick; was born in Fayette Co., Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1827, and settled on Section 23 with his parents in 1834; married, first, Sarah E. Reeves, April 19, 1856, who died January 9, 1863; second marriage to Ellen A. Sarvis, May 12, 1864, who died Aug. 30, 1875. Three children by first wife—Laura J. (now Mrs. J. M. Eads), Alice B. and John A., both dead; one child by second wife—Henry Martin.

McCORMICK, ANDREW, P. O. Waveland, resides on Section 20, native of Shelby County, Kentucky; settled in this county in 1828.

McLEOD, OLIVER, P. O. Brown's Valley, Farmer, Section 21; native of Kentucky; settled in county in 1843.

MILLIGAN, JOHN, P. O. Waveland, Farmer, son of David and Sarah Wallace-Milligan, was born in Cumberland, now Perry County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1803, and settled in Union Township October, 1828. Married Lucinda Elmore, January 22, 1829. Children—Edwin M., Matilda J., Sarah, Ellen, Thomas E., John W., Mary (deceased), Samuel J., James R., William.

MOORE, SAMUEL, P. O. Waveland, Farmer and Dealer in Stock, Section 30, son of William and Elizabeth Moore; was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, December 12, 1822, and settled in Section 29, Brown Township, with his parents, March, 1823. First married Ann E. Fisher, in 1847, by whom he had one child, Evaline Penn.

Mrs. Moore died in 1850. Second marriage January 7, 1853, to Minerva Smock, and has had eleven children—Elizabeth, David, Pinkey, Allen, Harvey, Sallie, Charlie, Henry, Alexander, and two who died in infancy.

MULLIKIN, PRESTON C., P. O. New Market, Farmer Section 32; native of Kentucky; settled in county 1830.

PAYTON, JAMES W., P. O. Brown's Valley, Stone Mason and Farmer; settled in Brown Township in 1832.

REMLEY, JOHN M., P. O. New Market, Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer, son of John and Sarah Remley, who settled in this county in the Spring of 1825; was born December 15, 1833, and settled on Section 2 of this township, in the Fall of 1870; January 30, 1868, married Margaret E. Gilliland, and have one child—Lilly May.

STRAUGHAN, DR. J. W., P. O. Parkersburg, Farmer and Physician, son of Nathaniel Sanford and Mary Brewer-Straughan; was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, October 8, 1831, and settled in Scott Township April, 1857. On the 1st of February, 1853, the Dr. was united in marriage with Sarah Josephine Harrison, by which union he has had three children—Robert Sanford, Elsiea Kent Kane, and Mary Ida May. Dr. S. attended the Indiana Central Medical College, Indianapolis, in 1851 and '52, and University Medical College, New York city, in 1853 and '54. Commenced practice of medicine at Parkersburg, Indiana, in 1852, where he continued successfully for fourteen years. In March, 1866, a terrific cyclone swept through that portion of Montgomery County, and completely swept away the residence of the Dr., then located one mile north of town, carrying his daughter Ida some forty rods, and so severely injuring her that her life was despaired of; but by careful nursing, health returned. Immediately after this, the Dr. disposed of his property in Scott Township, and purchased a farm on Section 35, Brown Township, where he was again a sufferer by fire in 1872. Nothing daunted by losses, the Dr. built his present commodious and attractive house—a view of which is in the Atlas—where he now lives surrounded by everything necessary for comfort and happiness, enjoying the confidence and friendship of all who know him, and the fruits of an extended practice.

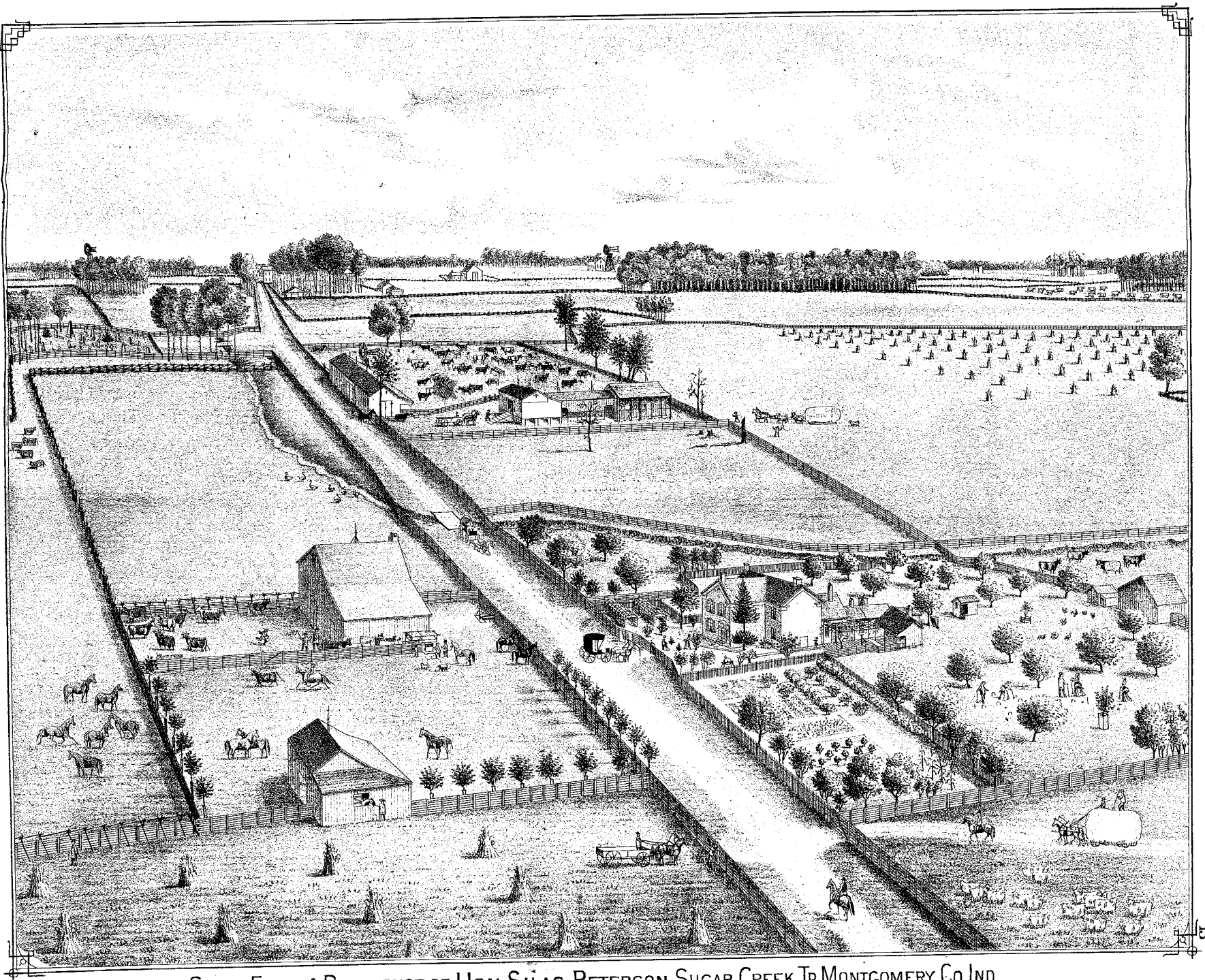
SWINDLER, WILLIAM J., P. O. Brown's Valley, Section 22, Farmer and Mechanic, son of Thomas and Jane Swindler, who settled in the county 1826; was born on Section 15, Brown Township, November 19, 1827. Married Sallie A. Hulse January 5, 1865, and has two children—Albert, born March 18, 1866, and Martha L., born October 14, 1870; is a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade.

TODD, MRS. RUTH A., P. O. Brown's Valley, residence on Section 16, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Vaneleve; was born in Shelby Co., Kentucky, July 17, 1823, and settled with her parents on Section 21 in 1825. Was married to Johnson Todd February 11, 1841, who died March 13, 1870. Children—John W., Henry T., Isaac S., George W., Sarah J. (now Mrs. T. Davis), America M., Paulina E., Johnson B., Mary E., and stepson James C.

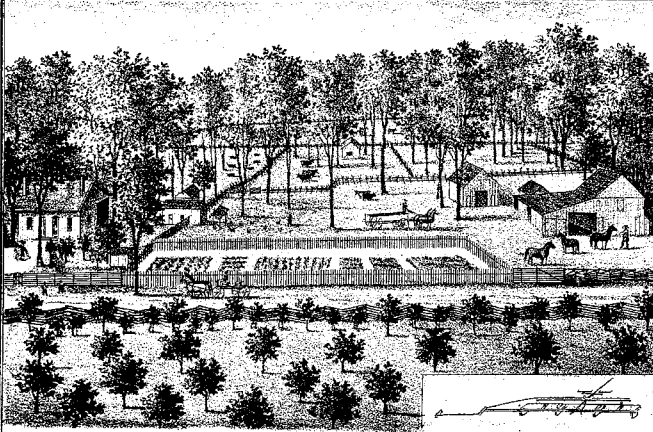
TODD, ISAAC S., P. O. Brown's Valley; Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of Johnson and Ruth A. Todd, who settled in this county in 1837; was born on Sec. 16, this township, in 1845. Married Miss Della J. Maddox Jan. 30, 1868.

VANLEAVE, REV. JONATHAN, P. O. New Market; Farmer and Minister; son of Ralph and Elizabeth Vaneleve, who settled on Sec. 18 in 1826; was born in Shelby Co., Ky., Dec. 13, 1805, and settled on Sec. 4 in 1826. Sept. 6, 1827, he married Elizabeth Vaneleve; had ten children—Anna (dead), William (died at the age of three and a half years), David, Lucy (now Mrs. M. Shabon), Ralph, Jane (now Mrs. Wm. Coons), Ransom, Adam, Aaron (died at the age of twenty-four), Emily E. (now Mrs. M. Badgley). Mr. Vanleave was ordained a regular minister of the Gospel by the Indian Creek Old School Baptist Church, in 1849. At the same time he began the work of repairing firearms, at which, and farming, he has since been engaged.

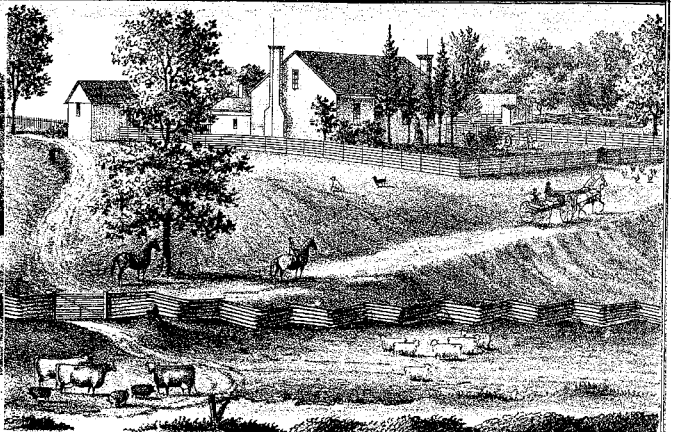
WARBRITTON, S. N., P. O. New Market, is a son of Peter Warbrition, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1801, and Phoebe Warbrition, who was born in Kentucky in 1811. Their marriage took place in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1828, and settled in Scott Township, their present home. They raised a family of thirteen children, all



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF HON. SILAS PETERSON, SUGAR CREEK TWP. MONTGOMERY CO. IND



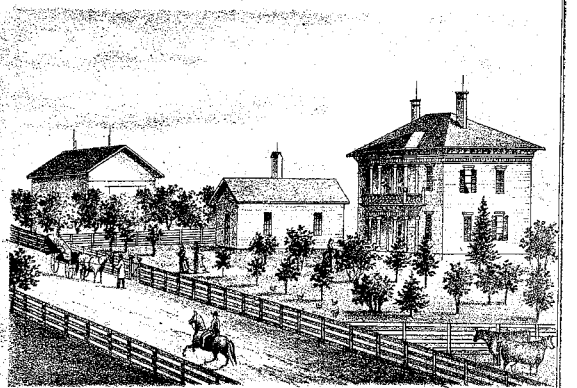
RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL J. PEFFLEY, CLARK TP.
MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



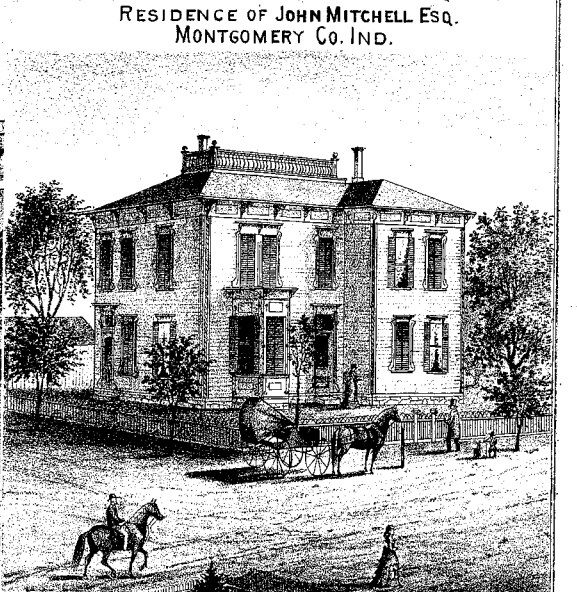
RESIDENCE OF T. J. ALLNUTT, SCOTT TP.,
MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT HOUSE



RESIDENCE OF JOHN MITCHELL ESQ.
MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



RESIDENCE OF T. J. GRIFFITH, M. D., DARLINGTON,
MONTGOMERY CO., IND.

VAN SICKLE,

THE CRAWFORDSVILLE JEWELER.

MEASURING TIME.

How the Ancients Kept Time—The Gnomon—The Heliotropion—The Clepsydra—The Hour Glass—Clocks—Watches.

BY I. N. VAN SICKLE.

The perception of the regularity of day and night first gave the ancients the idea of measuring time. Once the fact being established that there was such a condition as time, and natural instinct led our earliest ancestors to so measure it as to make it useful to the human race. This was accomplished first in the rudest but most simple manner. The shadow of tall trees were first used, from which it was but an easy step to the sun dial, and it is known that the ancient Chaldeans possessed this instrument, though the period of its invention is lost in obscurity. By reference to the Book of Isaiah, 38, 8, you will find these utterances of the Omnipotent: "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahas, ten degrees backward."

Babylon is accredited with the invention of the Gnomon, which was simply a pillar permanently fixed in a sunny place. The Pole, or Heliotropion, was an improvement on this, it being a beam in the center of which a perpendicular staff was erected, the twelve portions of the day, into which time had already been divided, being marked on the circumference. But the sun not being at all times visible, human ingenuity was soon taxed to invent a machine which should not depend on the presence of that luminary, and the next step in time telling was the Clepsydra, or water clock. This was devised by the Greeks, and was first used by them in their law courts. This was a vessel containing water, which was permitted to pass through a small opening through which only a certain quantity could pass in a specified time. The sun dial and clepsydra were for the general public, and so pocket dials were constructed, they being the forerunner of the watch, as the other inventions were of the clock.

Sand or hour glasses followed the clepsydra, and these are known to have been in use as early as 300 years B. C. The clepsydra is said to be still in use in India; while the hour glass is by no means extinct among civilized nations. In the best form of the Greek clepsydra, a few wheels were introduced, which moved an index on a dial plate, and from this it was but another step to the use of machinery entirely, though the period and the name of the person who conceived this idea are both lost to us, but it was between the first coming of Christ and the end of the fourteenth century.

In the latter part of the thirteenth century, two clocks at least are said to have existed in England, one being in the Canterbury Cathedral, and the other in a tower opposite Westminster Hall, London. In the next century, a clock was erected in Padua, and one was made for Charles V, of France. Meanwhile, it is stated that clocks were in use in certain monasteries in Europe in the sixteenth century, and that they were invented by the Saracens. In 1292 the Sultan of Egypt is reported to have sent a clock to Emperor Frederick II. In the fifteenth century, clocks, which had heretofore only been placed in church towers and public buildings, began to come into general use both on the Continent and in England.

The earliest mention of watches occurs in an Italian sonnet written in 1494. About the year 1500, one Peter Hale, a Nuremberg clockmaker, achieved a wide reputation by the invention of the "pocket clock," as they were then called. At first they were made in an oval form, and were called "Nuremberg eggs," on account of their shape and the place where they were made. At this time, the construction of watches was based on the simplest principle, the power being obtained from a straight spring. This was afterward replaced by the coiled main spring, and from this the power was



transmitted to the "train" by means of a cat-gut string, rolled upon a spiral fuse; the cat gut, however, was soon replaced by a fine strong chain, consisting of hundreds of pieces. These are still used in what are known as the English levers, but these are now being rapidly replaced with less complicated and much better watches. The art of watch making soon extended all over Europe, and in 1644 there existed in Paris "The Corporation of Master Clock Makers." Great improvements now began to be made, probably the first of which was the balance wheel and coiled hair spring; next was the introduction of jewels, which are said to be the invention of a Genevese named Nicholas Facon, who was the first to drill precious stones for this purpose.

The balance wheel, though seemingly perfect, was found to give unequal time in different climates, and inventors were soon engaged to discover some remedy for this defect, the difficulty being that in cold weather the watch would gain, and in warm weather it would lose time. In 1664, some experiments were made in this direction with but slight success. France and Spain had already offered large rewards for a remedy for this defect, and in 1714 the English House of Commons, through a committee, of which Sir Isaac Newton was a member, offered a reward amounting to about \$100,000 (£20,000) to whoever should discover a remedy for this fault. This prize stood unclaimed for 68 years, when, in 1781, one John Harrison gained it by his invention of the "compensation" or "chronometric" balance, both of which are in use at the present day.

The Escapement is also of great importance, the improvements of which could only be explained by being seen. Among those most in use at the present time we will mention the patent of detached lever or anchor, the cylinder, the duplex, and the chronometer.

The earliest watches were made in a great variety of sizes and shapes, some were egg shaped, some were square or in book form, others round, etc.; while in size some were small as those of the present day, while others were as large as a dessert plate. Probably one of the most peculiar shaped watches of its time was one presented by Mary Queen of Scots to Mary Seaton, one of her maids of honor. It was in the shape of a human skull, a full description of which will be impossible here for want of space.

Time pieces in early times were made with but one hand; now from three to seven or eight are used. It is said that a watch presented to John Milton in 1681 was, in 1810, in possession of an old family in Baltimore, when it was bequeathed by the last member of the family to some friends living near London, Eng., from whom it passed into the hands of Sir Charles Fellows, a great collector of curious watches, and who at his death in 1860 bequeathed it to the British nation.

In addition to the improved watches already spoken of, there are a great variety of others, of which we might mention the double chronograph, the minute repeater, the perpetual calendar, etc. Probably as fine as any of these that are imported into this country are the H. L. Matile, imported by L. & A. Mathay, N. Y. Into a description of these complicated watches it would be impossible at this time to enter.

Geneva is the center of the Swiss watch industry, and that city, with the cantons of Neuchâtel, Bern and Vaud, produce annually nearly a half million of watches. Among the most noted of those made in this country we will mention those of the Rockford Watch Company, of Rockford, Ill. Though comparatively a young company, it finished during the last year an average of thirty movements per day, and through rapidly increasing trade will be compelled to greatly increase this number.

We have endeavored to lay before the *Journal* readers only such facts as are both interesting and instructive, and have but briefly entered into a few of the details in regard to the great improvements in time pieces, it being a subject on which volume upon volume has been and will continue to be written while time lasts.—From *Crawfordsville Journal*.

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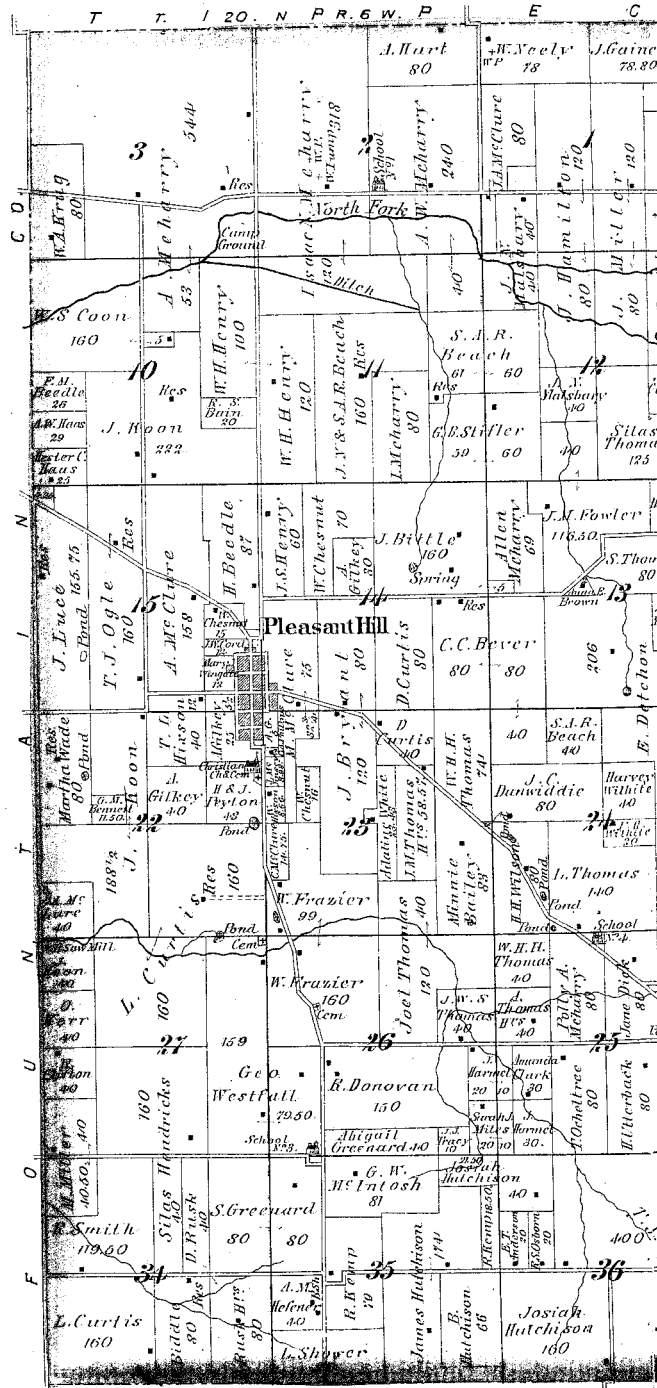
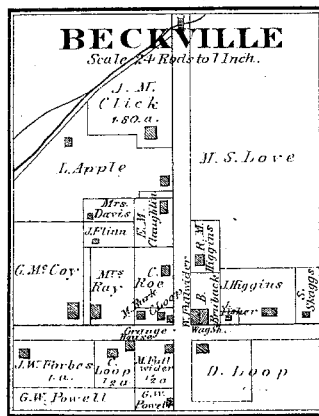
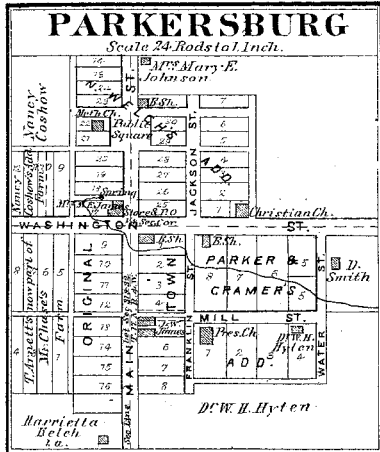
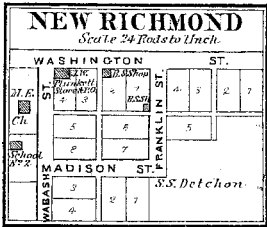
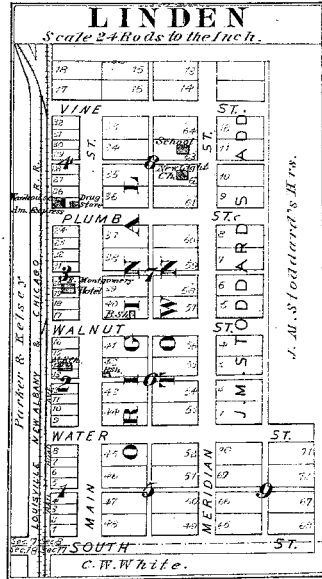
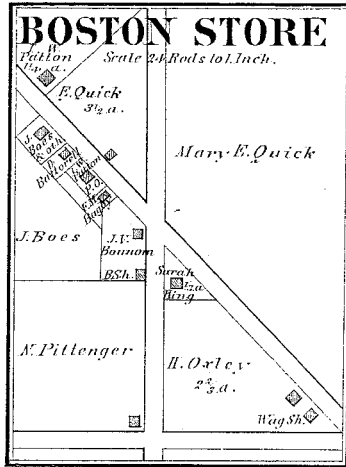
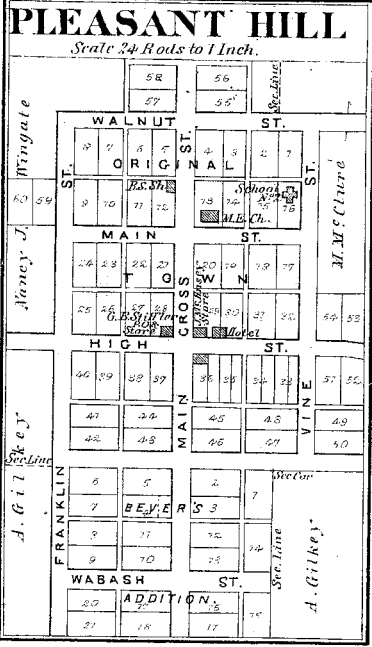
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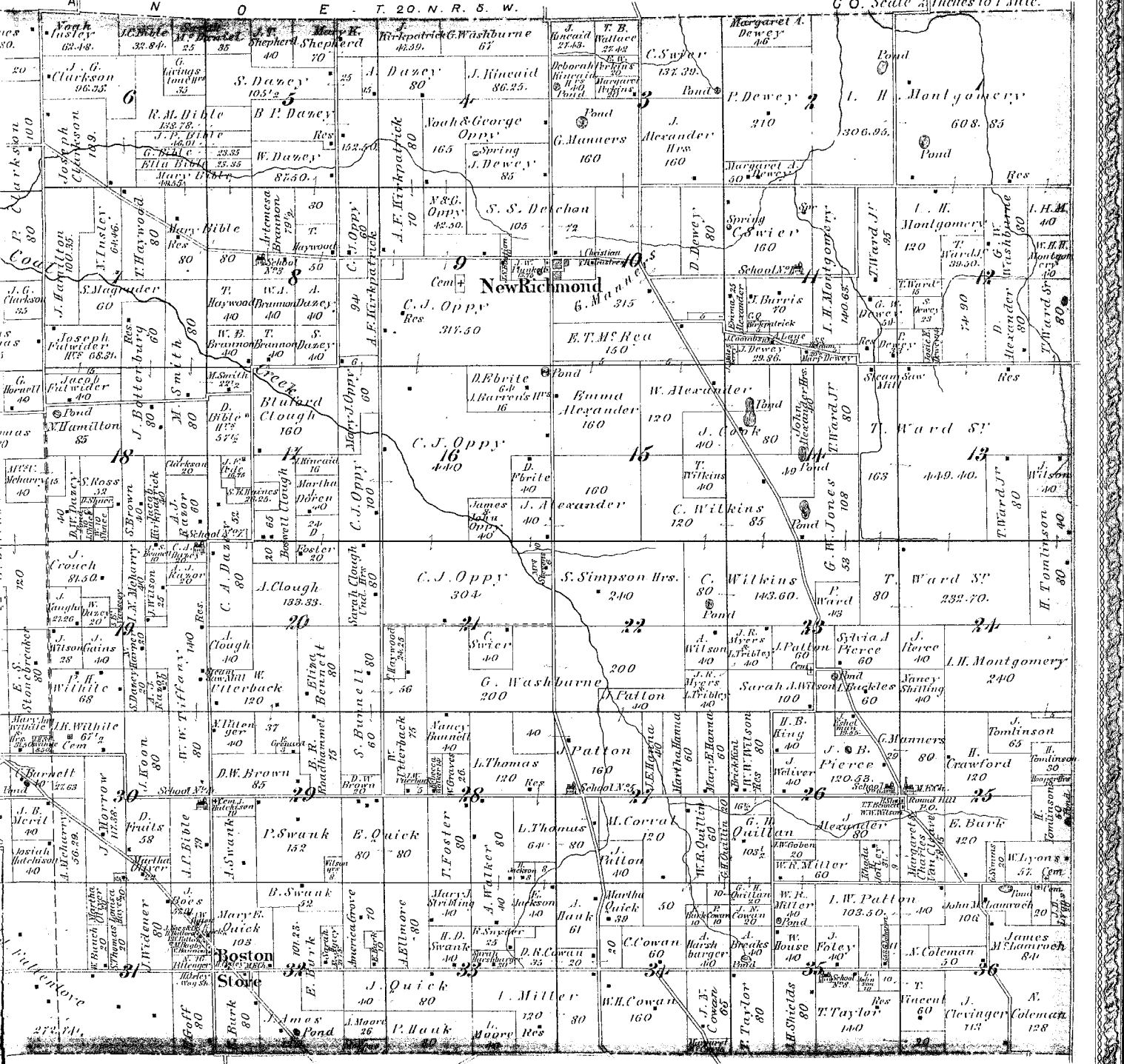
I. N. VAN SICKLE,

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



OF COALCREEK TOWNSHIP

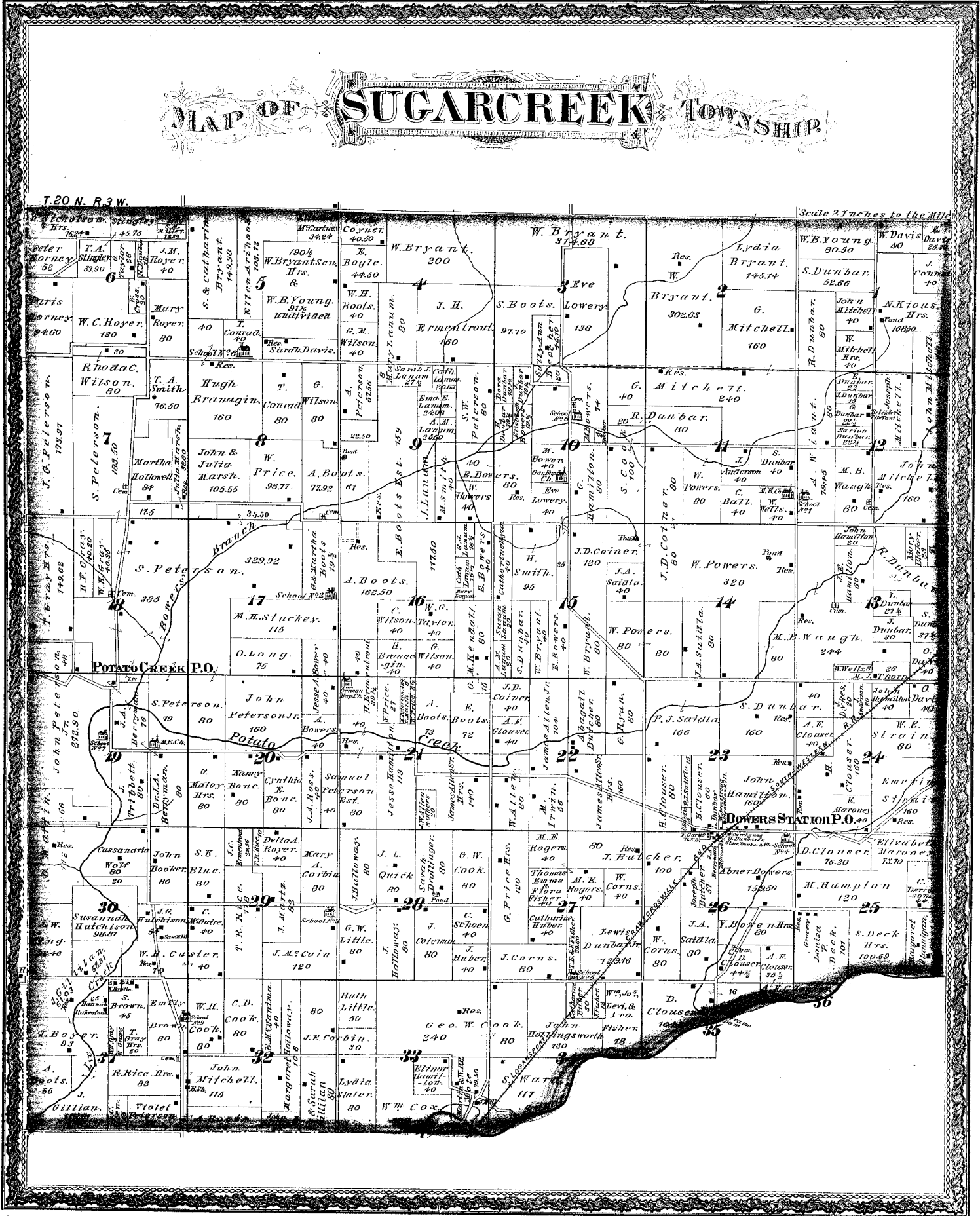
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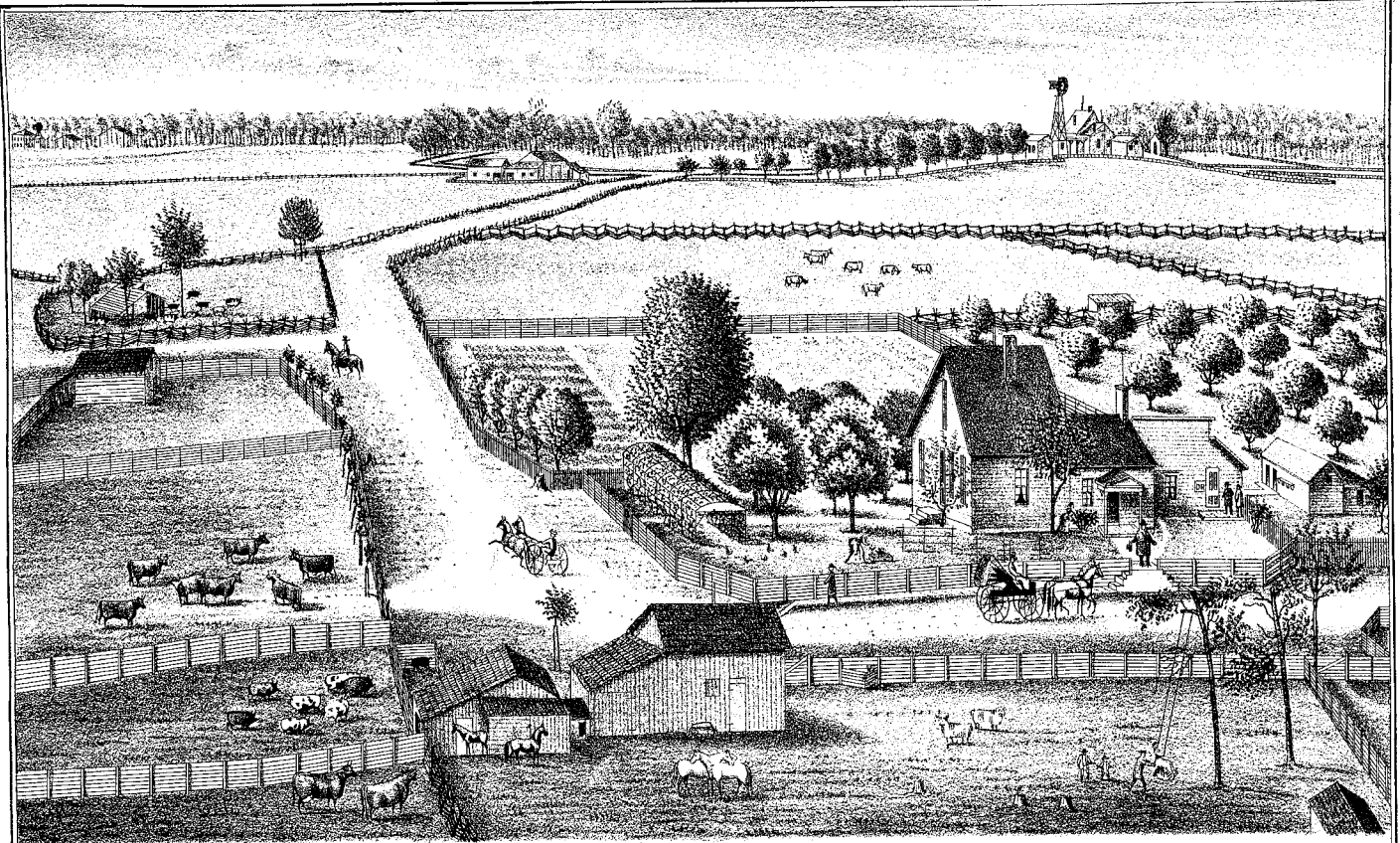


MAP OF SUGARCREEK TOWNSHIP

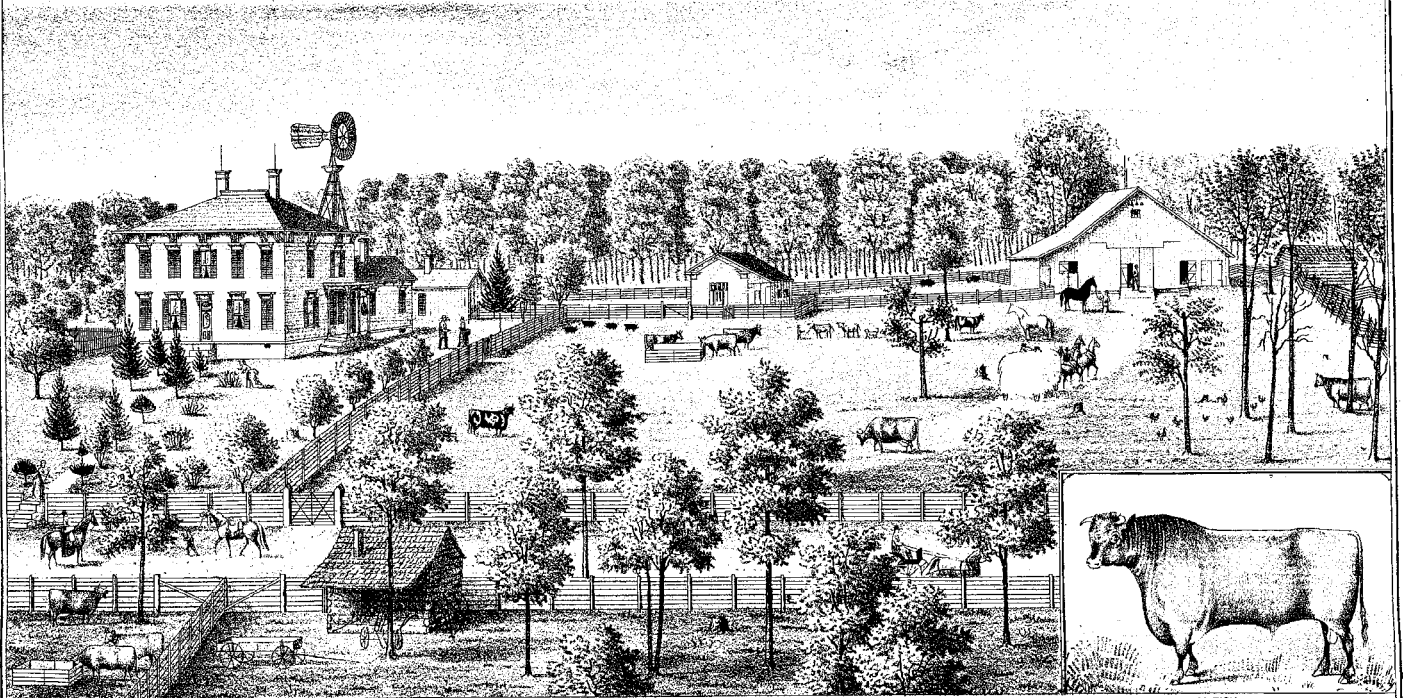
T.20 N. R.3 W.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

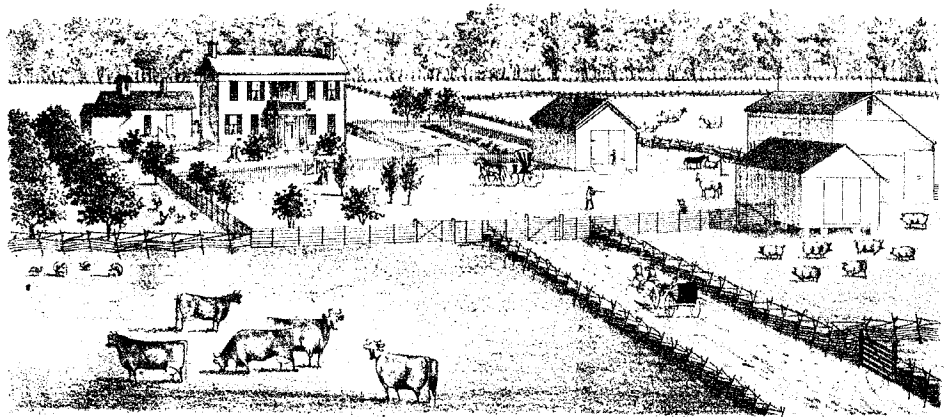




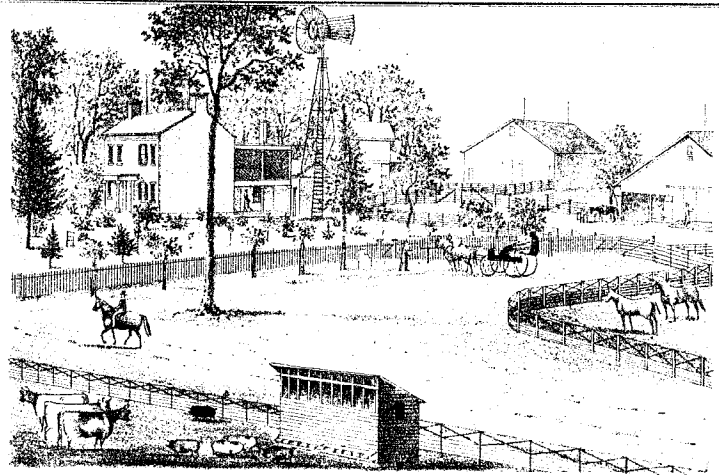
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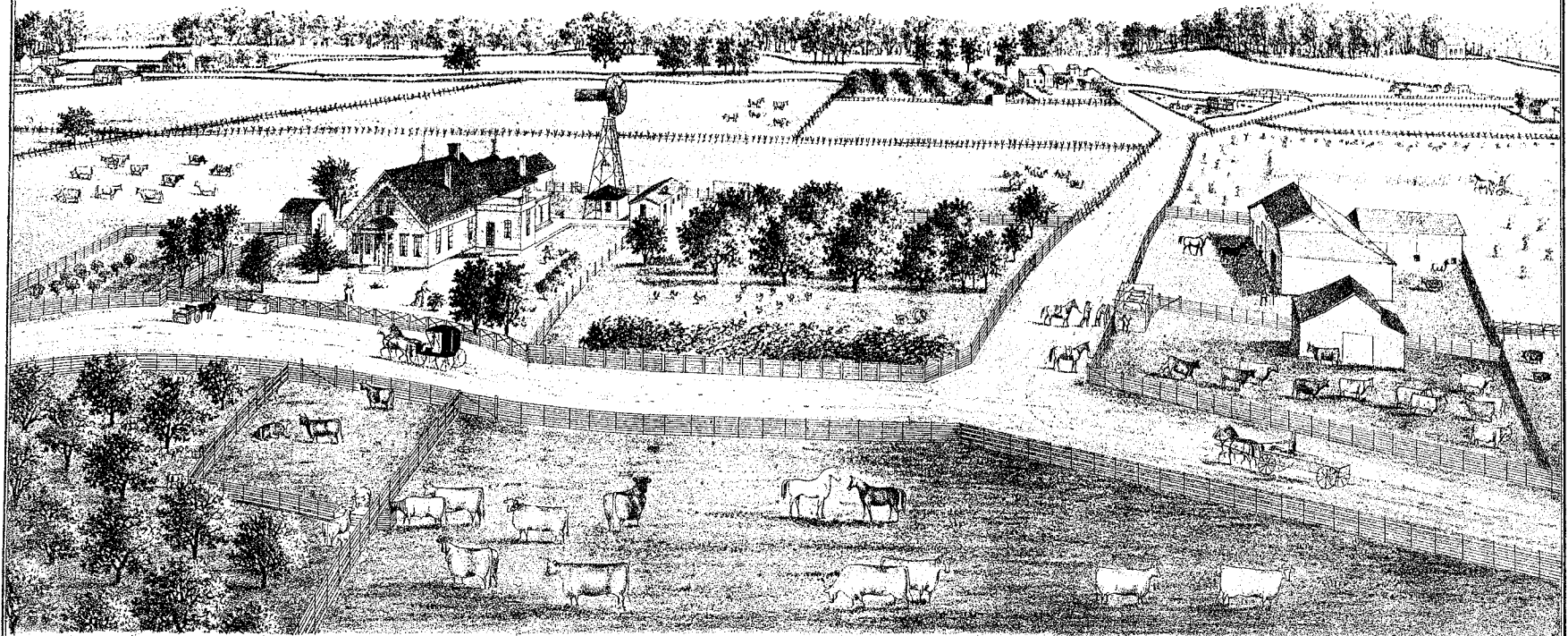
"WALNUT HILL STOCK FARM", & RESIDENCE OF JAMES IRONS, MADISON TWP. MONTGOMERY CO. IND



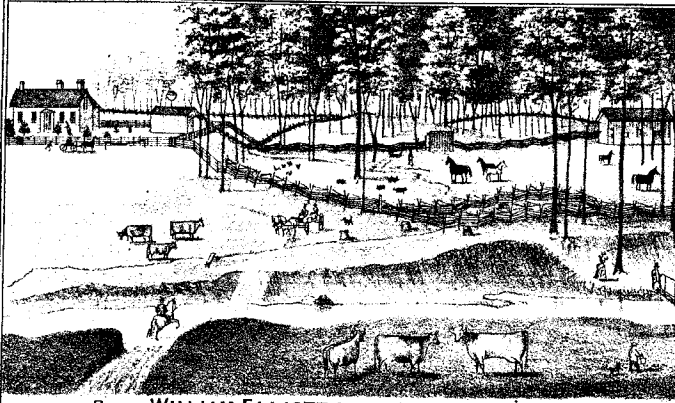
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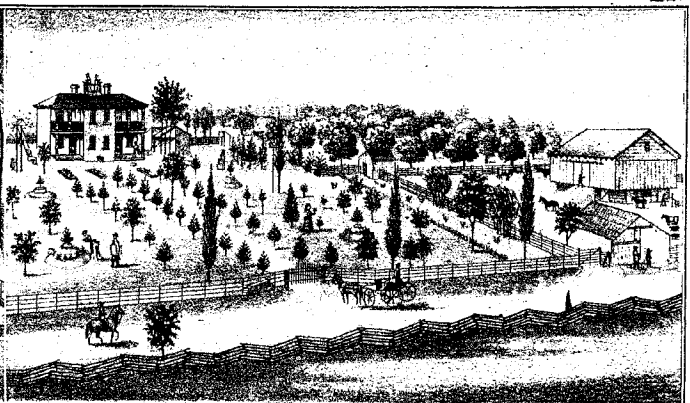
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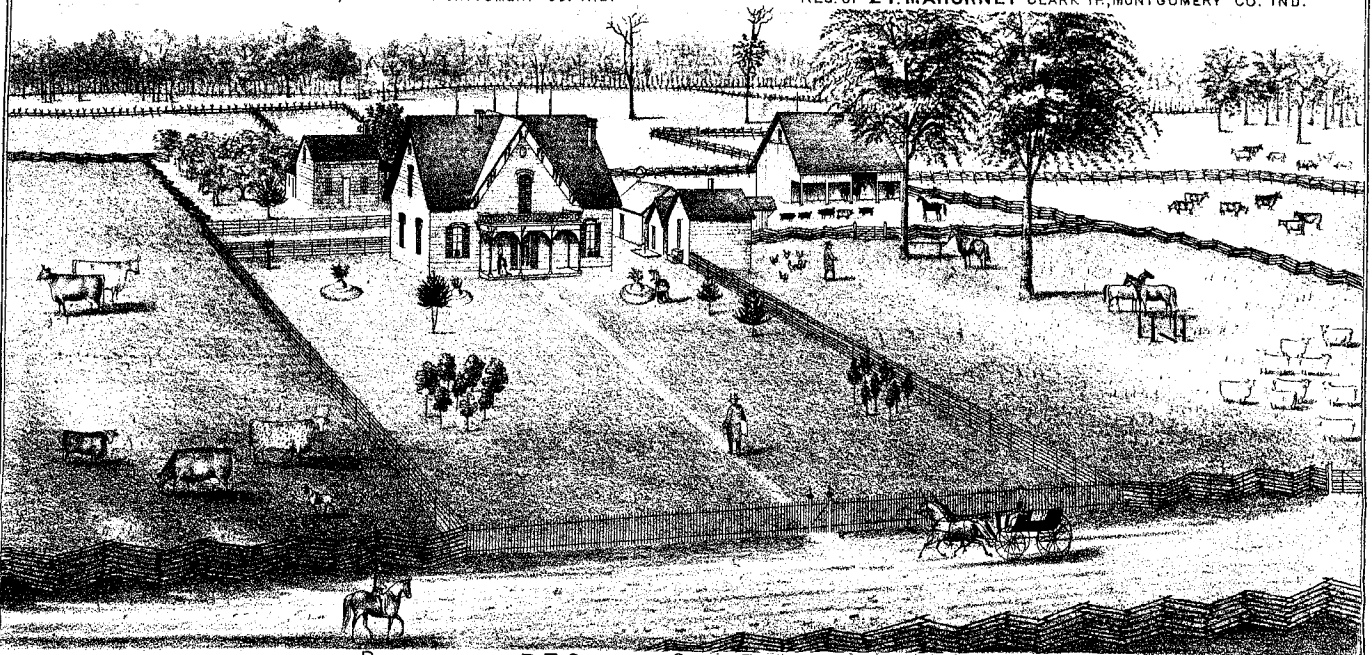
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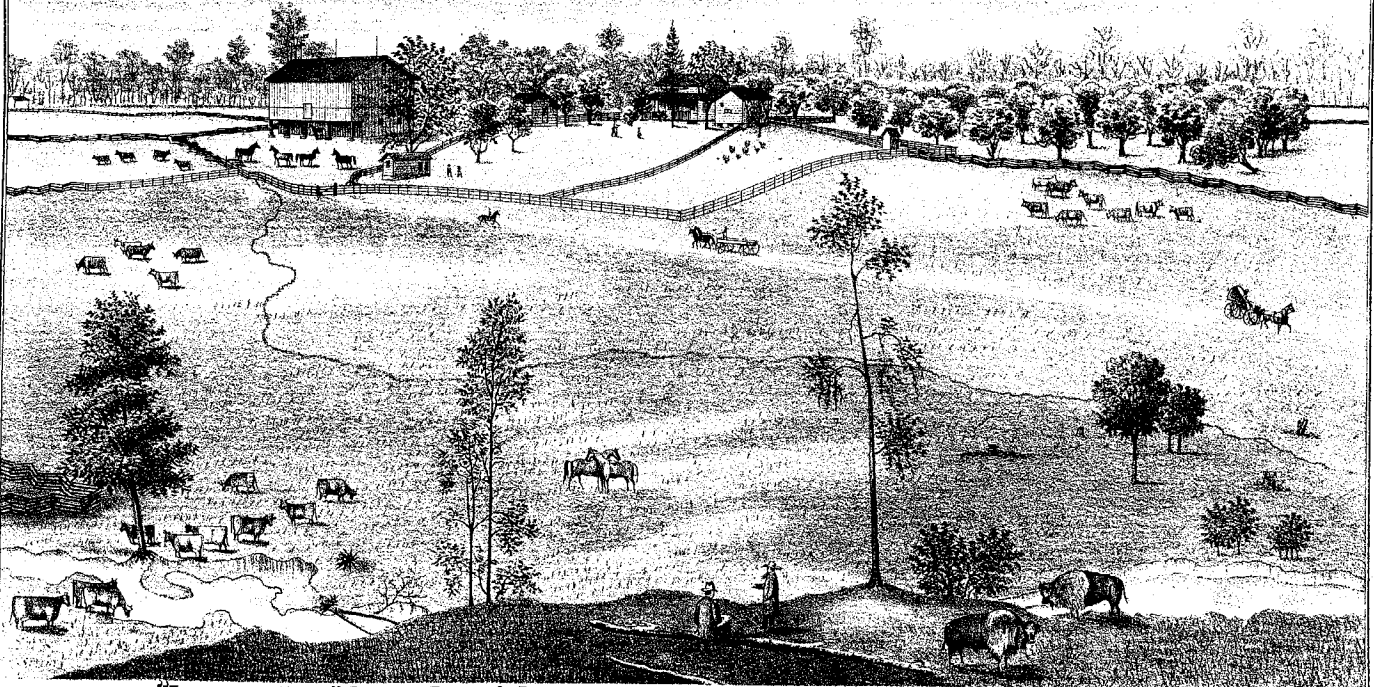
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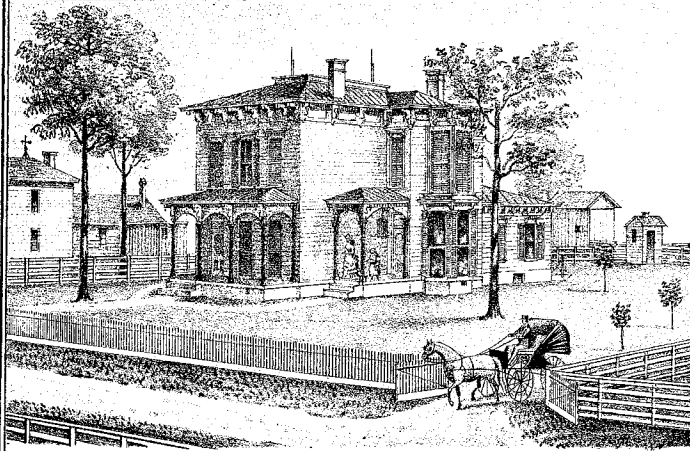
RES. OF Z F MAHORNEY CLARK TP, MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



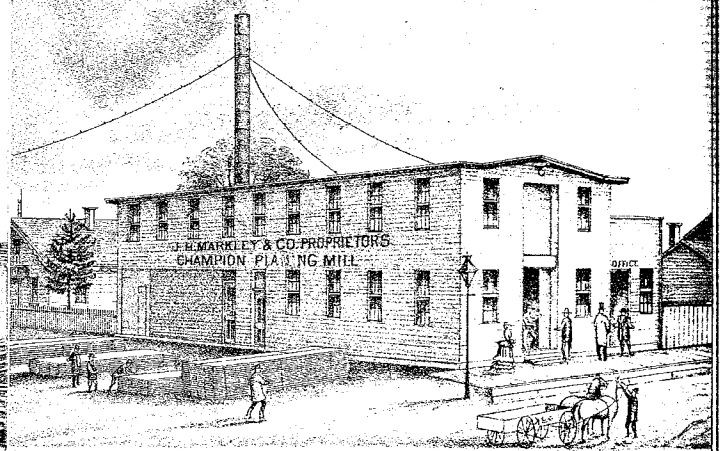
RESIDENCE OF D. T. CARTER, SCOTT TP, MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



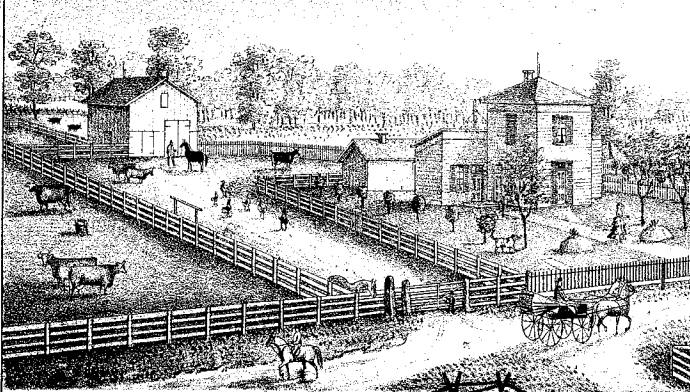
"FOUNTAIN HEAD" STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF W. O. STONE, M. D. CLARK TP. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



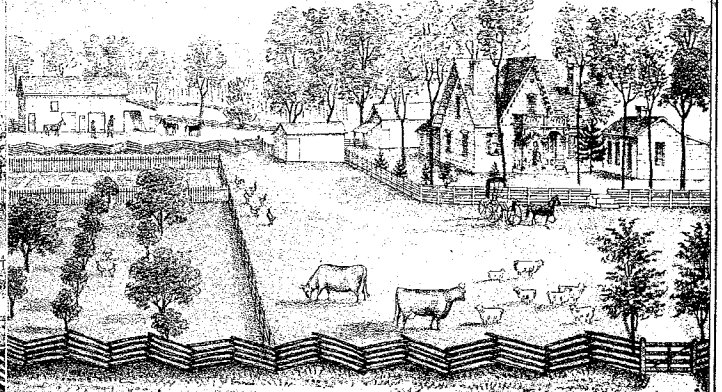
RESIDENCE OF T.J. LEHR CRAWFORDSVILLE INDIANA



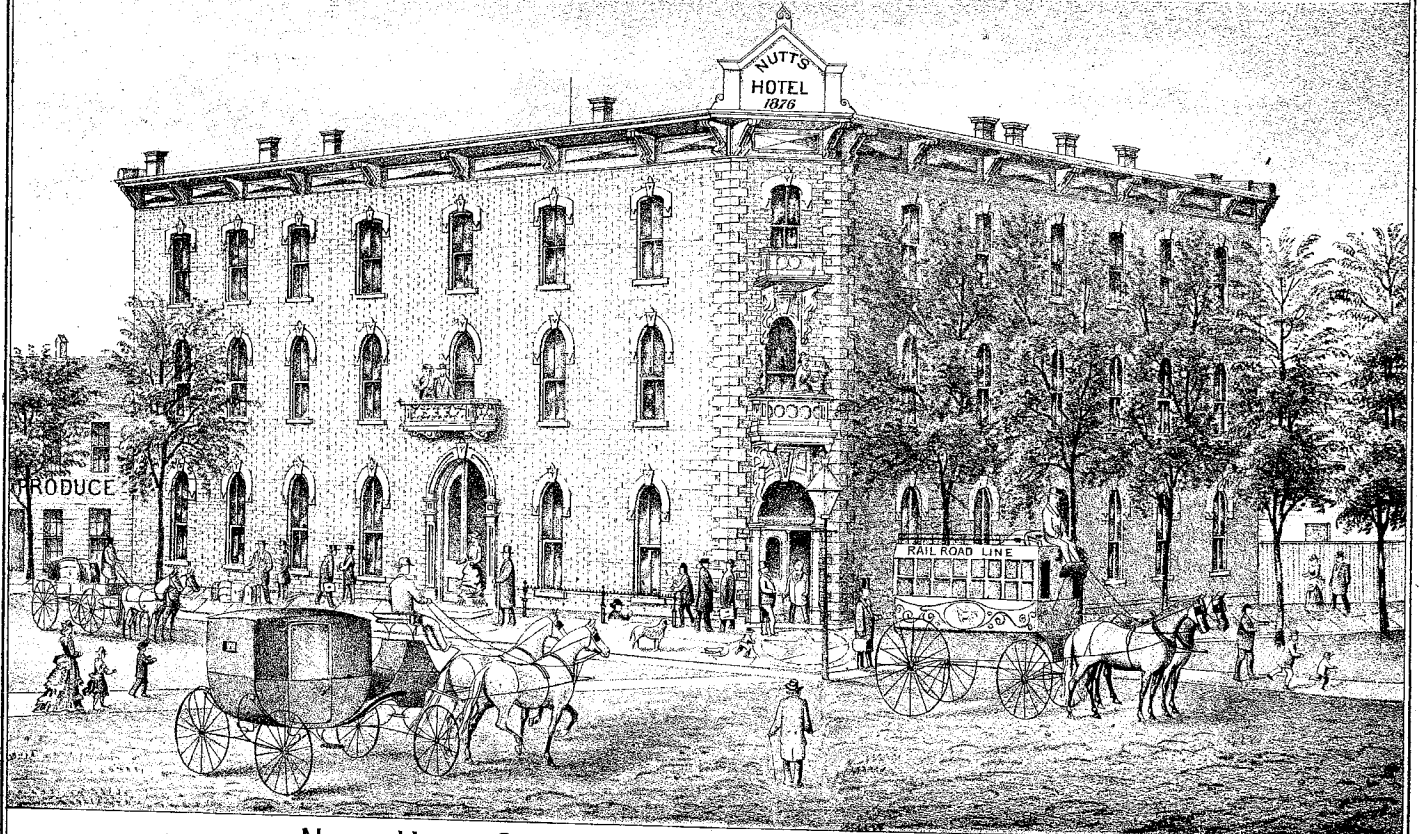
"CHAMPION PLANING MILL" CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. J.H. MARKLEY & CO. PROPRIETORS



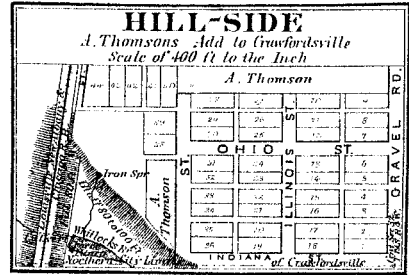
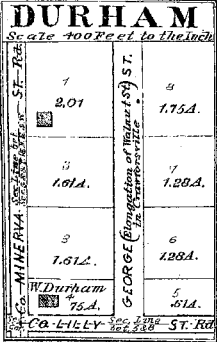
RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. CANINE UNION TP. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



RESIDENCE OF MARCUS L.D. LONG, SCOTT TP. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



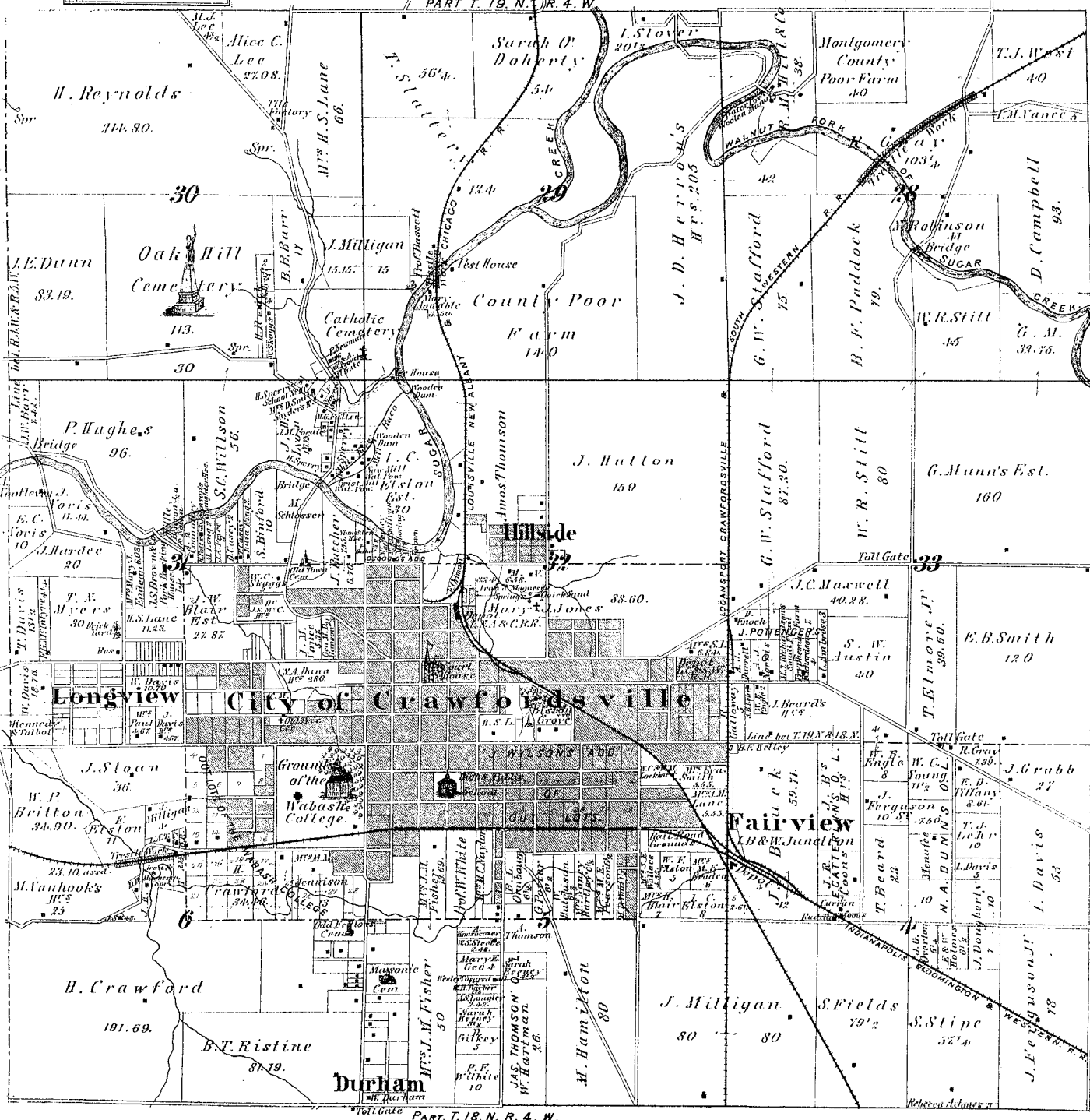
NUTT'S HOTEL, CRAWFORDSVILLE IND. PROPERTY OF WILLIAM NUTT.



CRAWFORDSVILLE AND VICINITY.

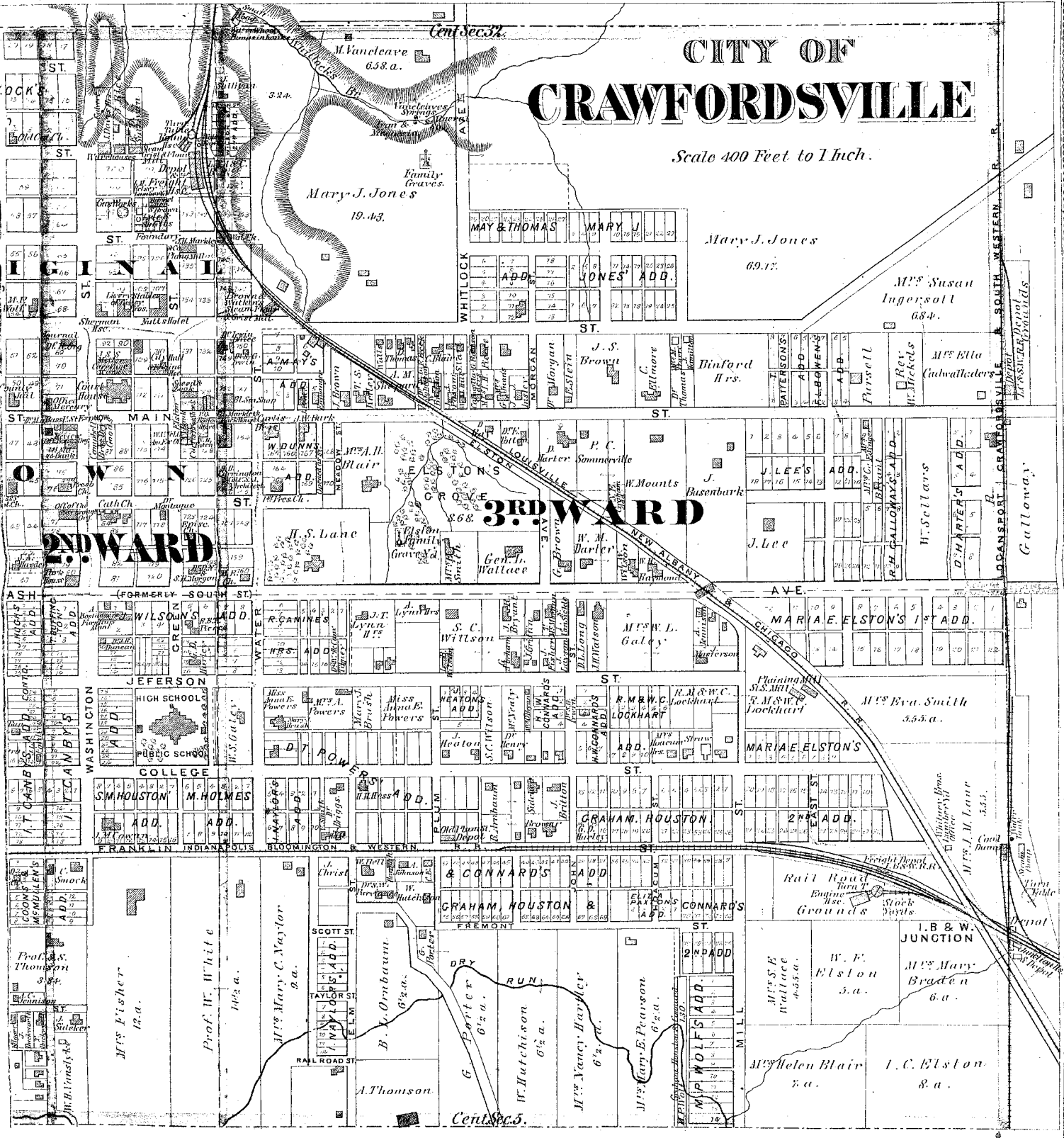
Scale 4 Inches to 1 Mile.

PART T. 19. N. R. 4. W.



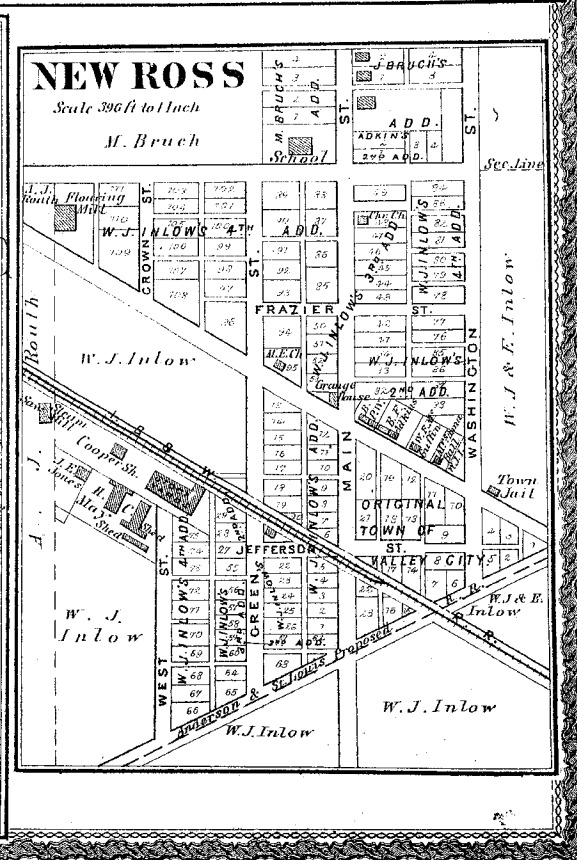
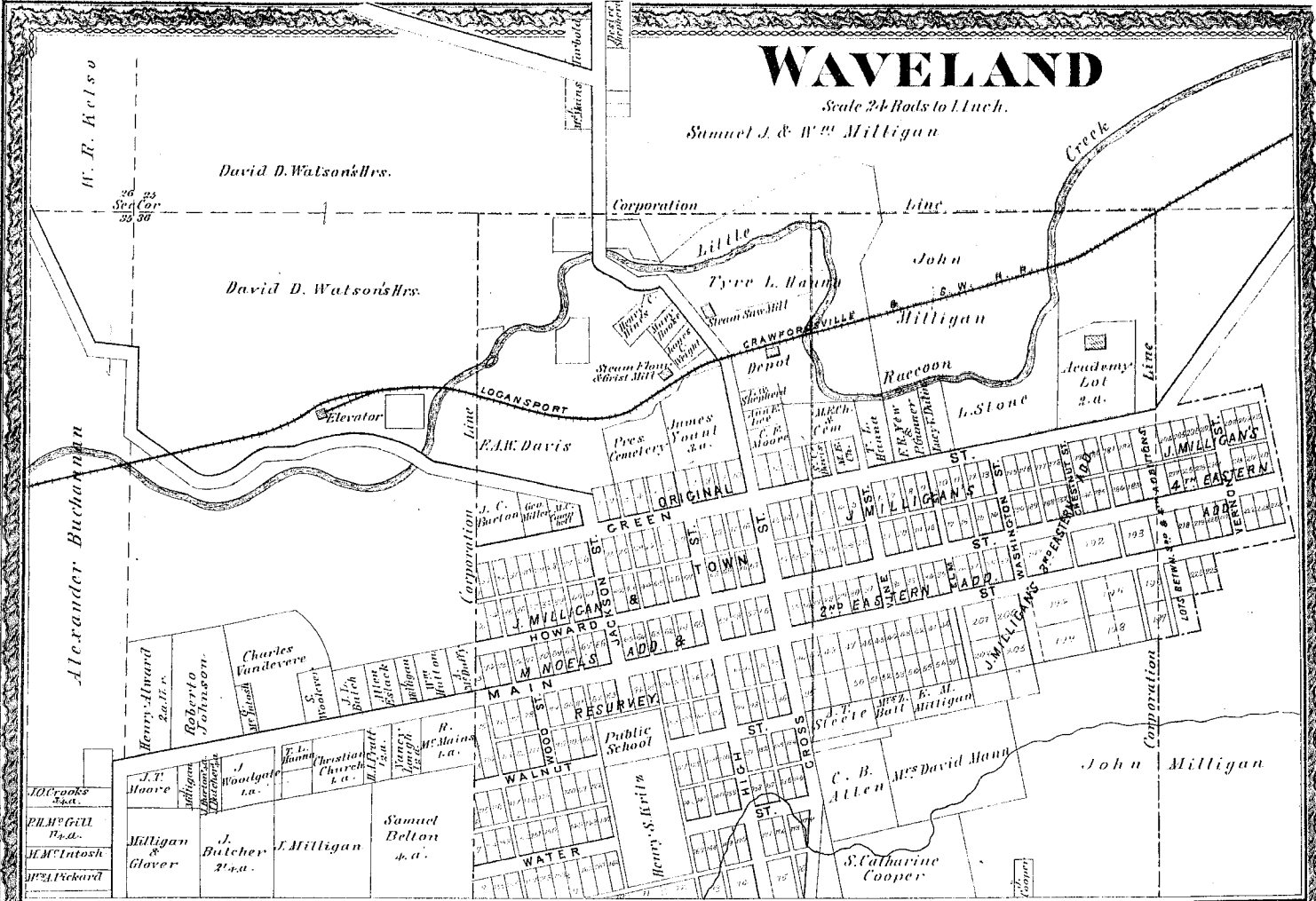
CITY OF CRAWFORDSVILLE

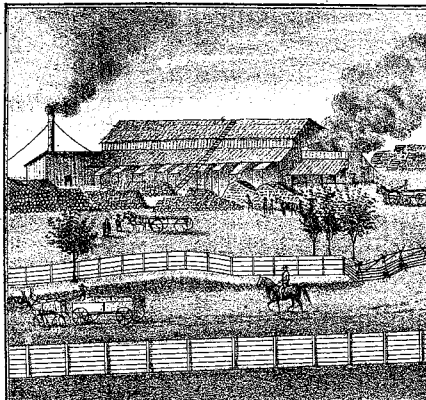
Scale 400 Feet to 1 Inch.



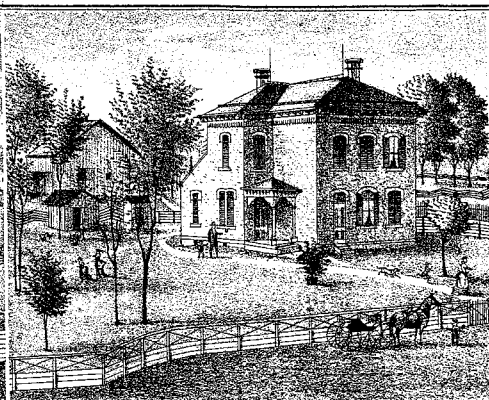
WAVELAND

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Samuel J. & Wm. Milligan

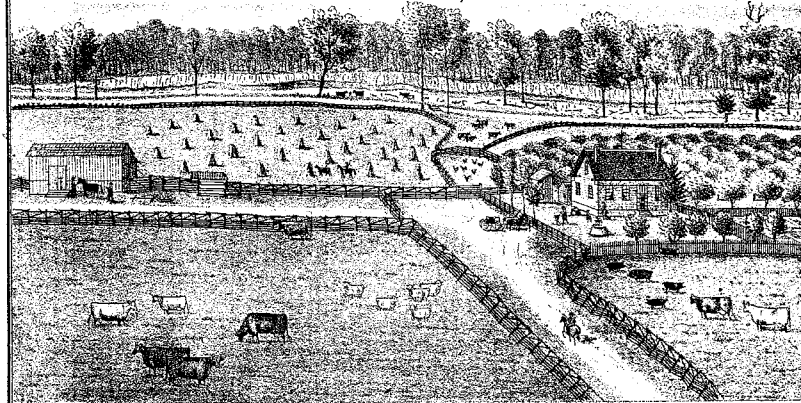
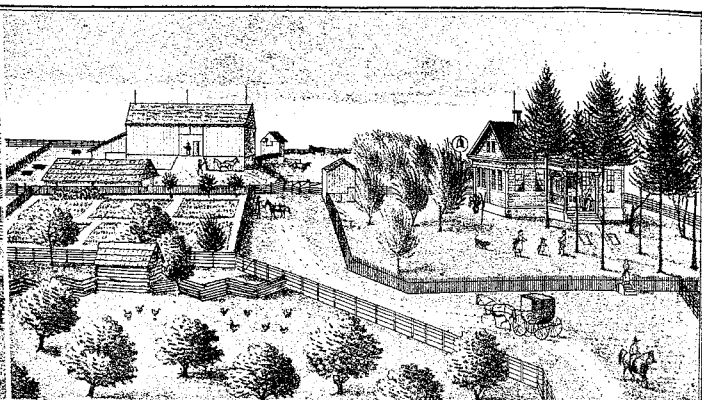




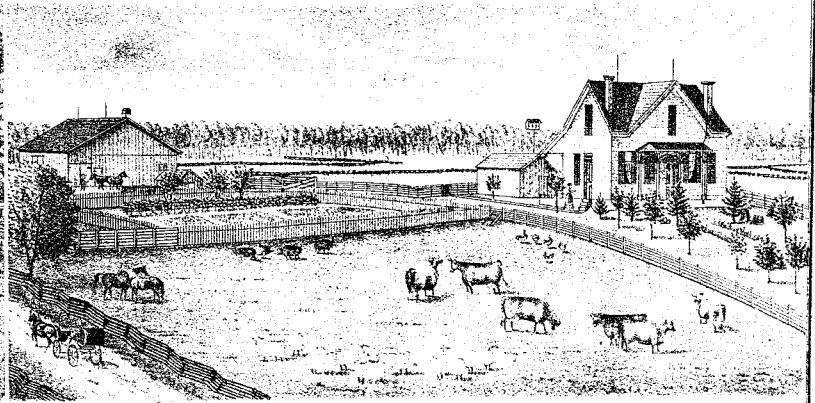
TILE FACTORY & RESIDENCE OF M. J. LEE, 1 MILE NORTH OF CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



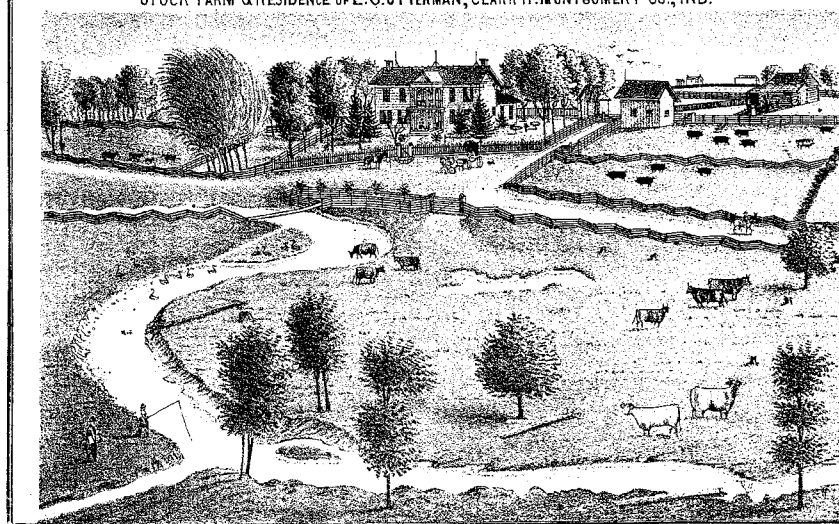
RESIDENCE OF GEO. OTTERMAN CLARK TP, MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



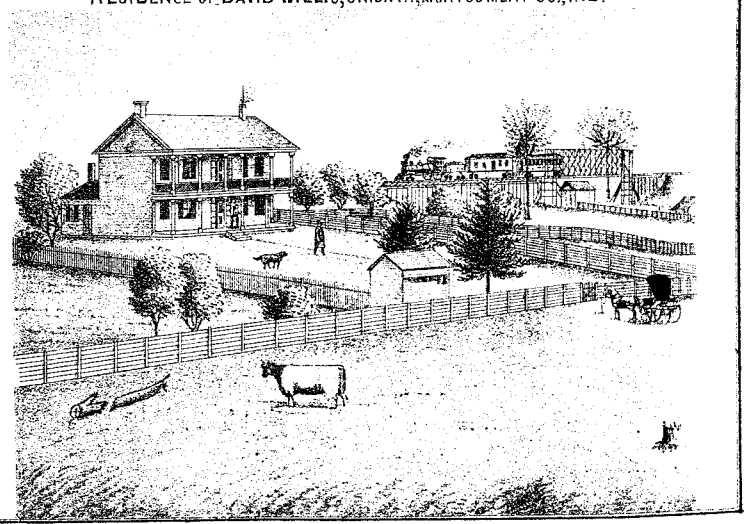
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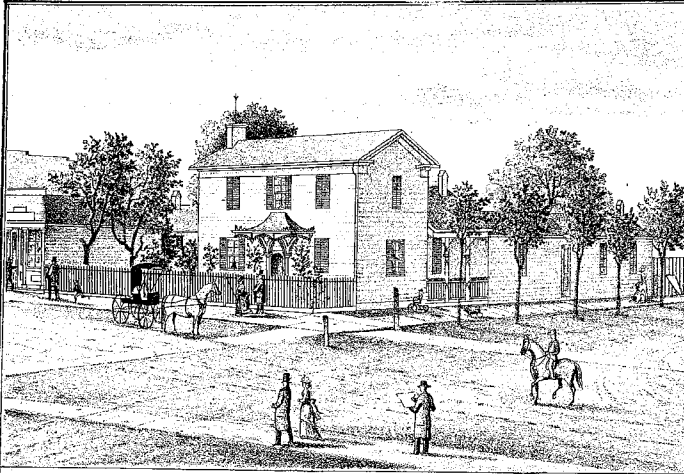
RESIDENCE OF DAVID WILLIS, UNION TP, MONTGOMERY CO., IND.



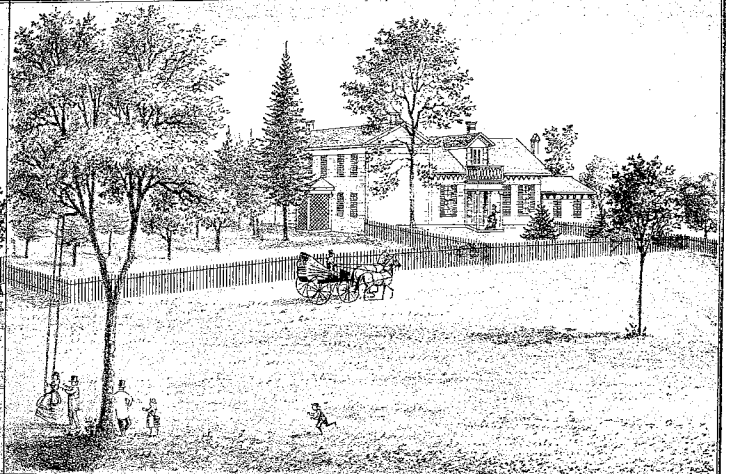
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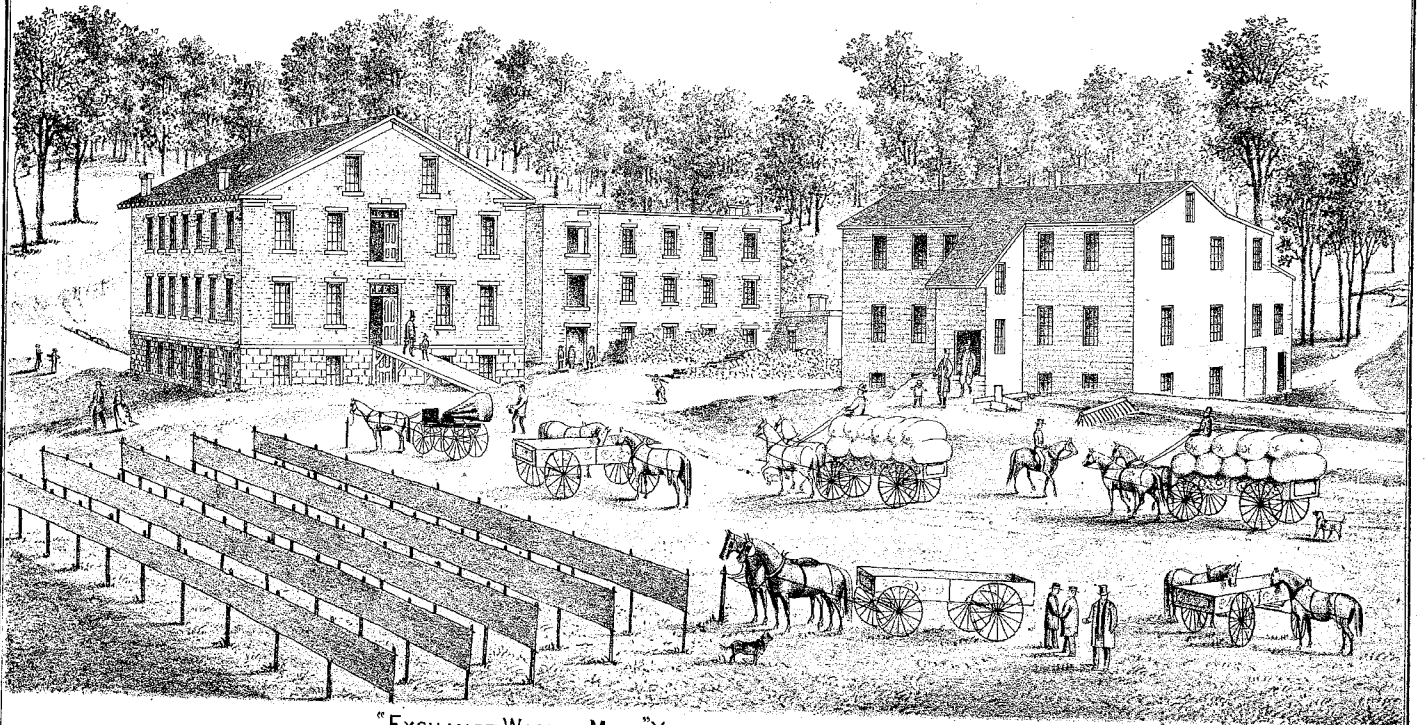
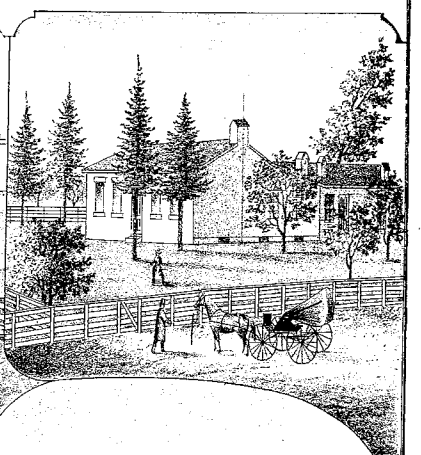
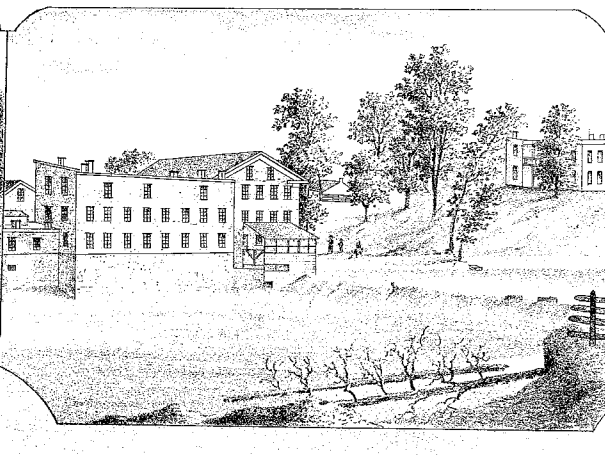
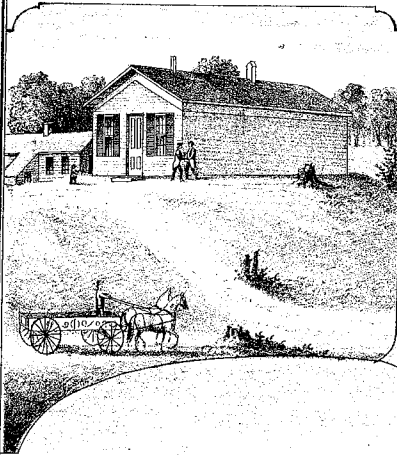
RESIDENCE OF MRS. ROSE DAUGHERTY, LADOGA, IND.



RESIDENCE OF C.H.R. ANDERSON COR. MAIN & FRANKLIN STS., LADOGA, IND.



RESIDENCE OF M.J. PENINGTON, LADOGA, MONTGOMERY CO., IND.



"EXCHANGE WOOLEN MILLS," YOUNTSVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO., IND.
D. YOUNT & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

MAP OF

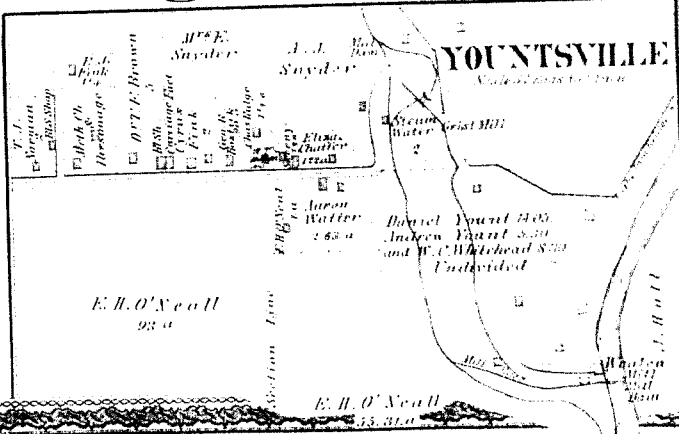
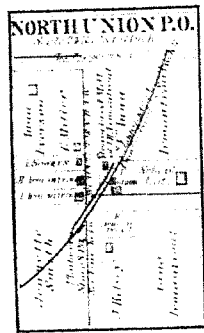
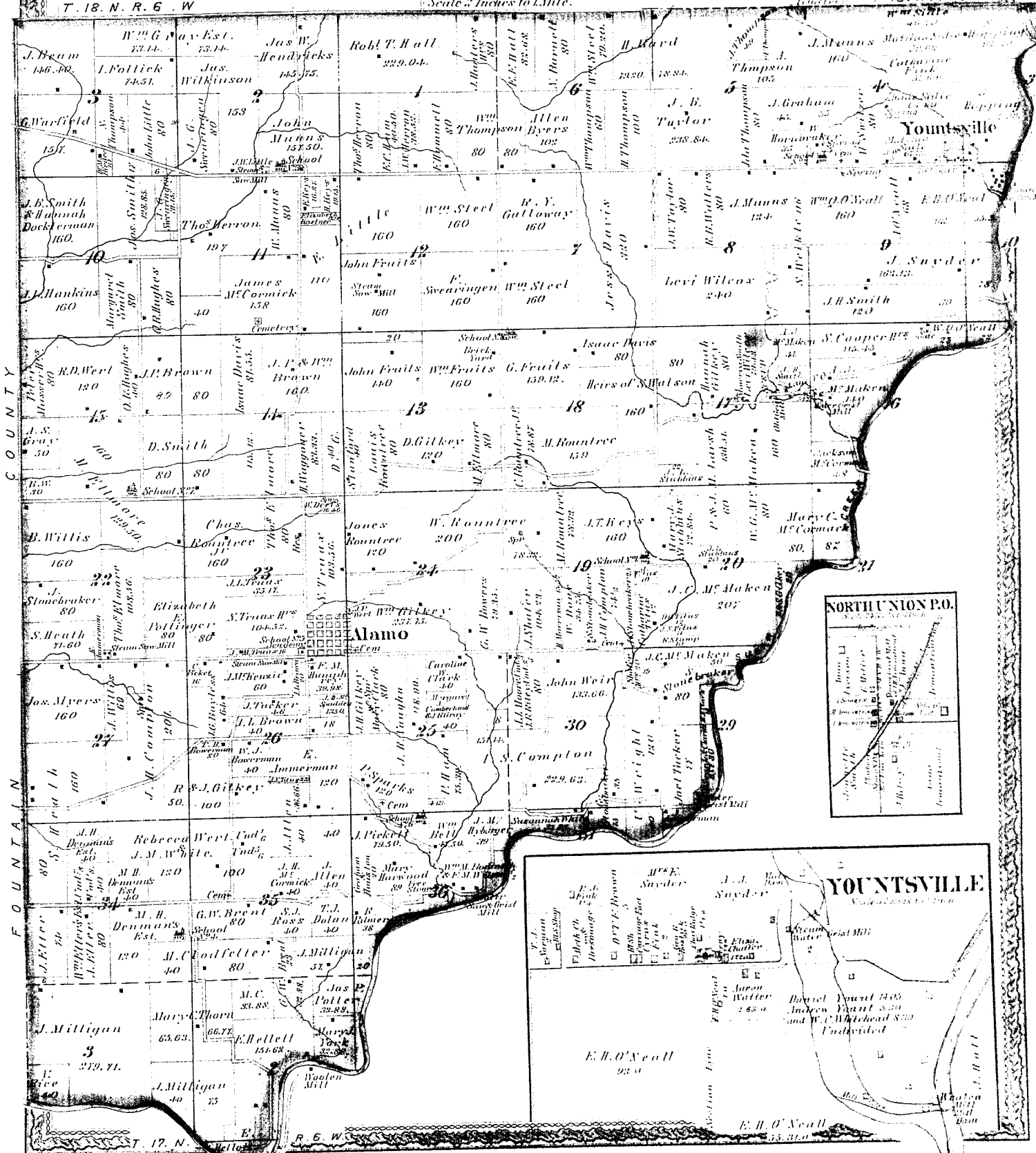
RIPLEY

TOWNSHIP

T. 18. N. R. 6. W.

Scale 2 Inches to 1 Mile.

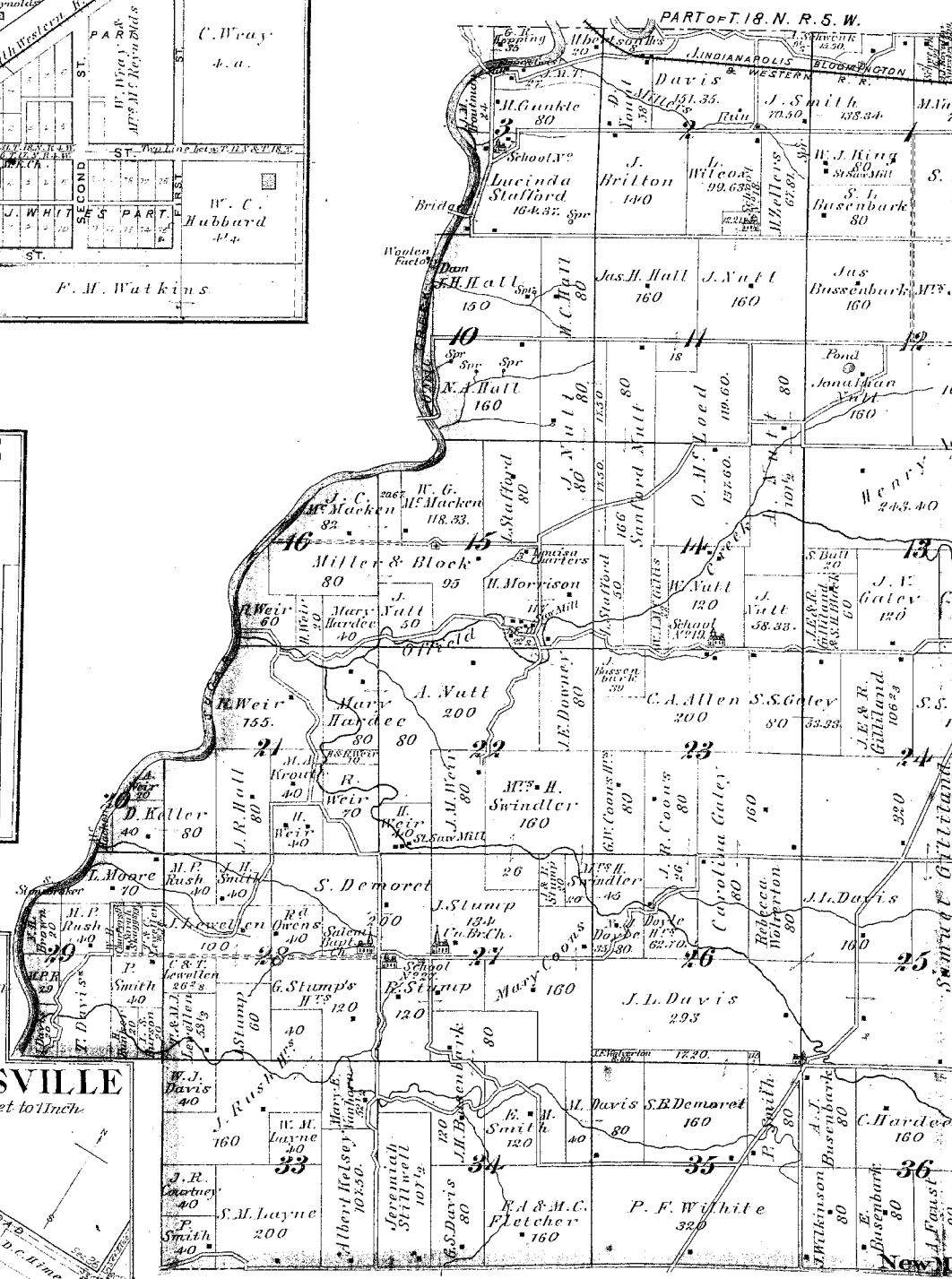
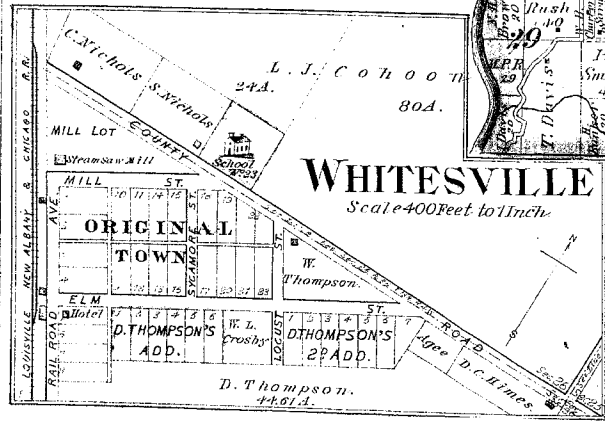
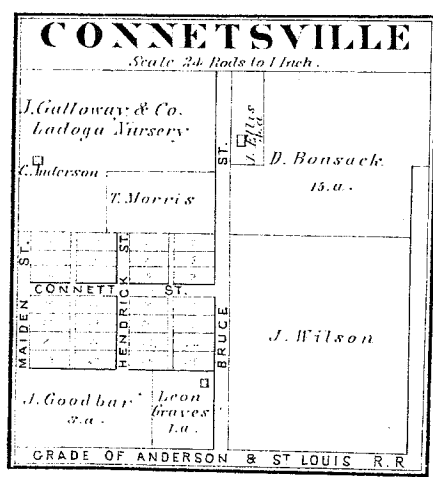
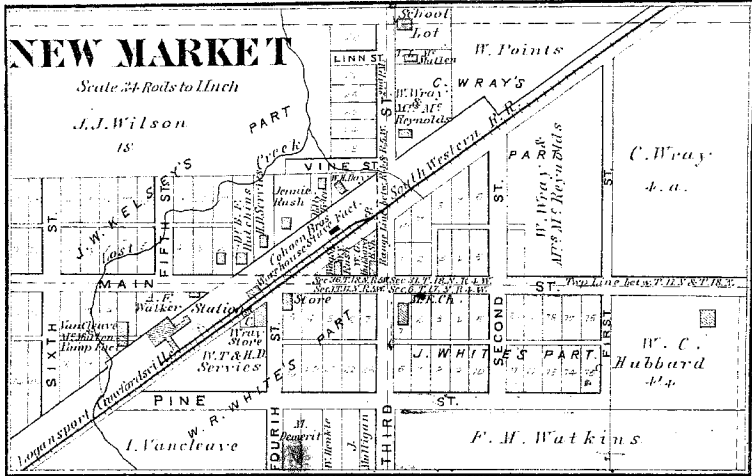
T. 18. N. R. 5. W.



MAP OF

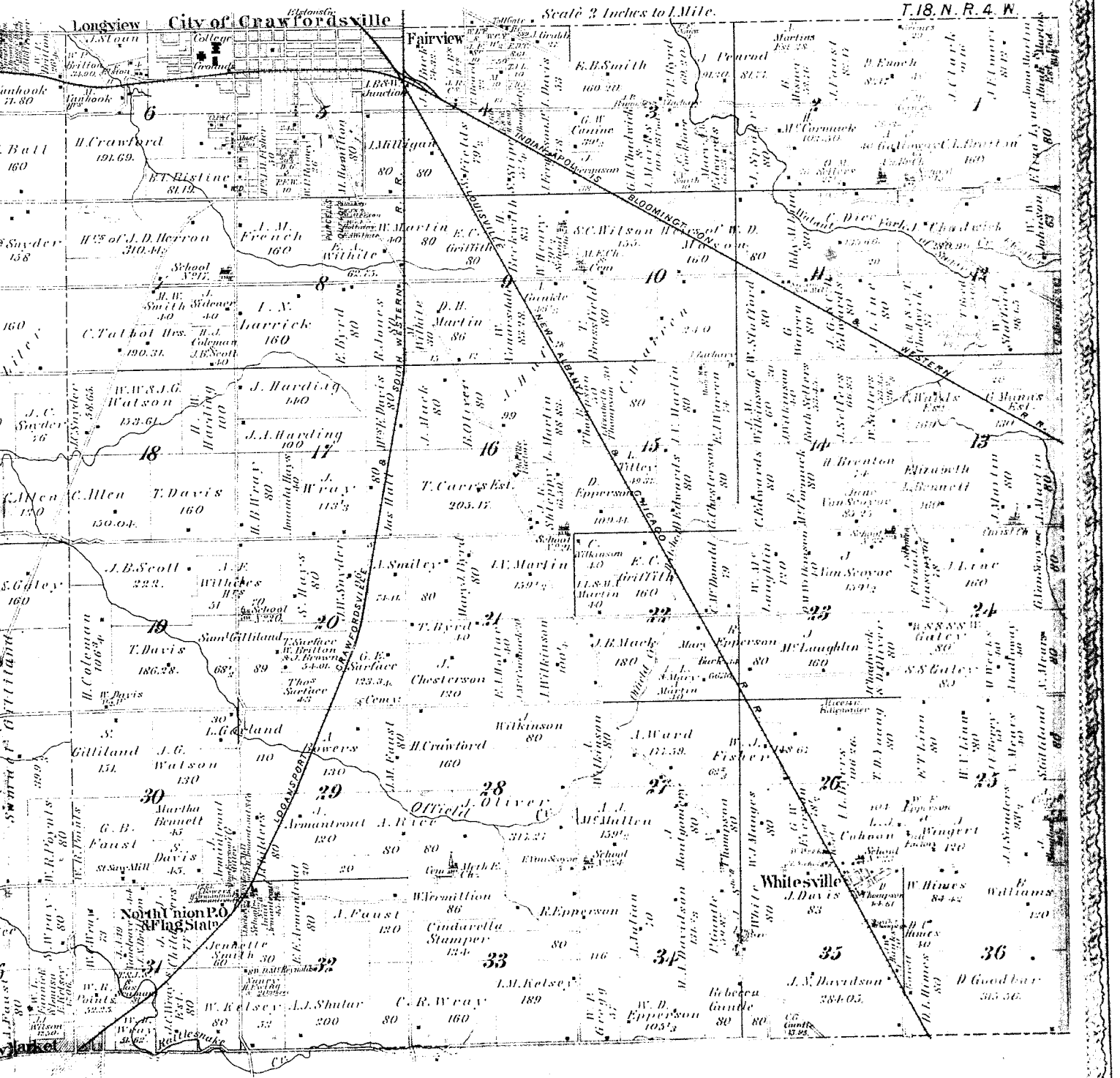
UNI

SOUTHER



ION TOWNSHIP

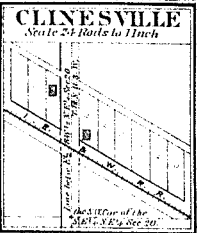
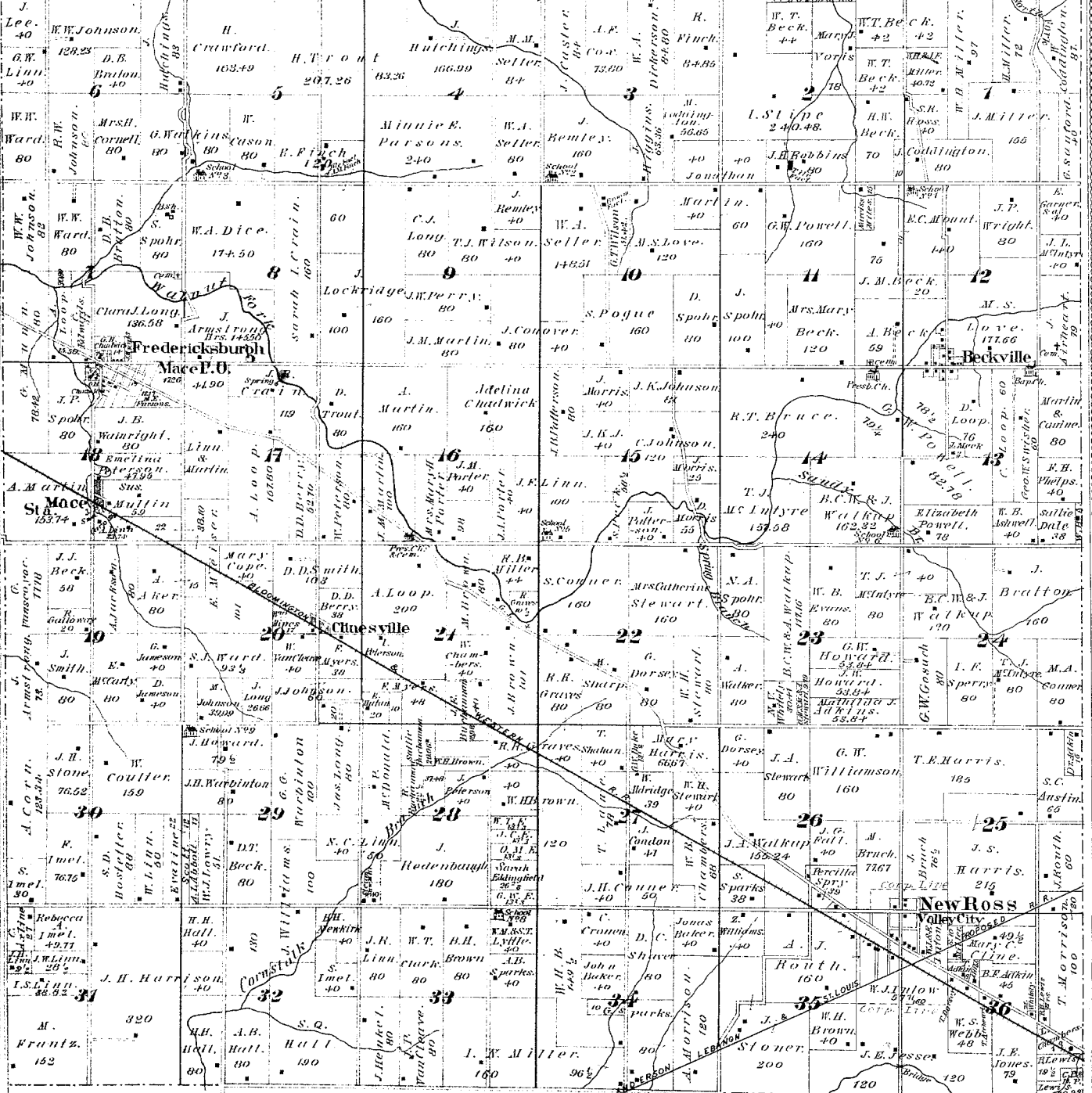
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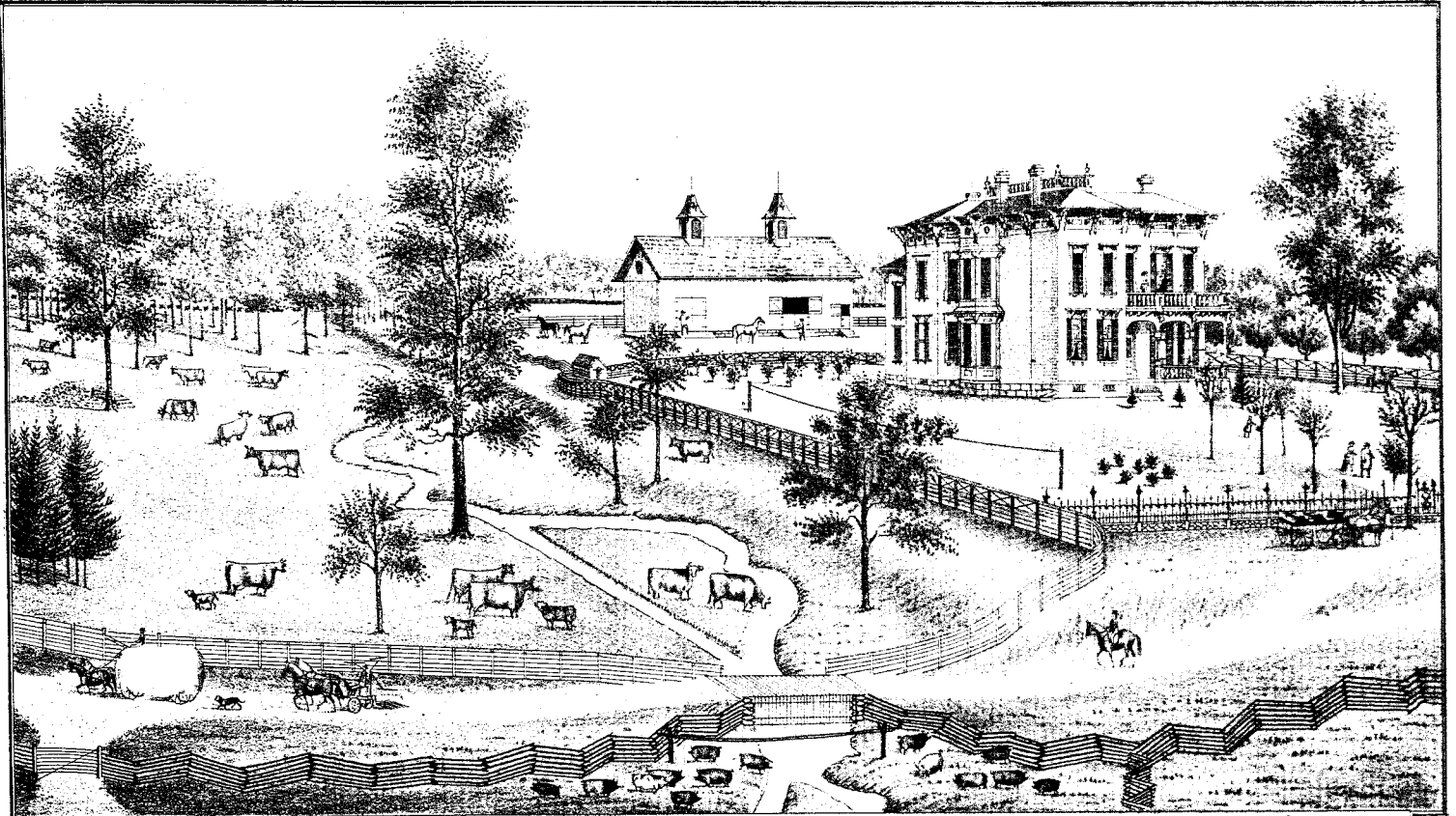


MAP OF WALNUT TOWNSHIP

T. 19 N. R. 3 W.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile





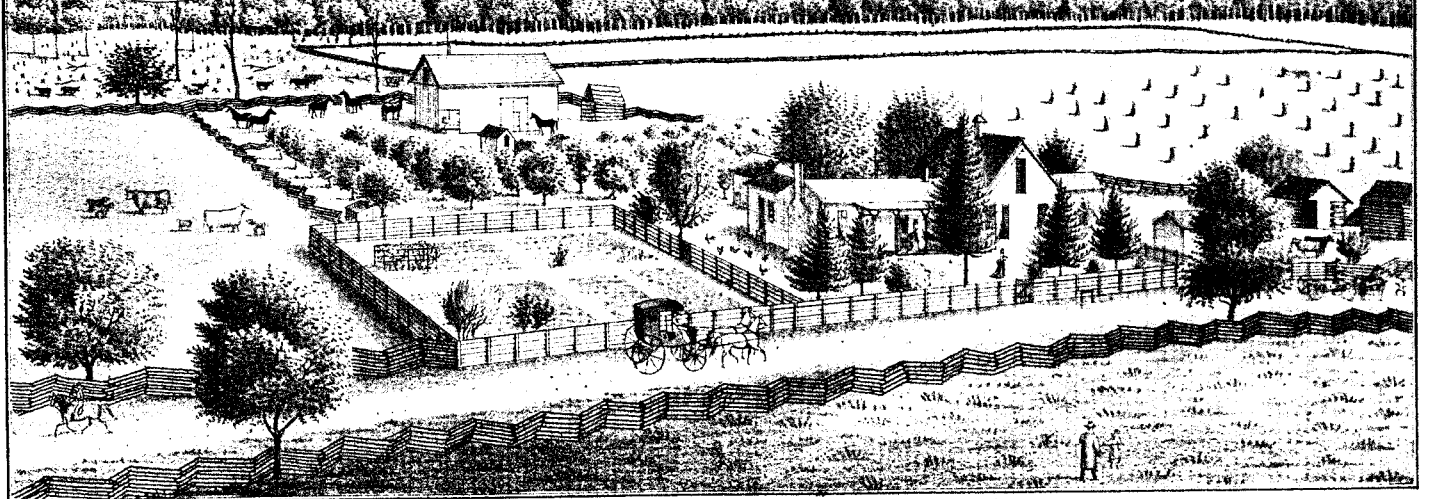
"BENEFIEL HOMESTEAD" OWNED & IMPROVED BY JOHN L. DAVIS, UNION TP., MONTGOMERY CO., IND.



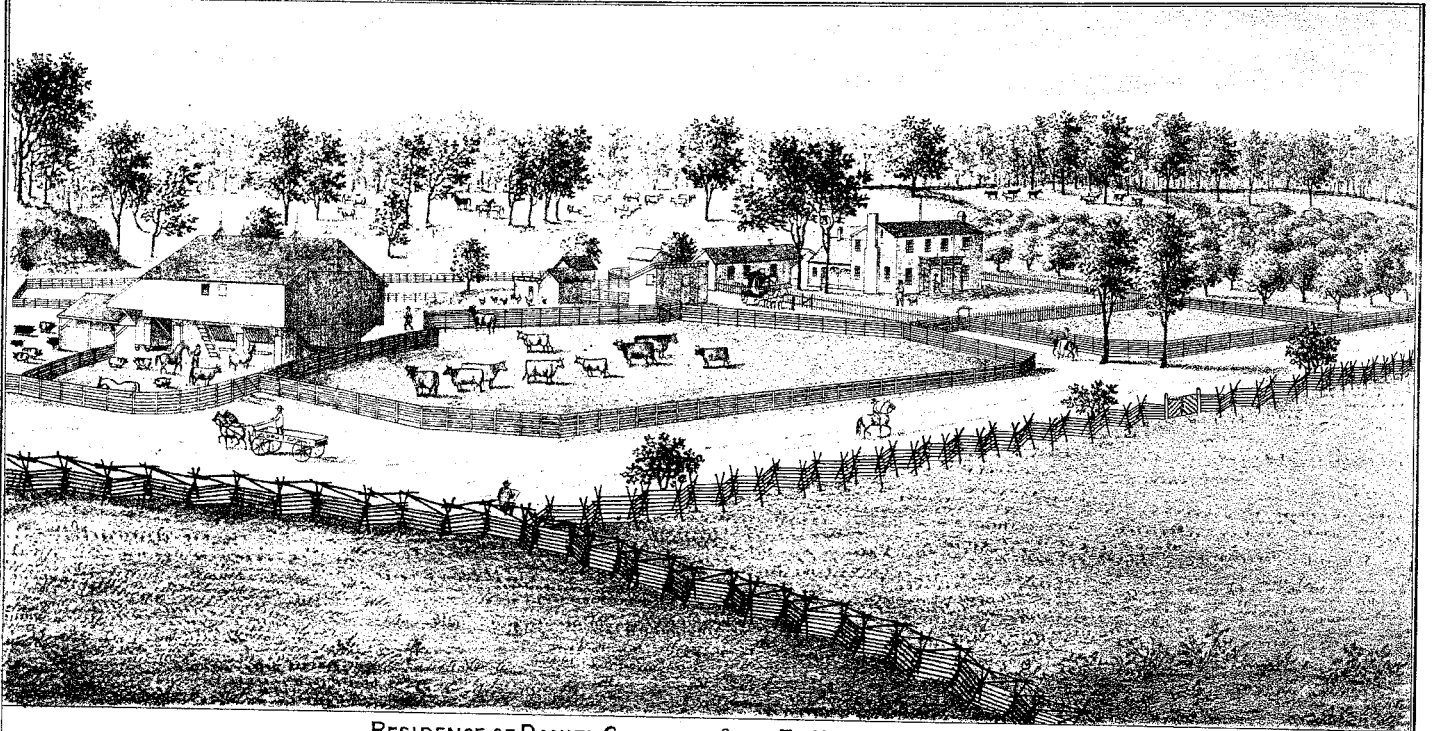
JOHN FRAME



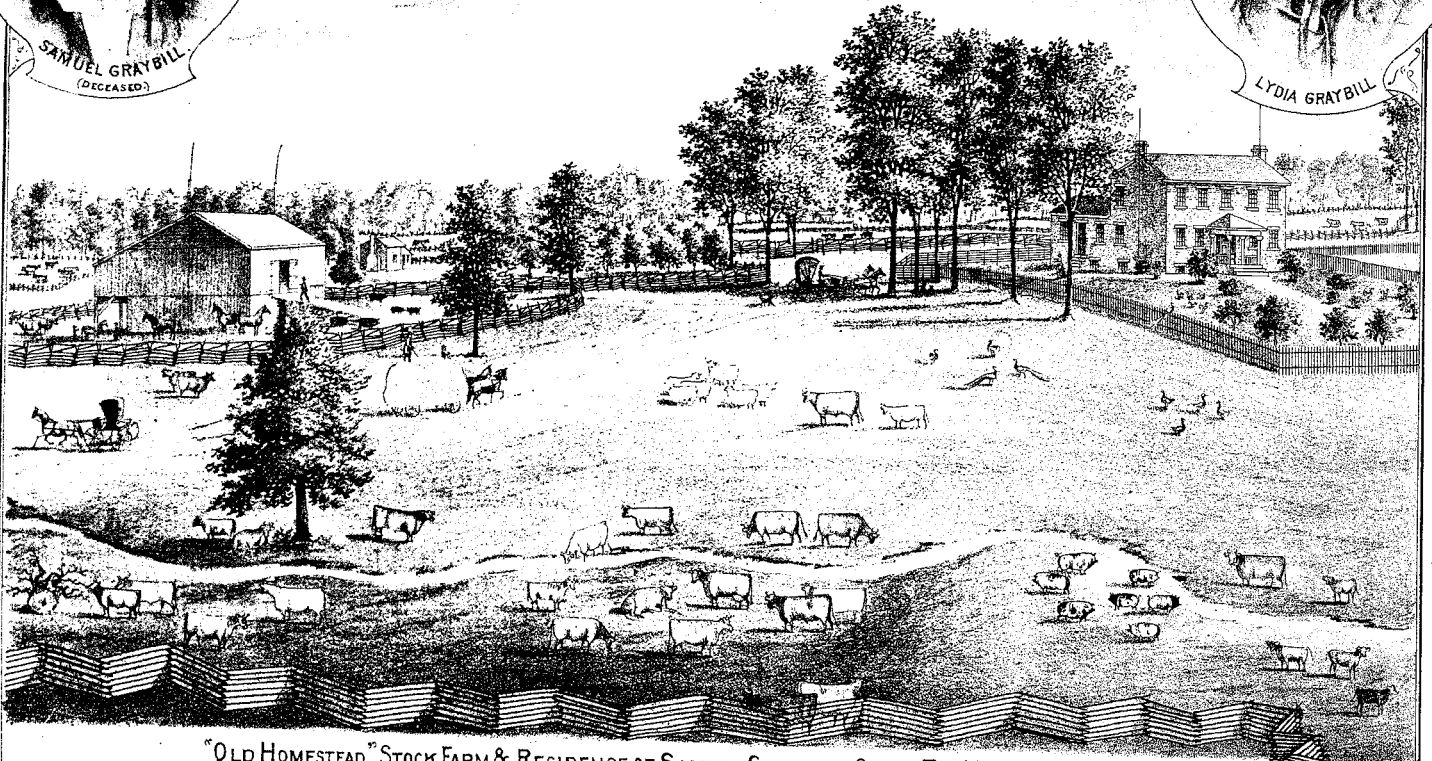
MRS. JOHN FRAME



RESIDENCE OF JOHN FRAME SCOTT TP., MONTGOMERY CO., IND.



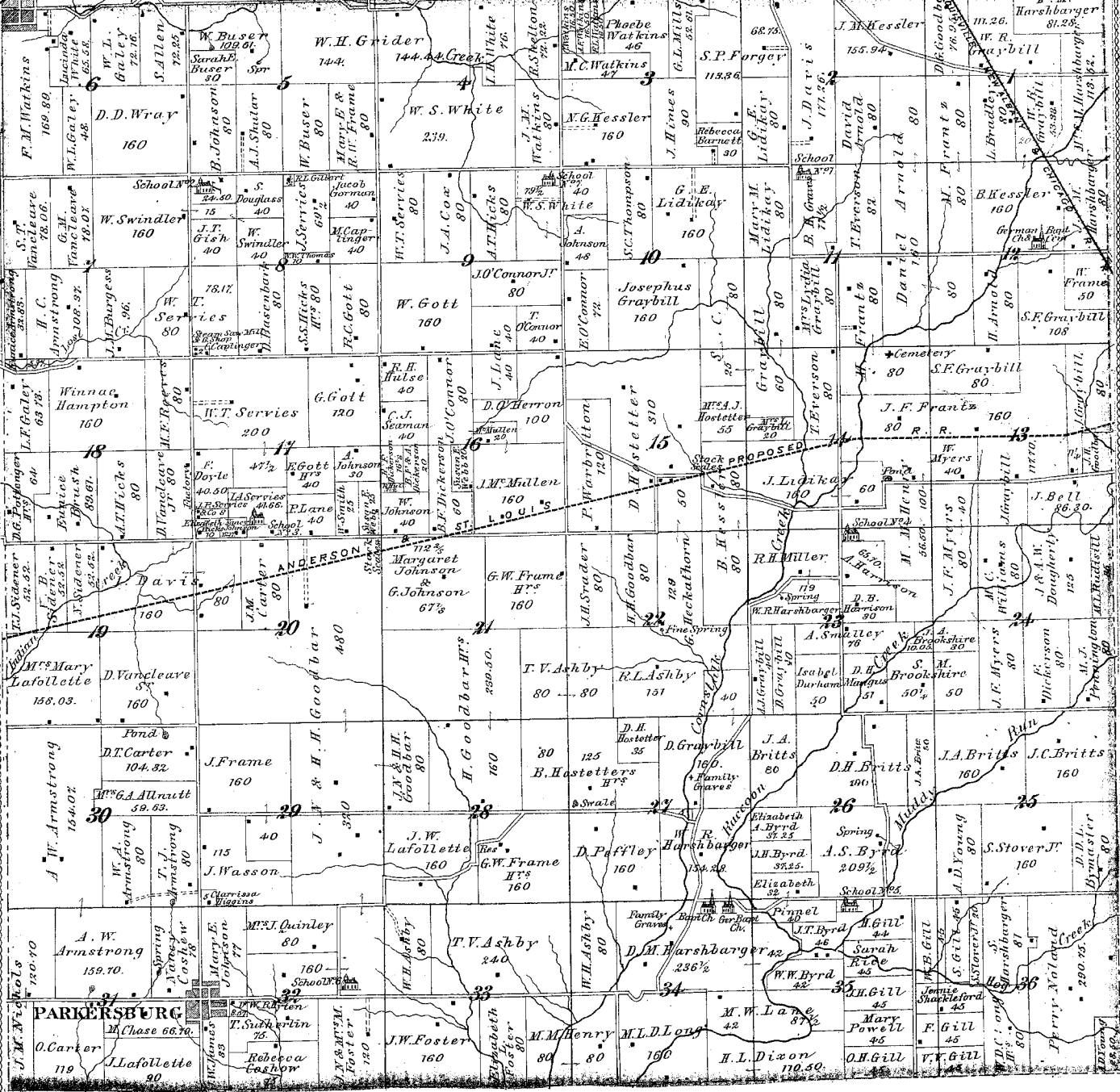
RESIDENCE OF DANIEL GRAYBILL, SCOTT TP. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.

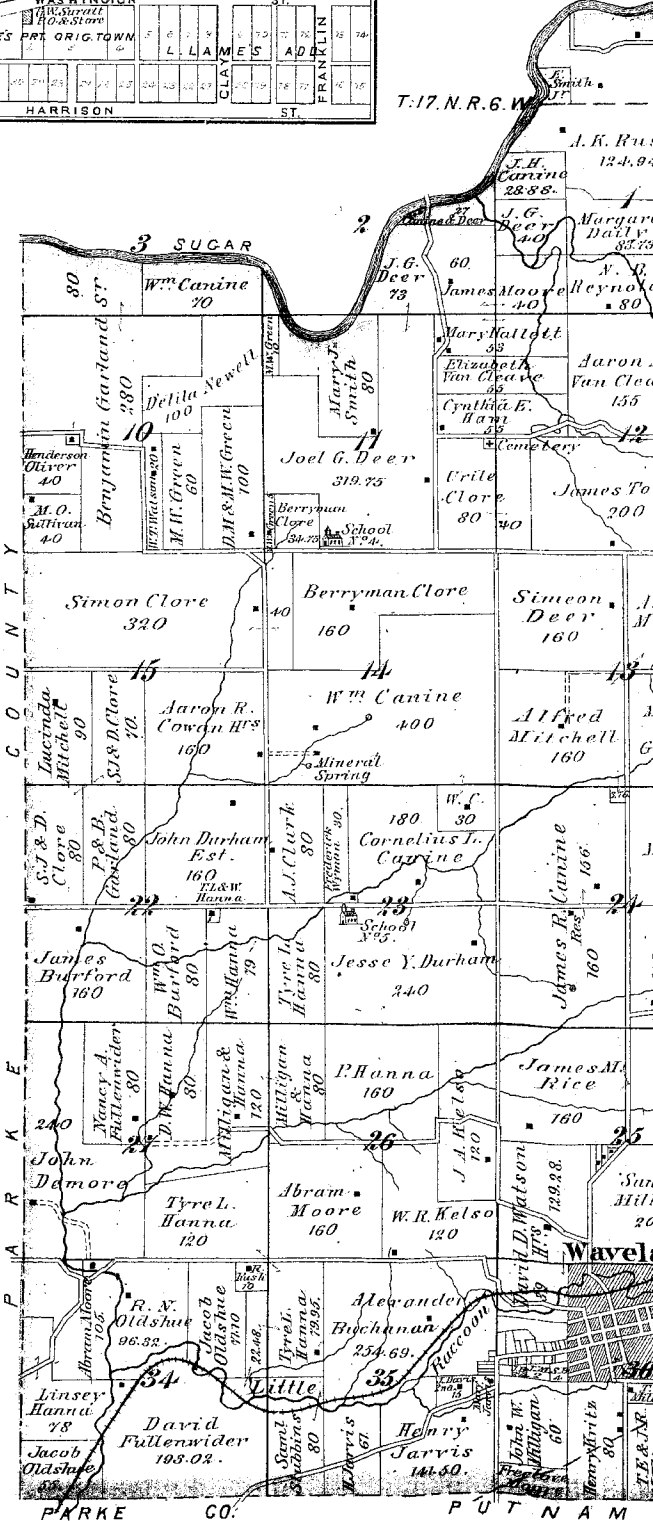
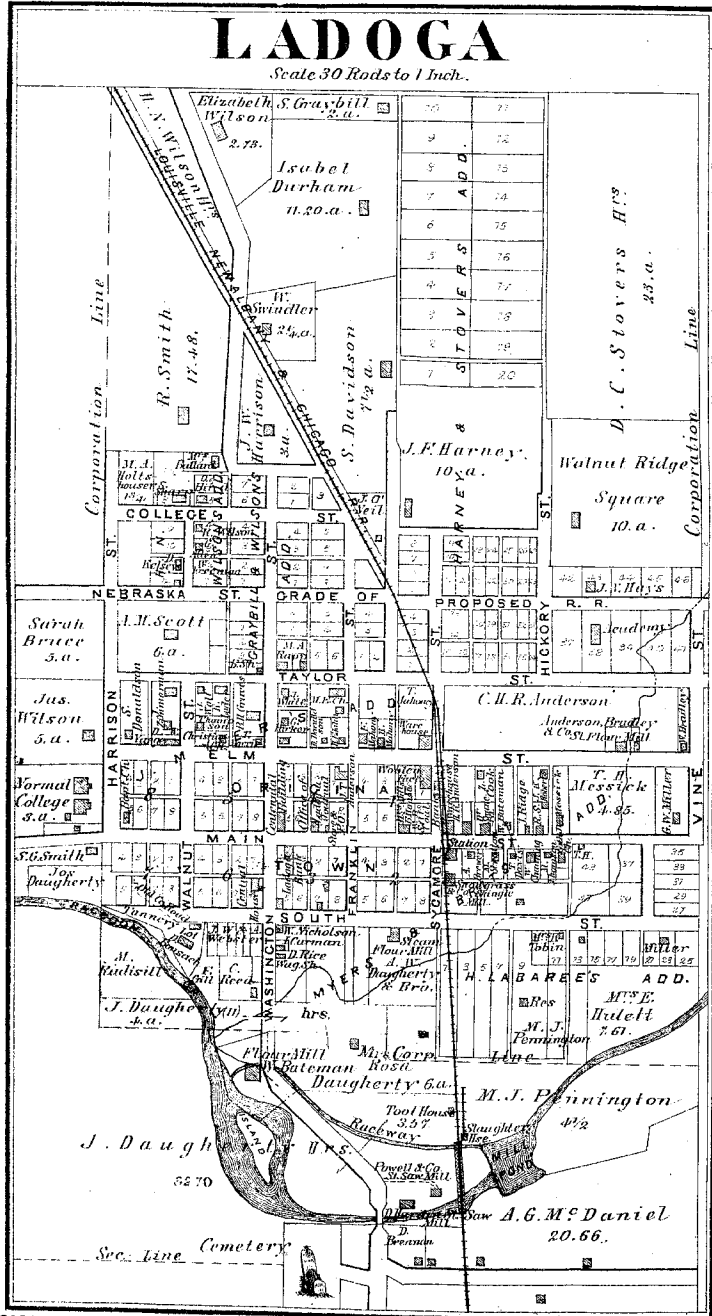
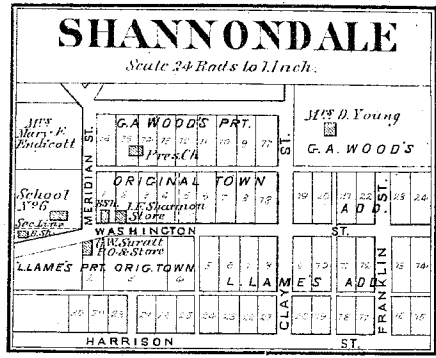
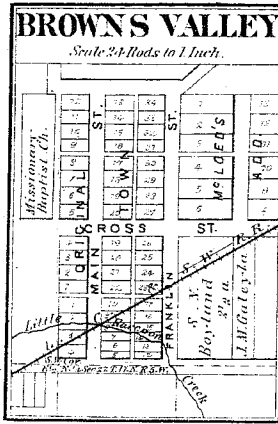
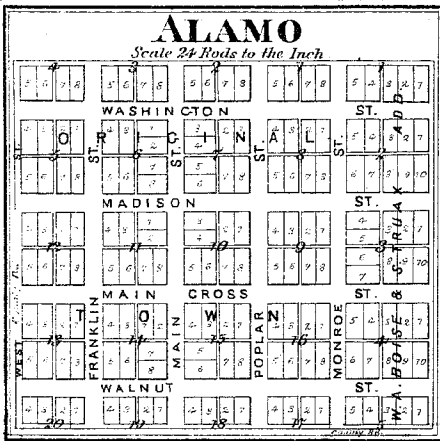


"OLD HOMESTEAD" STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL GRAYBILL, SCOTT TP., MONTGOMERY CO. IND.

MAP OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP

NEW MARKET T 17. N. Rattlesnake Scale 2 Inches to 1 Mile

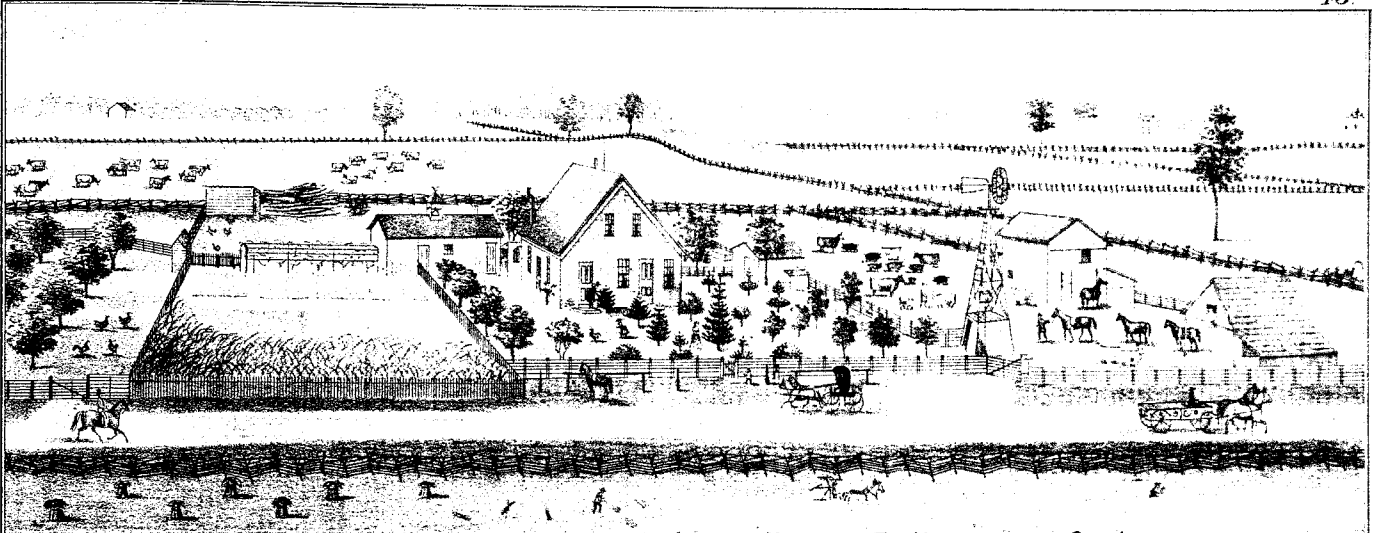




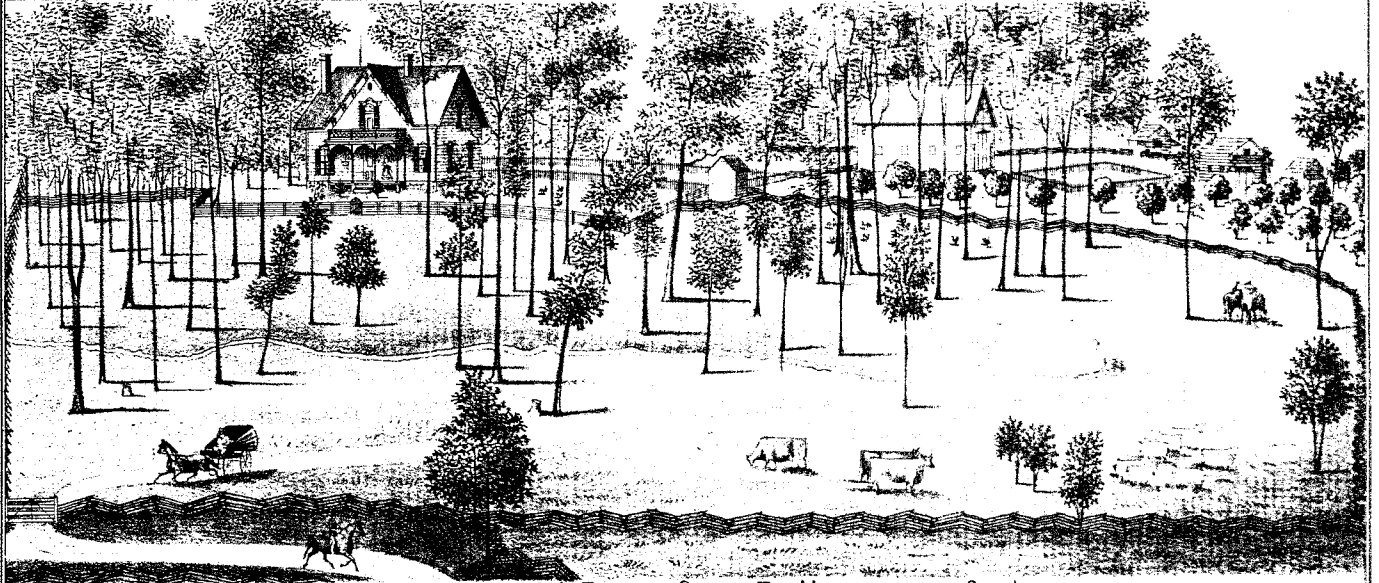
T: 17. N. R. 6. W.

P U T N A M C O U N T Y

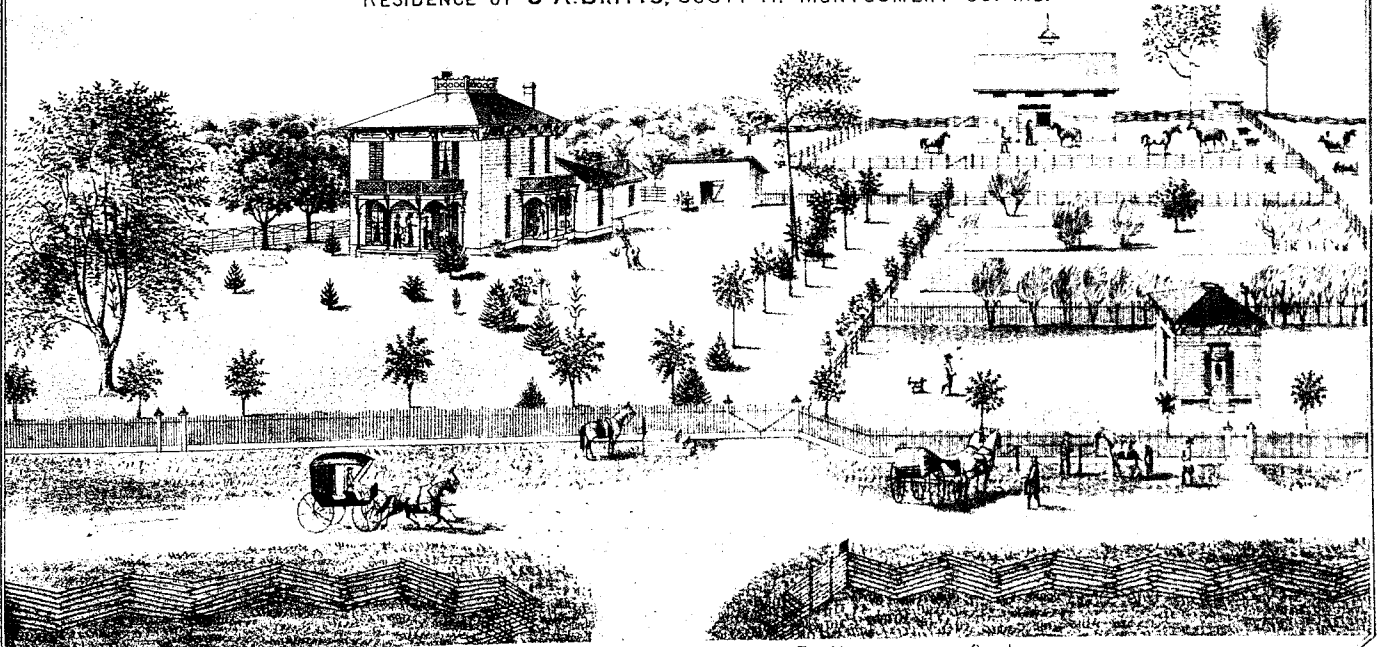
PARKE GO. PUTNAM



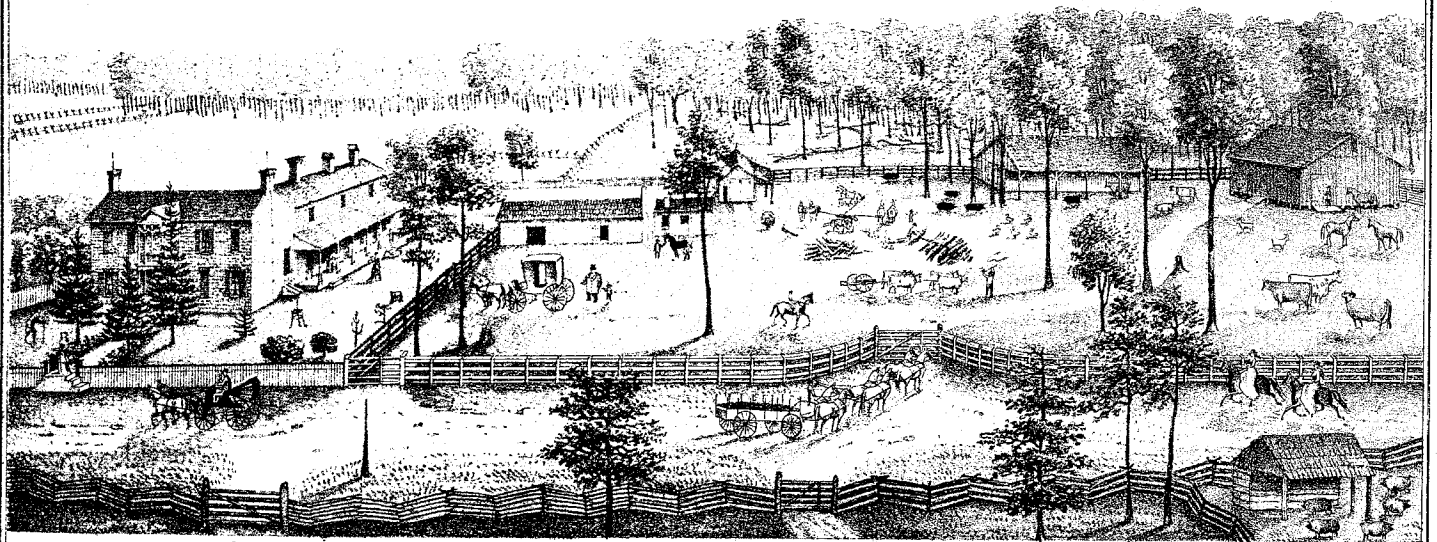
STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE of JOHN B. IRONS, MADISON T^p. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



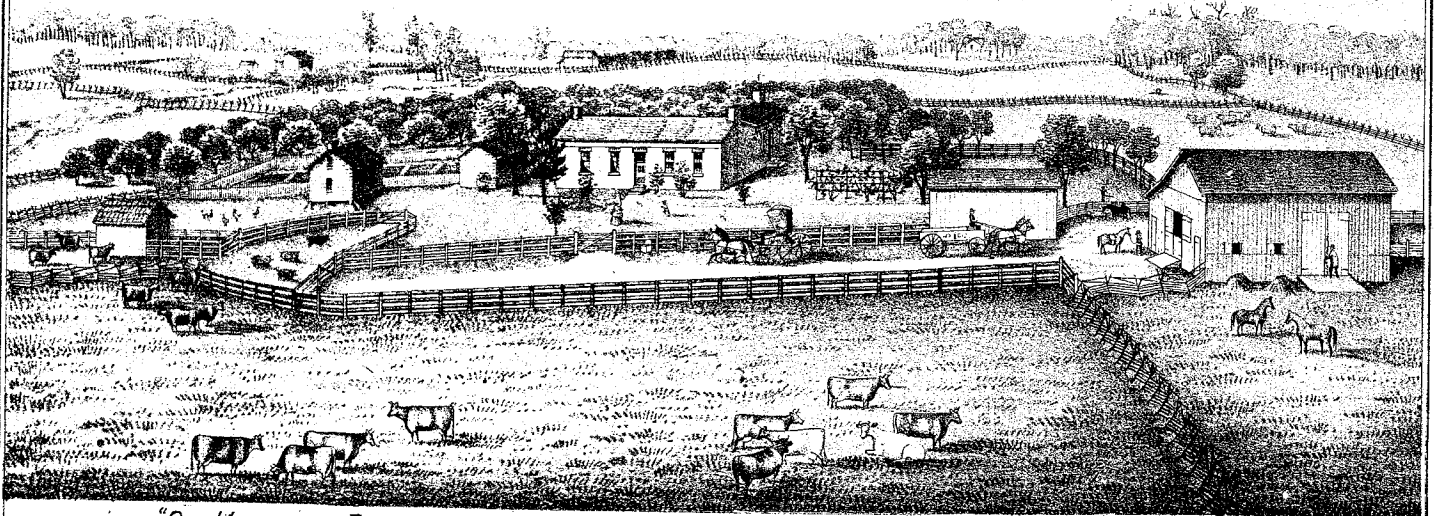
RESIDENCE of J. A. BRITTS, SCOTT T^p. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



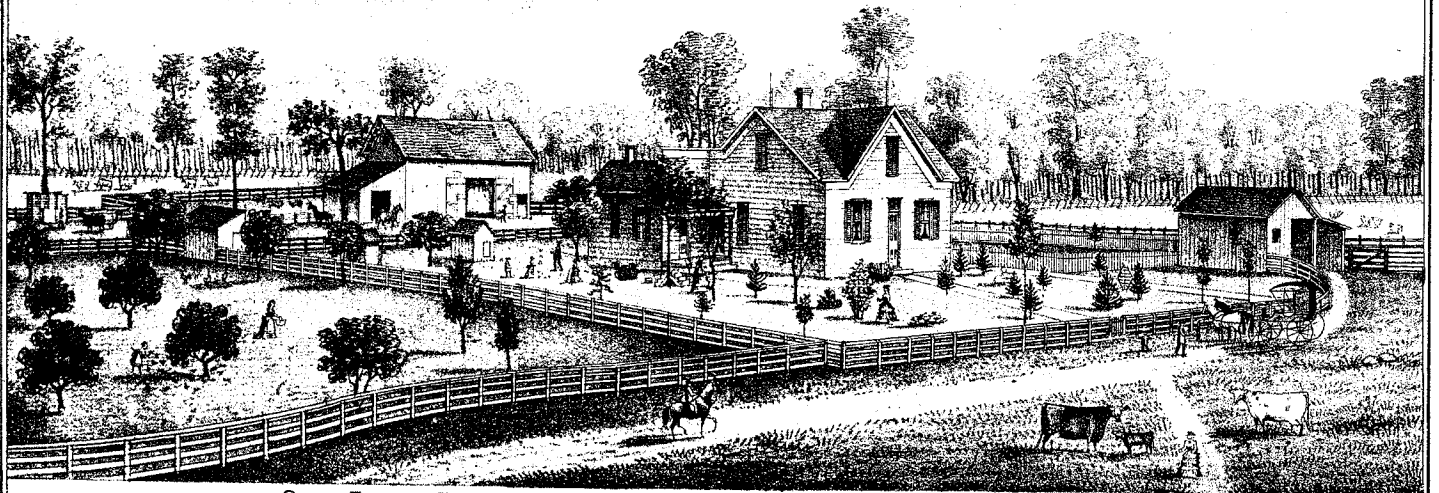
RESIDENCE of J. W. STRAUGHAN, M. D. BROWN T^p. MONTGOMERY CO. IND.



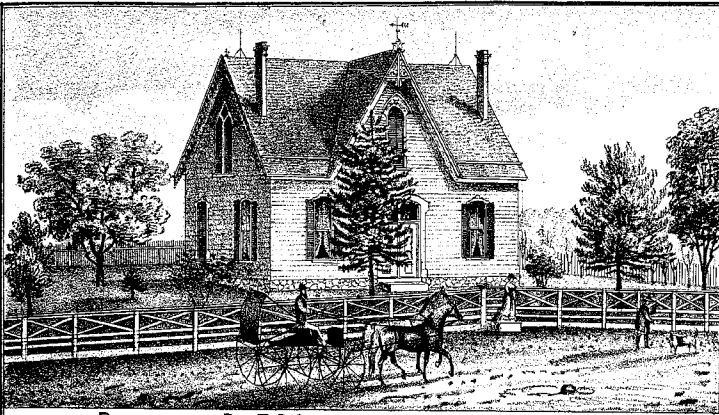
STOCK & GRAIN FARM & RESIDENCE OF JAMES R. CANINE, BROWN TWP. MONTGOMERY CO., IND.



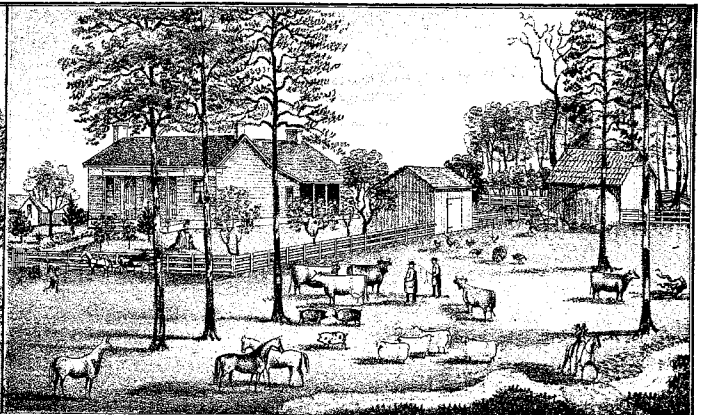
"OLD HOMESTEAD" RESIDENCE OF DAVID HENRY DAVIDSON UNION TWP., MONTGOMERY CO., INDIANA.



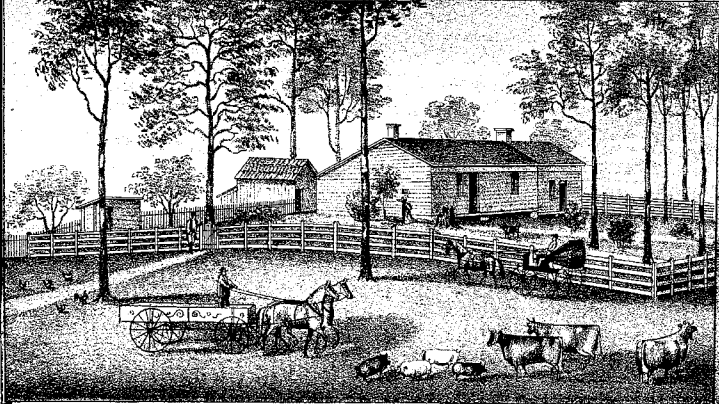
STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM J. FISHER, UNION TWP., MONTGOMERY CO., IND.



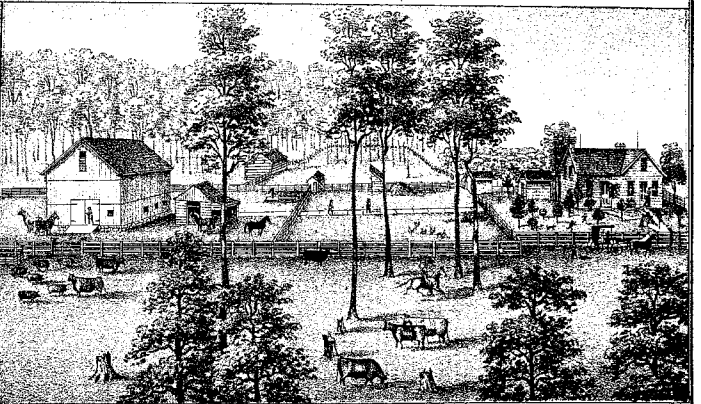
RESIDENCE OF REV. T. C. SHANKLIN, LINDEN, MONTGOMERY Co., IND.



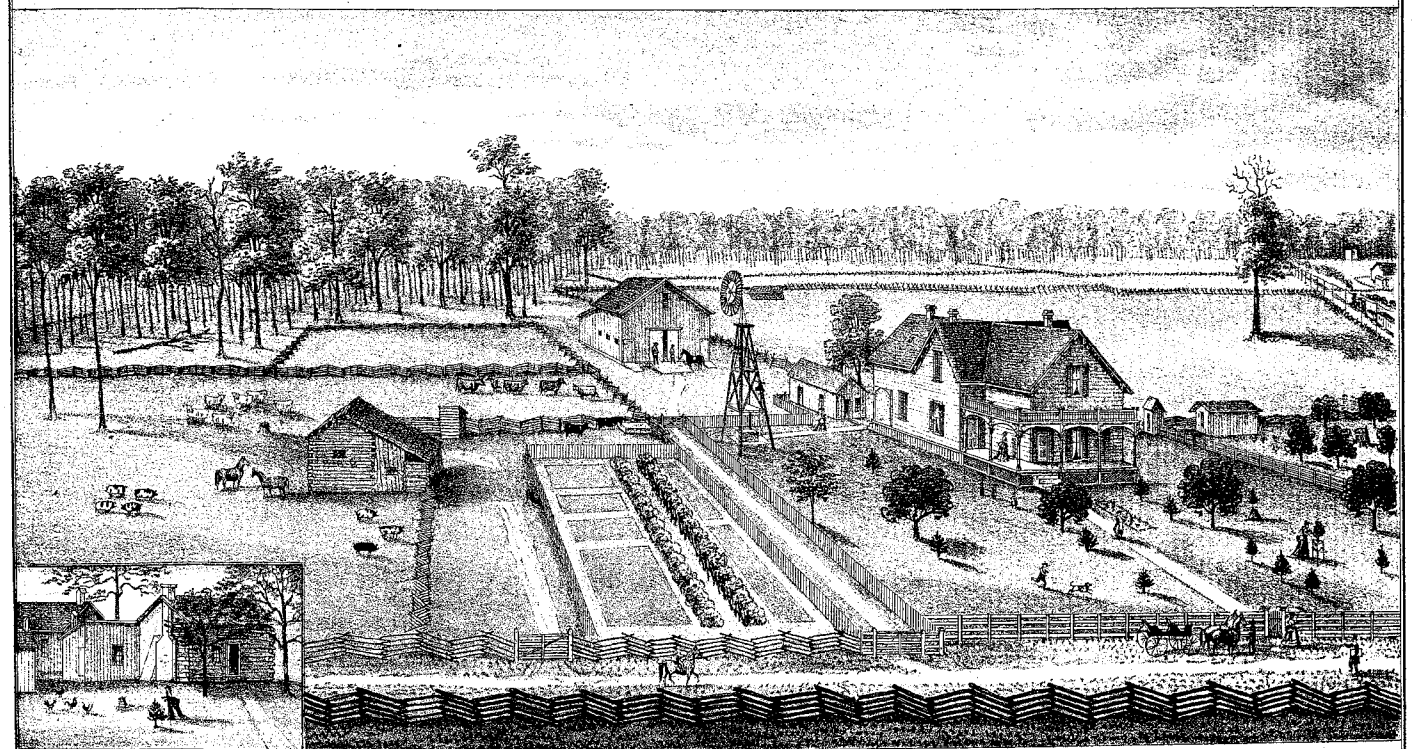
STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM T. SERVIES, SCOTT TWP., MONTGOMERY Co., IND.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARY FOSTER, SCOTT TWP., MONTGOMERY Co., IND.



RESIDENCE OF W. W. EPPERSON, SCOTT TWP., MONTGOMERY Co., IND.



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF S. N. WARBRITTON ESQ., BROWN TWP., MONTGOMERY Co., IND.



DAVID WILLIS ESQ.
UNION TP.



MRS. DAVID WILLIS
UNION TP.



ADAM HESTER
SCOTT TP.



HON. JAMES M. STODDARD
(DECEASED)
LINDEN IND.



DR. HENRY KEENEY
LINDEN IND.



HON. HENRY S. LANE
CRAWFORDSVILLE IND.



T. H. B. CAIN,
EDITOR OF
"CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL"



HON. ISAAC C. ELSTON SEN.
DECEASED.
CRAWFORDSVILLE IND.



JOHN L. MILLER,
EDITOR OF
"CRAWFORDSVILLE REVIEW"



JERE KEENEY,
EDITOR OF
"CRAWFORDSVILLE STAR"

of whom are now living, and range in age from twenty-two to forty-eight. S. N., the subject of this sketch, the second child, was born Dec. 3, 1831. Until the age of twenty-five, he assisted his father in clearing his farm of timber and tilling the ground. In 1855, took a trip to Iowa, returning in the Fall. Dec. 20, 1855, he was united in marriage with Amelia A. Seaman, daughter of Benjamin F. and Winnaford Seaman. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, June 7, 1810; her mother, Winnaford Jones, was born in Kentucky Dec. 5, 1804. They were married June 7, 1830, in Putnam Co., Ind. Her father died Sept. 22, 1865. Her mother died April 29, 1875, in Dallas Co., Iowa, from which place her remains were removed and deposited in the family burial ground in this township. By the marriage of Mr. S. N. Warbritton there were born the following named children: Mary W., born Oct. 10, 1856, died Dec. 10, 1856; Emma J., born Oct. 22, 1857; Aillia L., born Sept. 13, 1859, died Dec. 16, 1861; Phebe L., born Aug. 5, 1862; John F., born March 6, 1865; Albert W., born Dec. 5, 1870; Bertha A., born Oct. 21, 1872; Olive P., born Feb. 21, 1876.

Mr. S. N. Warbritton, after his marriage, located on a farm in Scott Township, after which he lived in different places in Montgomery and Parke Counties until 1867, when he moved to his present residence, as seen in view, which is a portion of the old Seaman homestead. The family are members of the Christian Church, in good standing. Mr. W. is and has been Justice of the Peace for five years. He is an honest, hard-working man, and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors. He is Republican in politics and a strong worker in the cause of temperance. He has been supremely blessed with health, having never been confined to his bed by sickness, even for one day.

WIBBLE, ADAM, P. O. Brown's Valley; Farmer, Sec. 17; son of Adam and Jane Wibble, was born in Washington Co., Ky., June 29, 1814, and settled in township Dec. 24, 1836. Was first married May 9, 1839, to Jane Vandevle, who died July 13, 1846. Had one child, William, who died May 8, 1859, in his 18th year. Was married again April 13, 1848, to Elizabeth Vandevle, daughter of Levi and Matilda Vandevle, who settled in this township 1826; has one child—Jennie. Is a member of the Baptist Church. Carpenter by trade.

WOODGATE, JAMES, P. O. Wardland; Manufacturer; native of Kentucky; settled in county in 1856.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, C. H. R., P. O. Ladoga, son of Joseph and Christiana Anderson, was born in Montgomery Co., Va., March 18, 1814, and settled in Morgan Co., Ind., in October, 1836, where he carried on carpenter and cabinet work for two years. His father died in Morgan Co., Ind., January 27, 1870, aged 80 years and 11 months. His mother died May 20, 1850, aged 62 years. August, 1837, he married Miss Barbara Lake, and has three children—John S., married and residing in Ladoga; Amanda J., now Mrs. W. B. Gill; and Emily C., now Mrs. James C. Knox. Mrs. Anderson was born in Bottetourt Co., Va., May 8, 1817, and settled in Morgan Co., Ind., 1836. Her mother, Mary Lake, died Dec. 7, 1830, aged 33 years. Her father, Timothy Lake, died Oct. 10, 1869, aged 82 years. October, 1838, Mr. Anderson moved to Ladoga, and continued his trade until the Fall of 1847, when he went into milling and farming, which he followed for five years, and then returned to his former trade, from which he retired in 1862. During 1862, Mr. Anderson and David R. Knox erected a flouring-mill in Ladoga, which business he has followed since, excepting two years. He has been quite successful in business enterprises, having accumulated a comfortable competency, and now resides in his pleasant and cheerful home on Main street, Ladoga, a view of which is seen in the Atlas.

BELL, I. B., P. O. Ladoga, Editor, is a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana.

DAVIS, J. T., P. O. Ladoga, Farmer; also Feed and Sale Stable. Native of Kentucky. Settled in this county in 1842.

DAVIS, ARGUS W., P. O. New Ross. Farmer and Millwright, Sec. 11. Is a native of Raleigh, N. C. Settled in this county in 1832.

DOUGHERTY, MRS. ROSE, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Rhodes, was born February 9, 1834. Was married to J. W. Johnston November, 1858, and by him had two children—Fannie (died aged 3 years) and Frank. Mr. Johnston died of typhoid fever, Sept., 1866. After retaining a widow three years, Mrs. Johnston married James Dougherty, Dec. 24, 1869, and had three children—Cora May, born March 8, 1870; Bertie M., born Aug. 8, 1875; and Lela Grace, born Oct. 8, 1877. Mr. Dougherty died May 4, 1877, and the widow received for her portion the old homestead in South Ladoga, a view of which is in this Atlas.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN, Ladoga, Butcher, settled in this county in 1830.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, son of Samuel and Martha Elliott, was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, Dec. 29, 1826, and to the age of 21 he assisted his father on the farm. He then engaged as farm hand at \$100 per year, and continued for sixteen months. Then he came to Putnam County, working on the farm for J. B. Fordice, where he continued for two and a half years. April 21, 1852, he was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Haddon. For two years following, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott lived on a rented farm in Putnam County, after which they settled in Sullivan County upon a farm previously purchased. Here they lived for ten years, and then purchased a farm in Montgomery County, upon which they lived eight years; afterward purchasing the farm in Section 28, where he at present resides. A lithographic view of his residence is seen in the Atlas. They have four children—Mary Alice, now Mrs. Wm. H. Grantham, born March 8, 1855; Henry C., Dec. 9, 1857; Oscar W., June 23d, 1863; Carrie May, Sept. 15, 1870. In religion they are Methodists. Mr. Elliott commenced poor, but by economy and industry has accumulated a comfortable competence.

GOTT, WILLIAM, P. O. Ladoga, Farmer, Sec. 19, is a native of Shelby Co., Ky., and settled in this county in 1829.

GRAVES, JOHN, P. O. Ladoga, Farmer, Sec. 4, settled in this county in 1837.

GRAVES, MRS. AGNES, daughter of Leonard and Mary J. Graves, who settled in Montgomery County in 1834, was born in Randolph Co., N. C., in 1818. She was married in 1833, and settled in Scott Township. She has four children—Mary H., born Aug. 12, 1835; now Mrs. Kesler; John, in 1837; Calvin, in 1839; Sarah Jane, 1842; now Mrs. F. Rose; and Leonard, in 1844. Mrs. Graves owns the old

home, a view of which is seen in the Atlas, and 70 acres of good land. Is in good financial circumstances. Her son John lives with her and superintends the farm.

MULLENDORE, JOHN, P. O. Ladoga, Farmer, Section 10. Settled in this county in 1847.

NICHOLSON, DAVID D., P. O. Ladoga; Farmer and Township Trustee; son of Benjamin and Janina Starr-Nicholson, who settled in Washington County, Indiana Territory, March, 1812; was born in Jessamine County, Ky., December 1, 1811, and settled in Ladoga, March, 1837; married in 1832 to Elizabeth Fleener, of Washington County; seven children—Benjamin H., Sarah V., John F., William W., Oliver W., Reese D. and Amanda K.—all living.

OTTERMAN, LEWIS C., P. O. Ladoga; Farmer and General Stock Raiser; was born in this township, June 20, 1845, and until the age of 30 he worked with his father and brothers on the home farm. September 29, 1864, married Anna R., daughter of John and Mary McKnight, who settled in this township in 1860, and has one child—Edgar, born May 17, 1876. Mr. Otterman is a member of the Reformer Church; Mrs. O. of the M. E. Church. Mr. Otterman now lives upon and owns the beautiful farm on Section 21. A view of the house and grounds will be seen in the Atlas.

OTTERMAN, GEORGE, the subject of this sketch, son of Lewis and Gloria Otterman, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 20, 1805. During the year 1812, he moved with his parents to Virginia, and settled in Kanawha County, where they remained until 1830, when they settled in Clark Township. In 1831, October 7th, George Otterman and Polly Ruth were joined in marriage. One child was born—Elizabeth (now Mrs. James Harris). Mrs. Otterman died January 1, 1847. Mr. Otterman married for his second wife Cynthia B., widow of Alexander Hutton, deceased, and daughter of John and Mary Ferguson, who settled in Walnut Township in 1829. By the last marriage there have been born five children—Francis M., who lived until he was 27 years of age, and died January 9, 1876; Mary P., now Mrs. W. Herod; three other children were born, but died in infancy. At the age of 18, Mr. George Otterman bought his time from his father for \$50, and worked at boat building, coopering and farming at \$8 per month. By this means he finally saved money enough to enter 100 acres of land (his present homestead), and after his marriage, in 1831, he commenced the opening up and improving the same. He built a cabin north of his present residence, where for several years he kept tavern. In 1852, he built his present house, as shown in the view in the Atlas. Mr. Otterman began poor, and has been subject to many accidents by fire, tornadoes, etc.; succeeded in accumulating plenty of this world's goods, and after giving to each of his children a farm, still owns over three hundred acres of good land and plenty to keep him and his faithful wife the balance of their days. Both are members of the Church, and living for a higher and better home.

MAHONEY, Z. F., son of Bennett and Mary Mahoney; natives of Shelby Co., Ky.; was born in Washington Co., Ind., August 8, 1818. In 1822, he moved to the Ohio River with his father, who was accidentally drowned, 1823. His mother moved to Oldham Co., Ky., where she died, 1834. Mr. Mahoney lived with his grandmother in Shelby Co., Ky., till 1836, when he located in this county Dec. 1, 1840. Married Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Salome Harshberger, natives of Virginia, who settled in this township, 1831, and had eight children—Lydia, now Mrs. Wm. Myers; Samuel, Catharine, now Mrs. Mahoney, born Dec. 31, 1821; Salome, now Mrs. M. B. Anderson; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Samuel P. Frame; Jacob M., Ann, Mrs. Wm. Frame; Mary, Mrs. D. Hines. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney had eleven children—Jacob W., born Jan. 10, 1844; Z. W., March 14, 1846; Sophia A., Oct. 13, 1848, now Mrs. D. A. Myers of Kansas; Byron T., Feb. 8, 1850; John C., Dec. 19, 1851; James M. P., March 3, 1854; Phoebe Lee, May 28, 1856; Samuel D. D., July 7, 1858; Mary L., June 22, 1860; Martha J., April 1, 1862; Daniel Milton, Jan. 7, 1866. Their present farm was located, and improvement begun in 1841; a view of their beautiful home being in the Atlas. Mrs. Mahoney is a German Baptist; Mr. Mahoney a Universalist and also a member of Ridgely Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F.

PEFFLEY, SAMUEL J., son of John B. and Sallie Peffley of Botetourt County, Va., and settled on Sec. 11 in 1836; was born March 26, 1845; October 23, 1866, was married to Susan F., daughter of John and Sallie Click, in Boone County, Ind., and has had five children, two living, John S. and Sarah Alice. The year following his marriage, Mr. P. built his present residence (a view of which is in the Atlas), and in about three years purchased the farm of his father. Mr. Peffley is a most enterprising man; has the sole right for the United States of a folding corn ground marker. By a simple arrangement, four rows are marked at once; besides being so connected that the sides can be raised quickly to prevent hitting a stump or other obstacle, and in addition, has an adjustable gauge for uneven ground. State and county rights for sale on reasonable terms.

PEFFLEY, JOHN R., P. O. Ladoga; Farmer and Brick Layer; native of Virginia; settled in this county in 1832.

PEFFLEY, ZACHARIAH, P. O. Ladoga; Farmer and Stock Raiser; was born on Sec. 8 of this township, 1824. September 24, 1857, married Sarah J. Barrett. Was again married, September 11, 1862, to Nancy Parkhurst; children's names—Sarah A., Artie E., Emory A., Albert Z., Lydia B., and Omer L. Mr. Peffley was drafted to serve in the late civil war, but furnished a substitute. Is the owner of a sorghum mill.

PENNINGTON, M. J., was born in Hendricks County, Ind., April 14, 1832; February 29, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Davidson of Putnam County, and settled on a farm near his father, where he remained until 1865, when, having disposed of his farm, he purchased 240 acres, one-half mile south of Ladoga. In 1875, he sold off 152 acres, and purchased the Lane and Morris farms, one mile south of Ladoga, where he now lives. During the Winter of 1877-8, he purchased the property in Ladoga, known as the Bush property, a view of which is seen in Atlas, and expects to make it his future home. Had six children—Martha, Susan, now Mrs. Robt. Lane; Mary Jane, William V., Oliver M., Samuel P., died at age of four years and Martin M. Luther Pennington. Mr. Pennington is a member of Ridgely Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F., of Ladoga; a strong advocate of temperance, and wears the blue ribbon.

ROGERS, LINSEY, P. O. New Ross, Sec. 2, Farmer, native of Shelby Co., Ky., settled in this county 1856.

STONE, W. O., M. D.; was born in Trimble Co., Ky., Jan. 4, 1834, where he remained till 18 years old, when he came to Montgomery Co., Ind., and engaged in farm work by the month till he had accumu-

lated \$1,300.00, which was to pay his way through medical college. He began reading medicine with Dr. S. T. Clark, of Russellville, Ind., and in 1860 attended the Medical University at Louisville, Ky., where he graduated two years afterward. Desiring a knowledge of the new system of medicine, he entered the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, in 1863, where he afterward graduated. From 1862 to 1876, he practiced medicine at Rosedale, Parke Co., and superintended a farm previously purchased, but wishing to discontinue the practice of medicine he purchased his present farm on Sec. 20. A view of his residence is in the Atlas. Aug. 9, 1860, married Miss Minerva C., daughter of J. B. and M. P. Durham, of Boyle Co., Ky., who settled in Brown Tp. in 1834, and have two children—Edgar B., born Feb. 1, 1862, and Hattie O., born July 25, 1867. Dr. Stone is a member of Ridgely Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ladoga Lodge, F. & A. M., and Crawfordville Chapter, R. A. M.; believes in universal salvation, votes the Democratic ticket, and considers Abraham Lincoln one of the greatest men that ever lived.

COAL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BEACH, S. A. R., P. O. Pleasant Hill; Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of Nathan and Mary Meharry-Beach; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1835, and settled on Sec. 11 of this township with his parents, 1837. Was married first to Margaret E. Carter, Sept. 8, 1854, in Fountain Co., Ind.; second to Hannah E. Espey, Oct. 1, 1870; seven children (four by first wife)—Corwin L., Samuel J., Anna Mary, Lizzie E., Alac Cary, Willard A., and Walter J.

BEVER, CHRISTIAN C., P. O. Pleasant Hill; Farmer; son of John and Martha McBroome-Bever; was born in Fountain Co., Indiana, March 1, 1842, and settled on Sec. 14 of this township with his parents, Sept. 1865. May 8, 1870, married Catherine, daughter of Levi Curtis, at the family residence on Sec. 22; three children—Melville W., born May 25, 1871; Wesley C., born May 18, 1873, and Cary Monroe, born Oct. 9, 1876. Mr. Bever was a member of Capt. Bill Lillie's Light Artillery for three years during the War of the Rebellion.

CORD, J. W., P. O. Pleasant Hill; Farmer, Druggist and Postmaster; native of Kentucky; settled in county in 1855.

CURTIS, LEVI, P. O. Pleasant Hill; son of Daniel and Charlotte Curtis, natives of Maryland; was born July 20, 1817; moved with his parents to Butler Co., Ohio, where he lived until after his marriage; Sept. 16, 1840, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Adam and Temperance Dick, of Harford Co., Md. In 1845, Mr. Curtis located his present home in this county, engaging in farming and stock-raising. Their first rude home has been succeeded by neat and commodious buildings, as shown in view. Three children, as follows: Lucinda (Mrs. John Bittle), Jan. 1, 1863; Catharine (Mrs. C. C. Bever), May 8, 1870, and Daniel Curtis, who married Julia A. Stout, March 14, 1878. For three years Mr. Curti filled the position of Trustee of his township, and has been for the last year Justice of the Peace. Commencing in very limited circumstances, he has by industry accumulated and now owns over 700 acres of good land. He and family are members of the M. E. Church in good standing. Mr. Curtis is an active worker in Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 03, Free and Accepted Masons.

KOON, JOHN, P. O. Pleasant Hill; Farmer, Sec. 10; native of Fayette Co., Ky.; settled in this county March 1, 1838.

LUSE, JACOB, P. O. Pleasant Hill; Farmer, Sec. 15; native of Cumberland Co., Pa.; settled in this county Dec. 10, 1834.

MEHARRY, ISAAC N., P. O. Shawnee Mound, Tippecanoe Co.; Farmer; son of Thomas and Eunity Patton-Meharry, who settled on Sec. 2 in this township, Feb. 10, 1828; was born Feb. 10, 1842. Married Mary E. Moor, Sept. 17, 1862, at his father's house. Six children—Eddie K., Etirie L., Ellie (dead), Annie, Mary, Minerva, Jane, John Abraham; one son died in infancy.

MEHARRY, ALLEN W., P. O. Pleasant Hill; Farmer, Sec. 2; settled in this county in 1837. Among the very first settlers in the northwestern portion of Montgomery County were Hugh Meharry and Margaret D., his wife. They reared their home, and commenced the improvement of their farm amidst wild game and wilder Indians. Mr. Meharry's choice of location for beauty of scenery and fertility of soil is not excelled by any in the county. Being of Methodist faith, the beautiful groves invited the location of "camp meeting" grounds, which enterprise received hearty encouragement from Mr. Meharry and his brothers, who live just north and east of him. Hence "Meharry Camp Grounds" has long been one of the familiar places in Montgomery County. Here, too, for twenty-seven years have been held "Old Settlers" meetings, at which old and young have commingled in happy reunion. Mrs. Margaret D. Meharry died at the old home April 20, 1872, at the age of sixty-two years. Previous to the mother's death, in the division of the property, "the old home" with nearly seven hundred acres of land fell to the possession of Alex. Meharry, the youngest member of the family, who was born June 20, 1844. Mr. Alex. Meharry chose for a partner for life Miss Jane Evans, daughter of Oliver P. C. and Jane Evans, of Tippecanoe Co., Ind. They were joined in marriage Feb. 14, 1866; one child was born, which died in infancy. Mr. Alex. Meharry, besides managing his farm, seems to be an inventive genius. He has secured letters patent on a "Draft Equalizer" for cultivators, a "Portable Derrick for Merchants," a "Railroad Joint," and a "Cruiser Fastener for Harness." Mr. M. is a member of LaFayette Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and he and wife are members, in good standing, in the Methodist Church. His father, Hugh Meharry, makes his home among his children, and now at the age of eighty-two years is in the enjoyment of good health.

MILLEE, MICHAEL, P. O. Waynetown; Farmer, Sec. 27; native of Germany; settled in this county in 1847.

THOMAS, LEVI, P. O. Pleasant Hill; County Commissioner; son of Ezra and Rebecca Thomas; was born in Butler County, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1828, and settled with his parents in Union Township, in 1832. Married Elizabeth Davidson in 1855, and has five children—George A., James N., Rebecca J., Rachel E. and Richard.

WASHBURN, DR. D. M., P. O. New Richmond; Physician; youngest son of Nicholas L. and Jane Washburn, who settled in this county in 1828; was born in Wayne Township, in this county, Aug. 3, 1850. Married Sarah Simpson July 6, 1870; had two children—Nicholas L. and M. C. Mr. Nicholas L. Washburn, Sr., died at the Doctor's residence June 17, 1877. Mrs. Nicholas L. Washburn, at present, makes it her home with her son. The Dr. began the study of medicine with Dr. McMurray, of Linden, in 1869; attended a course of lectures at the Indiana Medical College. In April, 1873, commenced the practice of medicine in the town where he now resides and enjoys a very successful practice.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, P. O. Darlington; Blacksmith, Farmer, Section 13; native of Ross County, Ohio; settled in county in 1813.

BOOHER, IRA, P. O. Darlington; Livestockman; was born in this county in 1844.

BOND, SOLOMON, P. O. Darlington; farmer; son of Silas and Lydia Bond, who settled in Wayne County, Ind., in 1832; was born May 15, 1826, and settled on Section 7 of this township, September, 1870. Married Eliza Ann Williams, October 31, 1848, in Wayne County, Ind. Eight children—Albert S., John, Darlington, Willis H., Roscoe, Mary Emma, Lydia Elizabeth and Sarah Alice.

BUCHANAN, ELIZA A., P. O. Darlington; daughter of Henry and Sarah Beck, who settled in county in 1832; was born in Liberty Township, Union County, February 18, 1822; settled in this township, on Section 16, in 1842; married William Buchanan, February 7, 1837; eleven children—Sarah J., John H., William A., Mary E., Martha A., Josiah M., James P., Alice B., Annie E., Martin G. and Joseph.

BUTLER, ISRAEL H., P. O. Darlington; Druggist; son of Lemuel and Hannah Butler, who settled in this county in 1836; was born December 6, 1847; married Mary E. Pritchard, of Washington County, Ind., in 1873; two children—Josephine Gail and Earl.

CARSON, A. T., P. O. Darlington; Druggist; was born in this county in 1847.

COLEMAN, JOHN, P. O. Darlington; Farmer, Section 35; son of John and Nancy Coleman, who settled in Crawfordsville, December 2, 1838; was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 29, 1835; married to Mary Coleman, of this township, February 12, 1857. They have three children—William T., Charles B. and Nellie M.

COX, WILLIAM, P. O. Darlington; Miller; son of Jeremiah and Catharine Cox, who settled in this county in 1830; was born in Richmond, Ind., July 23, 1815, and settled on Section 9, Franklin Township, in 1837; married Hannah Pickett, in 1835, near Annapolis, Parke County; six children—Catharine, Jeremiah, Ira, Emily, Elwood and Albert.

COX, ISAAC N., P. O. Darlington; Farmer and Stock Dealer; Section 9; native of Randolph County, Ind.; settled in county in 1823.

CURRIE, JOHN H., M. D., P. O. Darlington; Physician; was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1828.

DECKER, WILLIAM, P. O. Darlington; Blacksmith; Section 20; native of Butler County, Ohio; settled in county in 1833.

GRIFFITH, THOMAS J., M. D., P. O. Darlington; Physician and Surgeon; son of Thornton and Mary A. Griffith. The former settled in county in 1835; the latter in 1829. Was born near Frankfort, Ind., April 2, 1837, and settled in Union Township in 1846. Married Martha E. Huthings, M. D., October 4, 1871, at Madison, Ind.; has one son—James Barton.

GUNTLE, GEORGE, P. O. Darlington; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 34; son of George and Rebecca Guntle; was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 29, 1823; settled on Section 34, Union Township, with his parents, in 1832; married first, in 1851, to Caroline Coleman; second, to Mary J. Ritchie; children—Mary L., Marcellus F. and Clara E.

HALL, J. Q., P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 29; was born in this county in 1850.

HULET, HENRY C., P. O. Darlington; Attorney; son of John and Lavina A. Hulet; was born in Putnam County, Ind., July 16, 1846, and settled in this county with his parents in 1866. March 21, 1868, married Anna M. Ranney, at Darlington, Ind.

KERSEY, SARAH P., P. O. Darlington; farm on Section 3; native of Randolph County, N. C. Settled in this county, in 1819.

LEWIS, WILLIAM, P. O. Darlington; Farmer, Section 8, son of Daniel and Hannah Lewis; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, March 31, 1809, and settled on Section 2, Ripley Township, September, 1851; was first married in Ohio March, 1840, to Mary Fletcher, by whom he had three children—Mafinda Jane, Sarah Catharine, Cynthia Ann. Second marriage was in Indiana, October 25, 1855, to Mary Ann Larsh, by whom he has had four children—Birdie, William, Daniel, and one that died at birth.

MARSHALL, J. A., P. O. Darlington, Lumber Dealer, etc.; native of Knox Co., Ohio; settled in county in 1838.

MURPHY, J. D., P. O. Darlington, Carpenter; native of Ross Co., Ohio; settled in county 1863.

MCLASKEY, E. P., P. O. Darlington, Farmer, Section 17; native of Montgomery Co., Ohio; settled in county 1834.

PEACOCK, ENOCH, P. O. Darlington, Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 9; native of Randolph Co., Ind; settled in this county 1829.

REMLEY, J. C., P. O. Darlington, Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 6; settled in Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1828.

SHANNON, N., P. O. Shannondale, Teacher, Section 36; is a native of Montgomery Co., Ind.

SHAVER, DANIEL, P. O. Shannondale, Farmer, Section 34; native of Montgomery Co., Ohio; settled in this county 1834.

SURRATT, G. W., P. O. Shannondale, Merchant; native of Davidson Co., N. C.; settled in this county 1846.

TRIBBETT, JAMES W., P. O. Darlington, Farmer, Section 9; son of James and Sarah Tribbett, who settled in county in 1827; was born on Section 19, Franklin Township, Aug. 11, 1836; married Rhoda Booher in 1859, and has one child—Clark E.

WRIGHT, J. M., P. O. Darlington, Principal Darlington Academy; native of Russell Co., Va.; settled in this county in 1847.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

CAMPBELL, HUGH W., P. O. Potato Creek, Farmer, Sec. 12, son of John and Rhoda Campbell, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 21, 1817; settled in Sugar Creek Township March, 1848, and married March 2, 1848.

DUNKLE, WM., P. O. Linden, Farmer, Sec. 16, settled in this county in 1836.

HALSTEAD, WILLIAM W., P. O. Linden, Breeder of fine stock, son of Josiah P. and Rebecca B. Halstead, who settled in this county in 1841, was born on Sec. 12, Jan. 10, 1844. August 24, 1867, he married Rhoda Cyner, of Tippecanoe Co., Ind. They have five children—Clyde V., Alva, Musette, William C., and John C.

HALSTEAD, REBECCA B., P. O. Linden, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wilson, natives of Virginia and Philadelphia,

respectively, and settled in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., 1827, was born in Butler Co., Ohio, 1806, and settled on Sec. 3, Madison Township, in 1843. In 1827, was married to Josiah Halstead, who died in 1851. They had six children—Elizabeth (dead), Sarah, John, Josephine (dead), William W., Jane (now Mrs. Dinkle), Clarissa L. (Mrs. Wilson).

HALL, JOSEPH W., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, son of Joseph and Hannah Hall, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, who settled in this county in 1832, was born on Sec. 34, in 1836.

HORNER, JACOB, P. O. Linden, Farmer, Sec. 10, son of Abraham and Hannah Horner, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, was born in Montgomery Co., O., 1813, and settled with his parents on Sec. 26, Union Township, in 1830. In 1837, he married Frances Pickrell, and in 1856, to Esther Weaver. They have two children, Susanna (Mrs. Britz) and Eli.

HUNT, WILSON, P. O. Darlington, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, etc., son of Charles and Mary Hunt, was born in Butler Co., O., Oct. 2, 1827, and settled in Union Township with his parents in 1854. September 3, 1853, he married Mary E. Husted, of Union Co., Ind. They have six children—John C., William W., Charles M., Newton H., Eleanor and Bruce.

IRONS, JOHN B., P. O. Potato Creek, Farmer and Stock Raiser Sec. 13, son of James and Julia A. Irons, was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1841, and settled on Sec. 24 with his parents in Sept., 1853. Married in 1865 to Jennie A. Shoba. Have four children—Charlie E., Elmer A., Julietta M. and Mary Daisy B.

IRONS, JAMES, P. O. Potato Creek, Farmer and Stock Raiser, is a son of Thomas and Nancy (McKee) Irons, natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania, respectively, settled in this county, 1852; was born in Highland Co., O., in 1817, and settled on Sec. 24 in 1851, where he now resides. In 1840, he married Julia Ann Bush. Have eight children—John B., Nancy Jane, Thomas R., William A., Jacob A., Mary E., Lavina Ann and Laura B. Mr. I. is a prominent member of Church, and has been closely identified with the Grange movement. Is in possession of good property and prepared to spend the rest of his days in ease, surrounded by his family.

KIRKPATRICK, JAMES WESLEY, P. O. Stockwell, Tippecanoe Co., Farmer, son of James and Jane Kirkpatrick, who settled in Tippecanoe County in 1844, was born in Ohio, Jan. 27, 1829, and settled on Sec. 1, this Township, December, 1872. He married Sarah A. Halstead in 1852. Have three children—Frank Pierce, William Porter, and Alice Josephine.

KEENEY, DR. HENRY, Son of James and Caron Keeney; was born in Pulaski County, Ky., Oct. 8, 1811. He moved with his parents to Montgomery County, in 1829, and located on Dry Branch, south of Crawfordsville, where they lived for a short time, then located in Crawfordsville. Being a carpenter and joiner, Henry assisted in the construction of the first court house in Crawfordsville in 1832; Oct. 8, of the same year, was married to Miss Polly H., daughter of John and Rahama Hughes. In 1841, commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Sloan and Horendon, of Crawfordsville, continuing for six years; then commenced practice in Crawfordsville. In the year 1849, Dr. Keeney built and moved into his present home (the first house in Linden). Has been actively engaged as a Physician up to this present date. During his married life, seven children have been born, five of whom are living—John, born August 19, 1835; Lucretia M., died in infancy; Louisiana, March 19, 1836; now Mrs. D. Tholes; Rahama, Feb. 1, 1838, now Mrs. R. Sparger; James, Feb. 29, 1840, deceased March 1, 1872; Uel, Feb. 8, 1842, and Wm. H., June 8, 1851. William H., the youngest son, is a practicing physician, and lives in Linden. Dr. Keeney is a member of Linden Lodge, No. 393, of Odd Fellows, also a member of the Methodist Church.

MICHAEL, WILLIAM, SR., P. O. Linden; Farmer; Sec. 11; son of William Michael; was born in Virginia in 1800; settled in Sugar Creek Township, three miles east of Clouse's Mill, Feb., 1834. Married to Margaret Stuckey, August 2, 1827; children's names—Abraham S., William, Simon G., John, Robert S., Adelia, Margaret J., Anneline (dead). Note—William Michael (the subject of this sketch) died Jan. 29, 1878.

RICE, WILLIAM, P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 23; son of Thomas Roach and Ellen Cook Rice; was born in Clermont, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1829, and settled on Sec. 23, Sugar Creek Township, with his parents in 1831. Married May Hardwick in Tippecanoe County, Ind., Feb. 13, 1855; again, July 8, 1865; married Mary Morn; five children—Fielden, Mary Frances, Benj. Perry, Maggie and Melia; is a Republican and Methodist, and hates peddlers.

SHANKLIN, REV. THOMAS C., the subject of this sketch, is the son of John and Elizabeth Shanklin, natives of Kentucky, who located in Wayne Tp. in 1828, and now resides on Sec. 9, of Wayne Tp. His father's family was composed of eight children; five are now living—Andrew S., John W., Thomas C., Elizabeth M., now Mrs. F. M. Sutton; Susan M., now Mrs. James Sanders; Nancy A., died April, 1855, aged 26; James H., died in 1872, aged 40; Sarah E., died May, 1848, aged 13 years. Thomas C. was born June 21, 1831; his boyhood days were spent in Summer helping on the farm, and in Winter attending the district school. Thus, his life passed, until he became nearly 21 years of age, when his father gave him the privilege of working for himself; for the next two years he labored in harvesting, attending school and teaching; April 13, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hayes, daughter of Elijah and Eunice Hayes, of Wayne Tp.; the result of this union was the birth of one child—John A., born Jan. 27, 1855. After his marriage, Mr. Shanklin followed farming, first renting and finally purchasing a farm in Wayne Tp., upon which he lived until the Fall of 1866, when he located in Linden, his present home, and engaged in general merchandizing, in company with Geo. H. Alexander; at the end of one year, Mr. Shanklin bought the whole stock and continued in the sale of goods, save at intervals, until in August, 1875. Having purchased a farm about one mile west of Linden, he has, in connection with his son John, been turning his attention to farming and stock raising for the last two years. In religion Mr. Shanklin is a Methodist, he having been converted at the age of 19 years, at Asbury Chapel, on Newtown Circuit, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Doud. In 1857, Mr. John Shanklin was licensed as an exhorter, and one year later as a local preacher, which position he has held ever since with credit to himself and the cause he represents. For about two years he traveled as a regular supply in the conference work.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN, P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer; Sec. 24; native of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; settled in this county in 1837.

STINGLEY, ALLEN E., P. O. Linden; Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of Jacob and Mary Stingley; was born in Clinton Co., O., July 25, 1836, and settled on Sec. 14 with his parents in 1852; married Rachel E. Holiday, at Lafayette, Ind.; two children—Ethan Alonzo and Morris Ellis.

STODDARD, JANE, P. O. Linden; daughter of Robert and Sarah McGovney; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, in 1835, and settled in this county with her parents in 1840; in 1867 was married to James M. Stoddard.

STODDARD, JAMES M., deceased. Orren Stoddard, a native of Connecticut, and Mary C. Chantz, of Pennsylvania, were married and located in Connersville, Ind. Here a family of eleven children were born unto them, which they named as follows: Joel, Thomas, Benjamin, John, Daniel, Mosely, Orren, Nelson, Hannah (afterward Mrs. A. Morrow), Elizabeth (wife of Thompson Parks), and James M. Stoddard. Nelson died in infancy, at Connersville. In 1830, Mr. Stoddard moved with his family to Montgomery Co., locating upon land just north of Linden, purchased by him from the government. Here he raised his family and made his home until death, which occurred in 1855, at the age of 68 years. His wife survived him several years, and died Feb. 28, 1867, at the age of 81. James M., the youngest member of the family, was born in 1828, assisted his father in farming until after he became of age; he then engaged in farming and stock raising for himself, in which he was very successful. Later in life he erected a warehouse in Linden; and engaged in buying and shipping grain. Aug. 15, 1867, he married Miss Jane McGovney, daughter of Robert and Sarah McGovney, who settled in Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1840. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard located a home in Linden. Mr. James M. Stoddard was a man who took deep interest in the political movements of his day; at first he was the "Old Line Democracy," but when Know-Nothingism swept its tidal wave over the country, became a worker in the cause; when Republicanism annihilated the Whig party, he worked in their ranks until the passage of the Resumption Act and the demonetization of silver; this caused him to affiliate with the Greenback party; he became their chosen leader as joint Representative to the Legislature for Parke and Montgomery Counties, and by the fusion of Democratic votes was elected in 1876. Previous to the assembling of the Legislature, the messenger of death called him, as we trust, to a seat in a more august assembly, and thus ended his labors here below. He was a firm advocate of temperance, and in all question of morality he was ready to espouse the side of justice and equity; was a member of the Christian or New Light Church, and bequeathed then \$2,000, the interest of which is to be used by them so long as Christian character remains the test of Christian fellowship. He left his widow a comfortable home, at whose instance his portrait and this sketch appear in the Atlas.

WILSON, JAS. W., P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 13; son of Cornelius and Betsey Ann Wilson; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1829, and settled on Sec. 8, Sugar Creek Township, with his parents, in 1835; married Sarah C. Brunenrout, Sept. 28, 1854; two children—Elizabeth P. and Jennie M.

WRIGHT, GEO., P. O. Linden; Merchant; settled in Montgomery Co., Ind., 1853.

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP.

BODINE, CHARLEY, P. O. Alamo, Miller, Section 29; settled in this county 1856.

BROWN, THEODORE F., M.D., P. O. Younitsville, Physician, son of Dr. N. S. and Nancy J. Brown, who reside at State Line City, Ind.; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, November 9, 1846, and settled in Crawfordsville in November, 1871; married Susan Staley in Edgar Co., Ill., May 16, 1867. Two children—Glenni C. and Elbert S. Dr. Brown attended the Miami Medical College in 1866 and '67, and has constantly practiced since.

BROWN, J. L., M. D., P. O. Alamo, Physician; native of Kentucky; settled in this county 1829.

DENMAN, JEMIMA, P. O. Alamo, daughter of John and Massa Lee; was born in Vigo Co., Ind., April 8, 1823, and settled in this county with her parents, Feb. 15, 1825. Was married Nov. 21, 1844, to Moses H. Denman, at her father's residence, four miles east of Crawfordsville. Twelve children—John W., Elizabeth A., James W., Sarah J., Mary A., Cynthia L., Martha R., Alice M., William L., Susan M., Joel M., Ida F.

ELMORE, THOMAS, P. O. Alamo, Farmer, Sec. 23; native of Ohio, settled in this county 1826.

GRAVES, J. F., P. O. Alamo, Miller, Section 29; settled in this county 1842.

HALL, ROBT. T., P. O. Waynetown, Farmer, Section 1; was born in South Carolina 1797, and settled in this county 1831.

LARSH, PAUL, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 17; settled in this county 1830.

MCMACKEN, ROBERT W., deceased; was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 30, 1805, and settled on Section 17, October 2, 1830; in 1827 married to Julia A. Cox. Eight children—Joseph C., William G., Emily (died in infancy), Elizabeth, (Mrs. Isaac Davis), Benjamin M. (died in army) L. J. (Mrs. G. W. Canine, now dead), Mary C. (Mrs. J. McCormick) and Andrew J. Mrs. McMacken died August 5, 1873. Mr. McMacken, who died April 19, 1871, was member of Legislature, session 1850 and 51; Justice of the Peace of his township, and Trustee for two or three terms.

MCMACKEN, W. G., P. O. Lane, Farmer and Stock Dealer, son of Robert Ward and Julia C. McMacken, was born on Section 17, July 2, 1833; married Amelia Smith December 30, 1863, and has two children, Andrew and Robert. He is the present owner of the homestead where his father first settled in 1830, having purchased the interests of the other heirs.

MCMACKEN, J. C., P. O. Lane, Farmer, Section 29, native of Ohio, settled in this county in 1830.

MCMACKEN, A. J., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Dealer, was born in this county in 1843.

MCCORMACK, JACKSON, P. O. Lane, Farmer and Stock Dealer, son of Joel and Mehalah McCormack; was born in Henry County, Indiana, November 26, 1848, and settled in Walnut Township 1869; was married May 16, 1872, to Carrie McMacken, at residence of bride's parents.

O'NEAL, E. H., P. O. Younitsville, Farmer, is a native of this county.

RILEY, JOHN B., P. O. Alamo, Teacher and Farmer, settled in this county 1846.

SHAFER, MRS. ELIZABETH, P. O. Lane, Section 19, native of Ohio, settled in this county 1825.

SNYDER, A. J., P. O. Yountsville, Farmer and Miller, native of Washington County, Maryland, settled in this county 1841.

STONEBREAKER, GEORGE, P. O. Alamo, Farmer, native of Ohio, settled in this county 1837.

SUMMERVILLE, FRANK, P. O. Alamo, Miller and Dealer in Grain, native of Maryland, settled in this county 1875.

SWEARINGEN, JAMES G., P. O. Yountsville, Farmer, son of John and Mary A. Swearingen, who settled in this county October, 1822; was born near Yountsville August 15, 1830, settled on Section 2 February 24, 1857; married Mary J. Herron at the residence of her father, February 22, 1853. Three children—Eunna V., James P., Ella F.

WAGGONER, HENRY, P. O. Alamo, Farmer, Section 14, settled in this county 1835.

WHITE, J. M., P. O. Alamo, Farmer, Section 35, settled in this county 1865.

WHITEACRE, WM., P. O. Lane, Miller, Section 17, native of Kentucky, settled in this county 1833.

WRIGHT, ULYSSES, P. O. Alamo, Farmer, Section 30, settled in this county 1824.

YOUNT, DAN, son of Andrew and Eve Yount; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1807, and in 1827 he settled with his parents in Tippecanoe Co., Ind. He married, near Lafayette, Ind., Miss Sarah Price, in 1830; in 1840, he had opportunity to acquire the mill site now known as Yount's Woolen Factory. A small branch of water, but permanent and strong by a considerable fall in its course, joins the Sugar Creek at Yountsville. Above its mouth, about half a mile, Snyder already had a mill, and now near its confluence Mr. Yount put up his woolen mills. Slowly he went with the stream of time, always taking it at its high tide, using it closely, managing as no educated business man could have done better, and finally when the demand for his superior goods reached a maximum in the war times, then rushing along his business with all the pressure of modern times and again suiting it carefully down when those exciting years had passed and business searched its normal channel. In those times he enlarged the works, built a dam that enabled him to use a large proportion of the water power of Sugar Creek; his goods run to the amount of \$170,000 in one year of the war, but the average is about \$70,000 per year. Thus we see a man of great natural abilities, who has the energy to bend his will and mind only to his business, always succeed. Mr. Yount associated with him in his business some years ago his son Andrew and his son-in-law, W. C. Whitehead. The children of Dan Yount are: Rhoda, now Mrs. Townsley; Mary, now Mrs. Troutman; Andrew Yount; John Yount (killed by a railroad accident in 1876); and Anna, now Mrs. Whitehead. Up to the misfortune in which Mr. John Yount lost his life, the family had not had a death for 45 years.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

ALLNUFT, T. J., P. O. Ashby's Mills, son of Ninian and Mary Ann Allnutt, natives of Kentucky—the former born in 1785; died Sept. 26, 1858; the latter born in 1792, died Feb. 16, 1858; was born in Owen Co., Kentucky, June 15, 1838, and lived with his parents till their demise. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate cause, and served as a member of Company C, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, for three and a half years; was in forty-two engagements, and escaped with one wound. When the war closed, he engaged in farming in Kentucky, till in October, 1869. He came to this county January 27, 1870; married Mrs. Georgia A. Long, widow of D. C. Long, deceased, and daughter of John and Sarah Frame, who was born March 24, 1841, and had one son by her first husband, James C. Long, born March 26, 1869. By the union of Mr. Allnutt and Mrs. Long, four children have been born, one living, Sallie B., born Oct. 26, 1870. The others died in infancy. Their home on Sec. 35—a view of which is seen in the Atlas—is the property of Mr. Long, deceased. They are both members of the Methodist Church; and as Mr. Allnutt is successful in farming and stock raising, general prosperity is shown in everything about the home and farm.

ARMSTRONG, AMBROSE W., P. O. Parkersburg, Farmer and Stock Dealer, Section 30, son of Henry and Elizabeth Fisher Armstrong, was born in Fleming Co., Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1812, and settled in Brown Township with his parents, 1829. Married Eliza J. Dreeman, Dec. 30, 1838. Six children—Robert S., John H., Mary B., Thomas J., William A., David S.

ARNOLD, GEORGE R., P. O. Ladoga, Farmer, Section 12, son of Daniel and Frances Arnold, who settled in this county Oct. 5, 1833; was born Sept. 22, 1850.

BRITTS, J. A., P. O. Ladoga, son of Samuel and Catharine Britts, who settled in this county in the Fall of 1831, was born near Ladoga June 25, 1839, and resides on Section 26 of this township. Mr. Britts was married Nov. 3, 1870, to Sallie A. Pinnell. Mr. B. is an enterprising farmer in good circumstances.

CAPLINGER, CLAYTON, P. O. North Union, Steam Saw-mill, etc., Section 8; settled in this county 1825.

CAPLINGER, WILLIAM H., P. O. North Union, Farmer, son of Clayton and Mary Caplinger; was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., May 10, 1847. May 27, 1867, married Mattie F. Williams, at La Fayette, Ind. One child—Minnie.

CARTER, D. T., is a son of Othobius and Artemisia Carter. His father was born in Mason Co., Kentucky, Feb. 8, 1804, and died in this county Feb. 15, 1870. His mother was born in Bath Co., Kentucky, Feb. 7, 1806, and at this time lives on the homestead, in this township. They were married June 19, 1824, removing to Monroe Co., Ind., 1824; to Putnam Co., 1839, and lastly, to Monroe Co., and lived with his parents for thirty-four years. March 24, 1857, married Margaret A., daughter of Adam and Ann M. Hester, who was born in this township Oct. 11, 1838. About two years after marriage, they purchased and located upon their present beautiful homestead, a view of which is seen in the Atlas. They are members of the Methodist Church, and are living in ease and comfort, Mr. C. being a careful financier, and eminently successful in his undertakings, enjoying the confidence of both neighbors and friends.

CARTER, J. M., Ladoga, Farmer, Section 20; settled in this county 1873.

EPPELSON, WM. W., Ladoga, Farmer, Section 27, son of Francis Eppelson, who was born in Buckingham Co., Va., 1796, and died in Putnam Co., Ind., 1873; and Tabitha Eppelson, born in Culpeper Co., Va., 1794, and died in Putnam Co., Ind., 1865. Was born Aug. 18, 1815, in Shelby Co., Ky., and settled with his parents in Putnam Co., Ind., 1824. Oct. 7, 1842, married Miss Nancy S. Wright, and immediately moved on to a farm previously purchased, where they lived for twenty years, during which period the following named children were born: John B., Willis F., Keriah W. (now Mrs. John C. Goodbar), Juriah C., William S., Charles J., died Oct. 21, 1861, Nancy E. A., Daniel W. V., died Dec. 2, 1864. In 1863, Mr. Eppelson moved to this county, and on Aug. 25, 1868, Mrs. Eppelson died. After four years, he married Mrs. Lou A., widow of Beniah Hostetter, deceased. By this marriage there are three children—Adelia, Walter W., and Eva May. Mrs. Hostetter-Eppelson was born in Bath Co., Ky., Feb. 14, 1807, and had the following named children by Mr. Hostetter: Mary A., David B., William R., Henry B., Mattie J. and B. S. Hostetter. Elizabeth died in infancy. Mr. Eppelson is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while Mrs. Eppelson is a Presbyterian; and they live in their pleasant home—a view of which is seen in the Atlas—happy and contented, surrounded by a large family of children. Mr. E. has been a life-long Democrat, of strict integrity, and an advocate of hard money.

FORGEY, J. S., P. O. Whitesville, Farmer, Section 2, settled in this county 1843.

FOSTER, JAMES, Deceased; a native of Kentucky; came into this township a widower in 1835, and settled on Section 35. Two daughters by his first wife, twins—Mary Jane, married Henry Goodbar, and Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Durham. October 27, 1836, married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Susan Britts, and had children as follows: Henry A., John T., deceased April 14, 1856, aged 15 years; George Milton, deceased December 1, aged 18 months; Sarah C., now Mrs. George Shannon; James W., Frances Josephine, now Mrs. John M. Quinby, Samuel W., and Josiah N.; the last named now owns and lives with his mother on the home place, a view of which is in the Atlas. Mr. Foster died of consumption August 6, 1863, aged about 54 years. Mrs. Foster, at the age of 63 years, is enjoying good health; a firm believer in universal salvation. The rest of the family are well situated in various parts of the county.

FRAME, JOHN, P. O. Parkersburg, was a son of William and Susan Frame. His father was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, and in 1800 settled in Montgomery County, Kentucky, where, in 1801, he married Susan Davis, and in 1828 settled on Section 29, Scott Township, where he died March 6, 1838. The widow afterward moved to Iowa, where she died in 1865. John, the subject of our sketch, was born in Kentucky, October 18, 1806, and in October 16, 1823, married Sarah, daughter of James and Penelope Sewell, born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, July 18, 1812. In 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Frame moved to this township, and located their present homestead, a view of which is seen in the Atlas. Children have been born as follows: Elizabeth P., died in infancy; Susan A., now Mrs. Joseph Wesson; Sarah Jane, died, aged 4 years; Georgia A., now Mrs. T. D. Albutt. The children are all happily married; have each received a farm from their father, and are all members of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Frame have been life-long members of the Methodist Church, and their home has always been the preacher's home.

GRAYBILL, JOHN, P. O. Ladoga, Farmer, Section 13, native of Ohio, settled in this county 1842.

GRAYBILL, SAMUEL C., P. O. Ladoga, son of Samuel and Lydia Graybill, who settled on Section 11 of this township December, 1834; was born December 29, 1850; is a Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer on Section 11.

GRAYBILL, SAMUEL, Deceased; was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, July 27, 1803; assisted his father till of age; then began trading and teaming for himself; married Miss Lydia Arnold March 18, 1834, and in June of the same year settled in Putnam County, Indiana, where he purchased the Landis Saw and Grist-mill property, which he disposed of the following December, and moved to the present homestead on Section 11 of this township. In 1859, he erected the present commodious brick residence, a view of which is seen in the Atlas, on the eminence east of the old house; followed farming and stock raising till his death, October 7, 1876. For three years previous Mr. G. was afflicted with dropsy, and on the day above named he left the house for a walk about the farm, when, two hundred rods from the house, he fell dead, where he was subsequently found by members of the family. Mrs. Graybill was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, April 24, 1811, and at this time is in good health, and lives in the home provided by her deceased husband, having a life interest in the 80-acre homestead that bears her name. Their children's names are Drusilla, born June 1, 1836, died May 24, 1840; Josephus, born September 10, 1837; Mary Magdalena, now Mrs. George E. Lidikay, born September 13, 1839; William R., born September 18, 1841; Amanda Jane, now Mrs. D. H. Hostetter, born December 12, 1843; Lydia Ellen, born March 18, 1846, died November 4, 1852; Salome C., born October 30, 1848, died July 21, 1865; and Samuel Cline, born December 29, 1850. Mr. Graybill was an active member of the German Baptist Church, and by industry and economy during his lifetime accumulated a large property, both real and personal, that has been divided among his heirs.

GRAYBILL, DANIEL, was born in Botetourt County, Va., 1810. In 1832, he married Miss Elizabeth Frankeberger, who bore him eleven children, five sons and six daughters. He removed with his family to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1834, where he bought and improved a small farm. In 1838, he sold his farm for considerably more than he gave for it, and removed to Indiana and settled on Corn Stalk Creek, Montgomery County. Here he carried on farming and milling. By industry, economy and skillful management, he acquired all his wealth, which consists of several fine farms and money at interest. He has given his children \$4,000 and furniture for housekeeping, and has enough left to make him comfortable the remainder of his life. His success in business is, to a great extent, due to his paying cash for what he bought. Mr. Graybill joined the regular Baptist Church in 1866, and has since been an attentive and useful member of that Church. In 1873, his wife died, and in August of the same year, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Masterson, of Ladoga. He has twenty-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren to cheer him in his old age, and his health promises him many years yet of this life.

HENRY, M. M., P. O. Ladoga; occupation, none to hurt; was born in this township (among the Indians) in 1826, and now resides on Section 14. Liberal in religion.

HESTER, ADAM, son of John and Margaret Hester, natives of Kentucky, was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 1, 1799; was married January 25, 1822, to Miss Ann M. Vanzant, and immediately went to housekeeping. In 1834, they removed to Putnam County, Ind., and in 1840, to Scott Township, on Section 31. Children—Aaron V.; Eliza Jane, Mrs. William Hulet, died October 9, 1861; Amanda, Mrs. James M. Nichols; John, Isaiah V.; Margaret A., Mrs. Thomas Carter; and James M. After the death of his wife, July 27, 1863, Mr. Hester resided on his farm until, in 1874, he disposed of the same to his son-in-law, Mr. Nichols, and now lives with his son-in-law, Thomas Carter. Notwithstanding he began life poor, he has by industry and economy accumulated a comfortable competency. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and now, at the age of 80, is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

JOHNSON, PRESLEY J., P. O. Parkersburg; Farmer, Section 32; son of William and Margaret Armstrong-Johnson, who settled in this county in 1830; was born in Brown Township, January 27, 1843; married Mary E. Armstrong, November 3, 1863; children's names, Laura J., Lorena J., Ambrose S., William C.

LONG, M. L. D., P. O. Ladoga; Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of William F. and Rhoda H. Clark-Long, natives of Kentucky; was born in Shelby County, Ky., November 1, 1832, and came to this county with his mother (his father having died January, 1834), in August, 1838, with whom he lived after marriage to Nicholas West, of Putnam County, Ind., till at the age of 26 he purchased his present farm on Section 34. A view of his residence is seen in the Atlas. January 3, 1861, married Miss Malvina Lafolette, and had one child—Mary Angeline, who died at the age of three years. Mrs. Long's health began to fail in 1874, and she died May 11, 1875. May 25, 1876, Mr. Long married Miss Lydia E. Frank, of Putnam County, Ind.

MILLER, REV. R. H., P. O. Ladoga; Minister and Farmer; Section 23; native of Kentucky; settled in this county in 1831.

O'CONNOR, E., P. O. Ladoga; Farmer, Section 10; native of Ireland; settled in this county in 1863.

SERVIES, WM. T., P. O. New Market; son of Anderson and Eliza Pilcher Servies, who were natives of Kentucky; the former being born in 1808 and the latter in 1810; were married in 1827, and in 1830, located in Brown Township, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Servies died in 1846 and 1837 respectively. Wm. T. was born in Shelby Co., Ky., March 4, 1830, and in consequence of the death of his parents, had to earn his own living by farm work at \$7 or \$8 per month. Jan. 4, 1853, he was married to Nancy C., daughter of John and Phoebe Jones, who was born in this township Aug. 15, 1837. Children's names—John A., Henry D., Mary Ann (now Mrs. W. H. Martin), America E., Charlie M. and Maggie G. By industry and economy, Mr. and Mrs. Servies have been able to surround themselves with much that tends to comfort and happiness; a view of their fine residence appearing in the Atlas. Their three oldest children are happily married and pleasantly located in this county. Mr. S. owns about 500 acres of land, and is a dealer in and raiser of all kinds of stock.

WATKINS, F. M., P. O. New Market; Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer; settled in this county in 1837.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BERRYMAN, JAMES A., M. D., P. O. Potato Creek; Physician and Farmer; son of Thomas and Mary A. Berryman; was born in Ohio, Oct. 25, 1834; settled on Section 19, of this township, March 8, 1858. Married Nancy A. Brown, Sept. 30, 1856, and has two children—Robert Perry Allen and Chester Tecumseh.

BRANAGIN, HUGH, P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 8; is a native of Ireland.

BUTCHER, JOSEPH, P. O. Bowers; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 27; son of James and Mary Butcher, of Virginia; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1821, and removed to this county with his parents in 1849. Was married to Maria Allen, of this county, in the Fall of 1861. Children's names are Lydia A., Wm. M., James E., Chester H., Peter H.

CARTER, H. W., P. O. Bowers; Physician; native of Hendricks Co., Ind.; settled in this county in 1877.

CLOUSER, DANIEL, P. O. Bowers; Farmer, etc., Section 26; son of John and Margaret Clouser; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1833, and removed to Sections 35 and 26, Sugar Creek Township, with his parents, in 1839. Married Malaha Hampton in 1859, and have eight children—John, Chesley, Frank, Marion, Ira, Mary E., Sarah J. and Grace.

COOK, GEORGE W., P. O. Darlington; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 33; native of Montgomery Co., Ohio; settled in this county in 1834.

COOK, W. H., P. O. Darlington; Farmer; Section 32; native of Montgomery County, Ohio; settled in this county, 1856.

DAVIS, JACOB, P. O. Potato Creek; Carpenter; son of A. and Sarah Davis; was born in Ross County, Ohio, 1835, and settled on Section 5, of this township, 1858. April 1, 1857, at Chillicothe, Ohio, married Sarah Bryant; thirteen children—Jefferson, Daniel, Charles, Perry, Milton, Levi, Berryman, Robert, Henry, Huggins, William, John and Etta.

HAMILTON, JESSE, P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer; Section 21; native of Champaign County, Ohio; settled in this county in 1858.

LANUM, MARY, P. O. Clark Hill; Farm on Section 4; native of Greene County, Ohio; settled in this county in 1836.

MARSH, JOHN F., P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer and Stock; son of William and Mary; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13, 1845; settled on Section 7 of this township in 1865. Married Julia A. Peterson in 1866, and has three children—Samuel Perry, Clara Bella and Daisy E.

MARTIN, OWEN, P. O. Darlington; Farmer; Section 30; native of Ohio; settled in this county in 1836.

MITCHELL, JOHN, P. O. Colfax, Clinton County; Farmer and Merchant; son of William and Sarah Mitchell; was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 22, 1819, and settled with his parents on Section 12, September, 1833. Married Mary Rice, November 18, 1845, was Justice of the Peace in this township from 1855 to 1875; when this township was first settled, money was very scarce, and there was great strife among the settlers in the entry of land at Crawfordville. One day while William Mitchell (John's father) was engaged in slaughtering beef, a neighbor, Nathan Kious, who was much interested in the entry of some land that Mr. Mitchell particularly desired, thinking the

proper time had come to outwit his neighbor, set off by a circuitous route; Mr. Mitchell, suspecting his intentions, ordered John to saddle a favorite horse and struck a bee line for the County Seat, and arrived one hour ahead of his opponent, entered the land and had seated himself for a quiet smoke when Mr. Kious rode up. John, the subject of our sketch, taught school while a young man and boarded at the homes of his scholars. In those early days, schools were kept at the houses of some of the residents; at one time he taught in a cabin on Louis Dunbar, Sr., farm. School houses afterward were built of split logs, the windows were covered with greased paper, which afforded light; boards placed on long pegs driven into the side of the building formed the desks. Wheat brought 60 cents per bushel in Chicago, in those days, and salt which the settler brought back cost from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per barrel.

MOTE, MARTIN, P. O. Darlington; Proprietor of the Flouring-mills on Section 33; son of William and Elizabeth Mote, who settled in Union Township, in 1823; was born in Orange County, Indiana, January 18, 1818. Married Charlotte Pozner, in 1840; four children—William H., Sarah E., Francis E. and Cinderella J.

PETERSON, SILAS, P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 18; son of Solomon and Wilhelmina Peterson; was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 20, 1825, and in October, 1830, settled with his parents on same section where he now resides. In the Winter of 1832, his father encountered a large bear about six miles north of the homestead, and succeeded in killing it at the second shot; with the help of his neighbors and an ox team, the game was brought to the house and proved to be quite a prize, as it weighed over four hundred lbs. Married Lorinda Quin, in February, 1850, and is the father of five children—John Quincy, Wilhelmina P., Esther J., Charles C. and W. Monroe.

PETERSON, JOHN, P. O. Potato Creek; Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of Solomon and Wilhelmina Peterson; was born in Greene County, Ohio, July 29, 1829, and removed with his parents in October, 1830, to Section 18, on which he at this time resides. In 1854, was married to Hannah Dain, by whom he has had five children—Hattie W., Albert K., Lew, W., Charles B. and James.

SAIDLA, ISAAC, P. O. Bowers; Farmer, Section 14; son of Adam and Rebecca Bowers-Saidla, who emigrated from Germany in 1833; was born July 3, 1849, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and settled in this county in 1874; January 21, 1869, married Mary A. Payne, of Perry Township, Clinton County; have four children—Julian, Martha J., Mabelle and Adam C.

WARD, STEPHEN, P. O. Darlington; Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 34; native of Union County, Indiana; settled in this county in 1856.

WORTH, JOHN, P. O. Darlington; Blacksmith; Section 32; native of North Carolina; settled in this county in 1861.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ARMANTROUT, E. P., P. O. North Union, Farmer, Section 32, son of Henry and Anna Armantrout, who settled in this county 1826; was born here March 25, 1829; married January 1, 1862, Mary C. Davidson. Children's names—Anna A., Clara V., Jesse D., Thos. H., deceased, Walter D., Fred, E. and Sarah Z.

ARMANTROUT, JAS. H., P. O. North Union, Merchant, settled in this county 1845.

BABCOCK, W. N., P. O. Crawfordsville, Abstracts and Real Estate, native of Monroe County, New York, settled in this county 1872.

BAEHRLE, IGNATIUS, P. O. Crawfordsville, Toll Gate Keeper, Section 6, native of Baden Baden, settled in this county 1855.

BASS, M. L., P. O. Crawfordsville, Physician and Surgeon, native of Orange County, Vermont, settled in this county in 1861.

BASTION, S., P. O. Boston Stone, Farmer, Section 3, son of Henry and Matilda Bastion; was born in Johnson County, New York, 1830, and settled with his parents on Section 4, Coal Creek Township, 1835; in 1861 married Mary Cloum. Children's names—Martha E., George W., Wm. Perry, Alice, Sarah and Stella.

BECKWITH, A. H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 9, native of New York, settled in county 1870.

BENNETT, D. A., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 4, son of Jacob and Eliza P. Bennett, natives of Pennsylvania and Butler County, Ohio, respectively, and married in 1832; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1848, and settled with his parents in this township in 1858. In 1868 married Sarah A. Swank, and has one child—Minnie E.

BINFORD, E. A., P. O. Crawfordsville, native of Knox County, Indiana, settled in this county 1824.

BINFORD, H. S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 14, son of Peter and Maria, who settled in this county 1833; married December 1, 1870, to Mary Johnson. One child—A. P.

BINFORD, DAVID, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, son of Peter and Maria Binford, settled in this county 1844; married to Georgotta Payne, and have four children.

BINFORD, C. W., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, son of Peter and Maria; was born on Section 14, April 22, 1844; married Emily J. Allen May 10, 1851. Children's names—George A., Julia A., Harriett, Arcemontor, A. Charles, Wallace, Martha A., Nancy A. and Peter.

BISHOP, G. W., P. O. Crawfordsville, Watchmaker.

BOOTS, JAMES F., P. O. Crawfordsville, proprietor of Planing mill, settled in this county 1836.

BOWEN, CHAS. H., Editor Crawfordsville *Mercury*, native of Lansingburg, New York, settled in this county 1850.

BRADEN, H. S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Ins. Agent, etc., native of Clinton County, Indiana, settled in this county 1833.

BRADEN, A. H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Insurance Agent, etc., native of Clinton County, Indiana, settled in this county 1864.

BREAKS, JOHN, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 22, settled in this county 1832.

BRITTON, W. P., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, settled in county 1835.

BRUNER, M. W., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, native of Union County, Indiana, settled in this county 1870.

BRUSH, W. T., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, settled in this county 1845.

BYRANT, JAMES R., P. O. Crawfordsville; Merchant; son of Benjamin and Ann Bryant; was born in Hartford Co., N. C., July 15, 1850; settled in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1863; and in this county in 1877. Married A. E. Rayner, of Bertie Co., N. C., Jan. 14, 1851.

Children's names are William H., Francis F. and Jennie. Bunn, born Nov. 5, 1855, died at Romney, Ind., May 7, 1876. Mr. Bryant is engaged in the hardware business at 25 North Washington-st., under the firm name of Bryant & Son.

BUTCHER, JOHN, P. O. Crawfordsville; Gardner, son of Joseph and Maria Poole Butcher, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1807, and settled on Section 4 of this township, Jan. 18, 1859. Married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ponder, of Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 14, 1832. Children's names are George W., James L., John H., Charles M., Francis M., Elizabeth E., Mary E., Catharine, Eliza A.

CAMPBELL, HENRY, P. O. Crawfordsville; Merchant, settled in this county in 1847.

CAMPBELL, S. C., P. O. Crawfordsville; Merchant; settled in this county in 1849.

CARE, BRUCE, P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer and Stock Dealer, Section 16; native of Union Co., Ind.; settled in this county in 1841.

CARRINGTON, HENRY B., P. O. Crawfordsville; Col. U. S. A.; Military Prof. Walsh College, native of New Haven Co., Conn.; settled in this county in 1870.

CANINE, GEO. W., son of Peter and Hester A. Canine, was born in this county July 3, 1829. Was joined in marriage with Lovina Jane McMaken, Jan. 14, 1868, who died May 10, 1871, married Mrs. J. Smith Sept. 20, 1873, and has one child—Carle Theodora, born Dec. 29, 1874. Being one of the heirs to his father's estate, he bought the other interests, and controlled them till, in 1872, he sold the entire property to J. J. Canine. He then purchased a farm in the northeast part of this township, which he disposed of in 1876, and afterward bought the one he now occupies, located one mile east of Crawfordsville Junction, and built his present home. In religion, he is a Baptist, also a member of Sugar Mount Grange, No. 534.

CATTERLIND, JACOB D., P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer, Sec. 27; son of Ephraim and Sarah McKinstry-Catterlin, was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1815, and settled in this county with his parents, Oct. 13, 1827; July 28, 1837, he married Louisa Lane, eight children.

CHADWICK, J. P., P. O. Mass; Farmer, Section 12; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Oct. 29, 1807, and settled in this township in 1834. Married Penina Vandhook, Nov. 25, 1830. Children's names are George H., Jeremiah T., Joanna Jane, Esther, James M., Eli A., John F. and Nancy Ann, who died in infancy.

CHADWICK, JEREMIAH T., P. O. Mass; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 12; son of John and Penina, was born in this county Feb. 26, 1836. Married Harriet C. Burroughs Sept. 27, 1860. Children—William H. and Henry A.

CHILDERS, JOHN J., P. O. North Union; Farmer and Stock Raiser, Section 32; native of Kentucky; settled in this county in 1856.

COHOON, L. J., P. O. Whitesville; Steam Saw-mill, etc.; native of Ohio; settled in this county in 1866.

COLEMAN, H. J., P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer, etc., Section 19; native of Scott Co., Ind.; settled in this county in 1829.

COONS, JOHN R., P. O. Crawfordsville; Mayor; native of Overton Co., Tenn.; settled in this county in 1829.

COWAN, JOHN N., P. O. Boston Stone; Farmer; son of Charles and Jane Cowan, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1810, and settled on Section 3 of this township in 1836. Was three married. Children's names are Mary Jane, Margaret Ann, Charles S., Naunie C., Peter G., James N., Adeline, Virginia, John V.

CRANE, BENJ., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney; native of Putnam Co., Ind.; settled in this county 1867.

CURTIS, E. B., P. O. Crawfordsville, Boots and Shoes; native of Norfolk Co., Mass.; settled in this county 1859.

CURTIS, LORENZO S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Boots and Shoes; native of Plymouth Co., Mass.; 1858.

DAVIDSON, D. H., P. O. Whitesville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, son of W. F. and Mary Hockett Davidson, was born July 26, 1852. Nov. 12, 1874, he married Miss Saloma E., daughter of Jacob M. and Mary Harshberger of Clark Township, and settled upon the Davidson homestead, which he had previously purchased. Children's names—Warner M., born Sept. 23, 1875; Homer J., born July 21, 1877. Mr. Davidson is full of industry and enterprise, and his efforts are ably seconded by his noble and affectionate wife.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM F., deceased; was born in Pennsylvania June 27, 1798. Was married to Miss Amanda Snorff, in 1827. In 1828, he settled on Section 34 of this township where Jasper N. was born. Mrs. D. died July 17, 1838. Mr. Davidson married again Feb. 14, 1839, Mary Hocketter, and had three children—Zerilda (now Mrs. Burns), Mary C. (now Mrs. E. P. Armentrout), Sarah A. (now Mrs. Harshberger), and David H. Their mother died Sept. 26, 1854. Mr. Davidson was again married, in 1860, to Julia A. Cleveland. The subject of our sketch died Feb. 1, 1864.

DAVIDSON, JASPER N., P. O. Whitesville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, son of William F. and Amanda Davidson. Was born Feb. 5, 1831; March 27, 1861 married L. J. daughter of Abraham and Julia A. Huff. Children's names—Julia A., aged 14; William, aged 10.

DAVIS, ISAAC M., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney; settled in this county 1853.

DAVIS, WARREN, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser; settled in this county 1831.

DAVIS, JOHN L., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Sec. 25, son of Randolph and Abigail Hoel Davis. Was born April 4, 1841. His parents were natives of New Jersey; married in Butler Co., Ohio, and settled in this county in 1826, on the land where his mother—now in her 84th year—still lives; married Feb. 6, 1862, Miss Eliza E., daughter of George W. and Marzey VanCleve-Benefield, natives of Kentucky, and married in Shelby County of that State, 1826. Mrs. Davis was born on the farm where they now live, Dec. 21, 1834. Children's names—George E., born Dec. 8, 1862; Lily, Dec. 21, 1834. Children's names—George E., born Dec. 8, 1862; Margery S., born Nov. 8, 1864. Mr. Davis was a Master Mason in Montgomery Lodge, No. 50, June 11, 1852, made a Master Mason in Crawfordsville Chapter, No. 10, July 30, 1857, Royal Arch Mason, in Crawfordsville Chapter, No. 5, May 1, 1860. Knight's Council Degrees in Montgomery Council, No. 31, May 11, 1870, and is now a charter member of Crawfordsville Commandery, No. 25.

DAWSON, THOMAS, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 2, son of Mahlon and Margaret Dawson, natives of Pennsylvania. Was

born in Bourbon Co., Ky., 1811, settled in this township with his parents, 1824, married Eliza Stover 1830. Children's names—Mahlon, Mary, George, Miamin, William Elton, Hall, Nancy, Victoria, Thomas, Dora.

DEMORET, S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, native of Butler Co., Ohio; settled in this county, 1845.

DOWNING, NANCY, P. O. Crawfordsville, daughter of James D. Heron, who settled in this county in 1820, was born March 6, 1828, in Ripley Township. Was married Sept. 18, 1867. Children's names—Laura V., George H.

DUNCAN, JOSEPH R., M. D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Physician and Surgeon, son of Alexander and Susan Robb-Duncan. Was born in Highland Co., Ohio, March 21, 1827, and settled in Pleasant Hill, Coal Creek Township, in the Fall of 1846, where he married Mary Krug, June 29, 1848. Children's names—Aho E. and Ernest A.

DURHAM, W. H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Ex-Prov. First National Bank; native of Lincoln Co., Ky.; settled in this county in 1826.

ELSTON, ISAAC C., P. O. Crawfordsville; Banker; son of Isaac C. and Maria E. Elston, who settled in this county in 1824, was born Feb. 5, 1830; married Sarah S. Mills, Marietta, Ohio, in 1862. Children's names—Maria Kate, Mary Nannie, Isaac C. and Sarah.

The Elston Bank was established in 1850, by Maj. J. C. Elston, the deceased, and Hon. H. S. Lane, under the firm name of Elston & Lane. Upon the death of Mr. Lane as Governor and U. S. Senator in 1850, J. C. Elston, Jr., succeeded him and the firm name was changed to Elston & Son, the present style, and upon the death of J. C. Elston, Sr., the management of the bank devolved upon the junior partner who is at this time President of the institution. He raised a company at the first call for volunteers, in October, 1861, which was assigned to the 11th Indiana Infantry, which regiment was on duty in Virginia in the three months' service, afterwards re-enlisted for three years, and in January, 1862, was promoted to Major of his regiment. After the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, in which he was engaged, he was promoted to the staff corps of the regular army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of General Wood. Remaining in this position, in 1863, he established the First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn., in 1861. In 1865, returned to Cincinnati, then moved to Michigan, but upon the death of his father, in 1867, returned to Crawfordsville and assumed the settlement of the estate and management of the bank.

ELSTON, ISAAC COMPTON, deceased, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 8, 1794, and settled in Crawfordsville in 1824. Dec. 18, 1823, married Maria Eveline Akim, children's names—Sallie, Joanna, James, Susan, Mary, Isaac, Helen, Francis, Evelyn. Maj. Elston was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years prior to his death a successful merchant and banker.

ENOCH, DAVID, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser; native of Butler Co., Ohio; settled in this county in 1844.

EPPELSON, WM. D., P. O. Whitesville, Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of Richard and Eleanor C. Epperson, was born in Crawfordsville, Oct. 30, 1817; married Dec. 22, 1870, Miss L. E. A. Harlan; children's names—Lillian E., Grace C. died Sept. 6, 1874.

EPPELSON, RICHARD, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Mechanic; native of Virginia; settled in this county in 1836.

FAUST, GEO. B., P. O. North Union, Farmer, etc.; Sec. 30, son of Aaron and Sarah Faust; was born in this township, Sept. 29, 1833; married Martha M. Rice, June, 1850; children's names—John W., Levi R., Lloyd M. died in infancy.

FAUST, AARON, P. O. North Union, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 32; native of L. High Co., Pa.; settled in this county in 1825.

FIELDS, STEPHEN, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer; Sec. 4; native of Pa.; settled in this county in 1822.

FISHER, WM. J., P. O. Whitesville, was born in Oldham Co., Ky., Oct. 29, 1827, and settled in this county in 1852; married Oct. 29, 1851, Miss Louisa C., daughter of James and Phoebe Montgomery, natives of Ky., who was born on Sept. 27, 1820, 1830; children's names are—Ada E. (now Mrs. J. M. Gibson), Joe, Edwin, Nannie B., Keziah J., Montgomery B., James A., and Anna B. Mr. Fisher began life poor, man, commencing the improvement of his present home in 1855, surrounded by the forest, but by hard labor, industry and economy, has now a farm of over 200 acres of the land, and engaged in farming and stock raising, his residence being on Sec. 26.

FLANIGAN, NOAH, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 2; son of John and Elizabeth Flanigan; was born in this township in 1842; married to Julia Irwin in 1869; children's names—Nertie, Clara, Melina, Arthur, Bill.

FORDYCE, JOSEPHUS L., P. O. Crawfordsville, Tailor, son of James and Lydia, was born at Lost Creek, Miami County, Ohio, May 3, 1823, and settled in Crawfordsville, March 3, 1875. Married Elizabeth Shan, now Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio, October 1, 1840; children's names—James S. and Sarah Lydia.

GILLILAND, SAMUEL, P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of John and Hannah Gilliland; was born in Huntington County, Pa., in 1807, and settled on Section 23, this township, October, 1834. Married Mary Truesdell, December 20, 1832, who died June 1, 1844. Married, March 9, 1848, Sarah Miller, who died May 7, 1870. Children's names—John T., Lydia Jane, Anna Laura, now Mrs. Busenbark, Margaret, now Mrs. J. Rowley, William M. died in infancy, Mary E., now Mrs. William Smith, Martha E., now Mrs. Ray, Nancy J., Samuel M., died aged 16; James B., William C. and Henry E.

GOLTRA, CHARLES, P. O. Crawfordsville, Hatter, etc.; native of Morgan County, Ill.; settled in this county in 1872.

GRAY, MRS SARAH, P. O. Crawfordsville, daughter of John and Annie Enoe, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1819, and settled with her parents in this county in 1837; married A. Gray in 1828; children—John Harvey, James Andrew.

GRIEST, ALVA C., P. O. Crawfordsville, Engineer, son of Joseph W. and Bathanna Griest, who settled in this county March 9, 1831; was born Aug. 27, 1849; married Rebecca Green, of Warren County, Ohio, at Indianapolis, Ind., October 5, 1867; children named—Henry W., Lewis T., William and Walter C.

HARDEE, J. A., P. O. Crawfordsville, Treasurer, son of Joseph and Mary Hardee, who settled in this county in 1829, was born on Section 21, this township, February 5, 1819, now—Lloyd A. Hack of Wayne Township, February 6, 1862, two children—John and Ruth Rosa Ohio.

HENLEY, GEORGE D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, native of Floyd County, Ind.; settled in this county in 1829.

HERRON, MRS. REBECCA, P. O. Crawfordsville; Section 7; widow of J. D. Herron; native of Butler County, Ohio; settled in this county in 1825.

HESS, HARVEY H., P. O. Crawfordsville; Grocer; native of Woodford County, Ky.; settled in this county in 1873.

HUTCHINGS, DR. B. F., P. O. New Market; Physician; son of Samuel and Margaret Hutchings; was born in Delaware County, Ind., July 30, 1846; married Phebe A. Hunt October 10, 1871; children's names—William Von, Frank Earnest, and Charles H., who died August 27, 1877, of cholera infantum. Dr. Hutchings began the study of medicine March 15, 1869, with Dr. S. V. Jump, of Delaware County, Ind., and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, March 1, 1872. Located at Waveland, March 20, 1872, and removed to New Market, January 4, 1873.

HUTTON, WM. G., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Sec. 21, son of William and Mary Hutton; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., April 21, 1810. Settled with his parents on Section 28, Union Township, Nov. 9, 1834; married Martha Johnson April, 1857. Nine children.

HUTTON, SAMUEL M., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 15, son of William and Mary Hutton; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1821. Settled with his parents on Section 28, Union Township, Nov. 9, 1834. Married Marian Harland, Feb. 9, 1843. Children's names—James G., Alexander P., John M., Mary M. (now Mrs. James Records), Emily J., Martha E., George W. Mr. Hutton filled the office of County Commissioner for three years.

HUTTON, JACOB W., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 32, son of William and Mary Hutton; was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Dec. 8, 1818. Settled in Union Township on Section 28. Married Lydia Clark July 16, 1845. Children's names—John C., Harmon A., Edward L., Elizabeth L., Henry M.

INSLEY, J. J., P. O. Crawfordsville, Livery; native of Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; settled here 1869.

IRWIN, SAMUEL GALBRIETH, M. D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Physician, son of John and Doreas Galbrieth-Irwin; was born in Phillipsburg, Beaver Co., Pa., June 16, 1825. Settled in this township May 13, 1863. Married Mary Isidore Henry, at Prince William, Carroll Co., Ind., Jan. 10, 1856. Children's names—Orfila Colfax, Mary Catherine, Nancy Ellice, Saml. Allen (deceased), Robley D., John Henry, Myra Rosella. Dr. Irwin graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, during the Winter of 1862-3.

IRWIN, NANCY ANN, P. O. Dallington, Section 1; settled in this county in 1840.

JACKSON, WM. H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 34, son of Asahel and Sarah Jackson, who settled in this county in 1823. Was born in 1836, on Section 34, now the oldest farm in the county. Married Nancy Huff, 1860. One child—Estella.

JENNISON, ALBERT C., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, son of O. P. and M. Jennison, who settled in this county in 1838; was born in Crawfordsville in 1842.

JOHNSON, L. H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney; native of Fountain Co., Ind. Settled in this county 1876.

JONES, D. S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 24; native of Butler Co., Ohio. Settled in this county 1828.

JONES, B. F., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 34. Settled in this county 1840.

JONES, MARY JANE, P. O. Crawfordsville; native of Knox Co., Ind. Settled in this county 1840.

KEENEY, JERRY, Editor *Crawfordsville Star*; native of Putnam Co., Ky. Settled in this county 1829.

KENNEDY, P. S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney. Native of Bourbon Co., Ky. Settled in this county 1845.

KOSTANZER, ANTHONY, P. O. Crawfordsville, Furniture Dealer, son of Anton and Theresa Kostanzer. Was born Sept. 10, 1819, at Hechingen, in Hohenzollern, Germany. Came to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1847—a trip of thirty-five days. Settled in this county 1850. His mother came to this county in 1852. Married Jeannette Aupkens, Nov. 5, 1848. Children's names—Emilia (now Mrs. Joseph Fisher), Julia, Eugene, John, Hermann, Anna and Flora A.

KRUG, WM. J., P. O. Crawfordsville, Sheriff, native of York Co., Pa., settled in this county in 1838.

LAYMAN, G. A., P. O. Crawfordsville, Restaurant, native of Butler Co., O., settled in this county in 1852.

LEE, M. J., P. O. Crawfordsville, Tile Manufacturer, son of Morris and Nancy Lee, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 15, 1837, and settled on Sec. 30 of Union Township, in 1863. He married Margaret M. Kenner in 1864; had one child, Henry K. Mrs. Kenner died Nov. 15, 1866. Second marriage July 25, 1869, to Alice C. Crow, daughter of Michael and Dorothy Crow, who settled in this county about 1820. The children are—Walter J., Francis C., and Catharine. Mr. Lee has been engaged in the manufacture of brick for fifteen years, and for two years past has turned his attention to the manufacture of a superior quality of tile, which is produced in diameter from 24 to 8 inches. The factory is located one and a half miles north of the city of Crawfordsville.

LEHR, T. J., P. O. Crawfordsville, Brick Manufacturer, son of John and Susannah Lehr, who settled in Ft. Wayne, 1853, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., May 9, 1851, and settled in this county in April, 1868. Was married April 10, 1866, to Anabelle Britcher. They have one child—Hattie.

LOCKHART, WM. C., P. O. Crawfordsville, Lumber Merchant, native of Richmond Co., O., settled in this county, 1868.

MACK, JAMES B., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer and Stock Raiser, native of Butler Co., O., settled in this county, 1845.

MANSON, M. D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, native of Miami Co., O., settled in this county 1842.

MARKLEY, JOHN H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Planing-mill, native of Montgomery Co., Pa., settled in this county, 1874.

MARKLEY, GEORGE L., P. O. Crawfordsville, Blacksmith, is a native of Montgomery County, Pa., and settled in this county in 1874.

MARTIN, PETER J., P. O. Crawfordsville, son of Joseph Lemmon and Nancy Martin, who settled in Washington Co., Ind., 1820; was born in Martinsburg, Washington Co., Ind., Oct. 7, 1841, and settled in this county Nov. 13, 1873. Married Mary McCoy (a native of Lincoln Co., Ky.) Feb. 5, 1865, near Claydon, Ind. They have had four children—Jessie (decd), Nannie B., J. Leammie and Mary Fannie.

MASON, MRS. NANCY, P. O. Crawfordsville, widow of W. Mason, to whom she was married Dec. 6, 1842, was a daughter of Mordecai and Sarah Lambert, born in Brown Co., O., Jan. 2, 1817, and

settled with her parents in this township in 1842. Have had twelve children.

MCCAIN, T. H. B., was born in Clinton County, Ind., Jan. 24, 1830. H. B. and Minerva McCain gave him as good an education as they were enabled, and the studious boy became a diligent, industrious young man, and soon a respected and leading citizen. When the war broke out, he entered the 86th Indiana Regiment, and rose fast from the rank of private to that of First Lieutenant. Participating in the battle of Stone River, he was captured and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond; when released a month after, he joined his regiment again, fought in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and took part in the almost daily fights of General Sherman, on his march to Atlanta, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. The war closed, Mr. McCain married, May 7, 1867, Miss Salome S. Longley. April 16, 1868, he removed to Crawfordsville, where he undertook the editorship and published the *Crawfordsville Journal*, a paper of wide influence and circulation, and the organ of the Republican party of Montgomery County. In 1874, Mr. McCain was appointed Postmaster at Crawfordsville, by President Grant, and re-appointed in February, 1878. Has two children—Arthur A. and Fred T.

MCCONNELL, IRA, P. O. Crawfordsville, County Surveyor, native of Greene County, O., and settled in this county, 1864.

MEGHEHAN, THEO., Crawfordsville, City Clerk.

MILLER, JOHN L., P. O. Crawfordsville. Among the early settlers of Montgomery County was Mr. William Miller. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1790; at the age of six years, he removed with his parents to Bath Co., Ky., where he resided until 1835, when he immigrated to this county and settled in Wayne Township, purchasing 1400 acres of land and paying for it \$1,000 in silver. He was a hard working farmer, and by hard labor and strict economy he managed to accumulate a large amount of property, and one time owned 800 acres of the best land in Montgomery County. He was a consistent Christian, and for thirty-two years held the office of Deacon in the Old School Baptist Church. In August, 1842, Mr. Miller entered the army as a volunteer soldier; the division that he was in marched from Georgetown, Ky., to Ft. Wayne, thence to Ft. Defiance, and thence to French Town, on the River Raisin, where it was engaged in two battles, one on the 18th, and the other on the 22d of January, 1813. After the battle of the 22d, the division, which was commanded by Gen. Winchester, was surrendered to the enemy, and the prisoners were marched through Upper Canada, in the dead of Winter, to Fort Niagara, on the Niagara River, where they were paroled and sent home. At the battle of the 22d, Mr. Miller had his knapsack and blanket burned by the hot shot from the British artillery, and was compelled to make the march a distance of two hundred miles, without overcoat or blanket, and amid rain and storm and excessive cold. During the closing years of his life, he suffered much from sciatic rheumatism, the cause of which he attributed to his exposure during the time that he was a prisoner of war. Politically he was a Whig, during the existence of the Whig party, and voted for Adams, Clay, Harrison, Taylor and Scott. After the demise of the Whig party, he united with the Democrats and voted with them steadily thereafter. He was married in 1814 to Miss Casanvier Ross, who died in 1869. They had ten children, all but three of whom are now living. John L. Miller, editor of the *Review* (established 1873), their youngest son, was born in Wayne Township Dec. 21, 1840; married Miss Eliza A. Crain, at Waynesport, Ind., June, 1871, who died January, 1873. In 1872, Mr. Miller died in the eighty-second year of his age.

MORGAN, S. B., M. D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Physician and Surgeon; native of New Jersey. Settled in this county 1841.

MYERS, T. N., P. O. Crawfordsville, Ex-Recorder; native of Fountain Co., Ind. Settled in this county 1848.

NICHOLS, JOSEPH L., P. O. Whitesville, Merchant and Postmaster; native of Hamilton Co., Ohio. Settled in this county 1845.

NICHOLSON, WM. E., P. O. Crawfordsville, Sewing Machines. Settled in this county 1845.

NUTT WILLIAM, was born on the farm of his parents, Edward and Elizabeth Nutt, in Union Township, April 22, 1841. Mr. Edward Nutt was one of the earliest settlers in Montgomery County, coming here in 1822, when only three families were known to live within the territory of our present county. Frugality, industry and a will to persevere soon carried Mr. Nutt onward in his fortunes, and acres after acres were added to his possessions, till he was one of the largest, if not the largest, landholder in Montgomery County. William Nutt was born and raised on the home place, in Sec. 11. In 1866, he married Miss Maude Cooper. Of their two children, the elder, Charles Nutt, died when only 1 year 11 months and 20 days old, in 1873, Section 9; but the second, Harley B. Nutt, born April 26, 1873, is a stout and hardy child, of bright intellect and most winning ways. Mr. Nutt's father died in December, 1864, and his wife followed him within twenty days. The landed estate of Mr. Edward Nutt, at the time of his death, amounted to 2,000 acres. Mr. Wm. Nutt moved to Crawfordsville, and in 1876 acquired the property at present known as "Nutt's Hotel," now a handsome brick structure, and one of the architectural monuments of the city.

OVERTON, J. G., P. O. Crawfordsville, County Superintendent of Schools; native of Jasper Co., Ind.; settled in this county in 1866.

PATCH, W. B., P. O. Crawfordsville, Merchant.

PAUL, G. W., P. O. Crawfordsville; Attorney; native of Pennsylvania; settled in this county in 1874.

PAXTON, SAMUEL, P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer; son of Thomas and Martha Paxton; was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1803, and settled on Sec. 2, of this township, in 1832; married Nancy P. McCorkle, in 1825; children's names—Martha (deceased), Margaret, James, David P., Thomas M., Elizabeth G., Mary, Nancy, Amanda.

PEIRCE, ROBERT B. F., P. O. Crawfordsville; Attorney; son of Henry and Mary P. Peirce; was born at Laurel, Franklin Co., Ind., Feb. 17, 1843; married to Hattie Blair at Crawfordsville, Nov. 28, 1866; children's names—Lottie J., Frank H., and Edwin B.

PICKERELL, ASA M., P. O. Dallington; Farmer; Sec. 13; son of Jacob and Rachel Pickerell; was born in Logan Co., Ohio, and settled in this county in 1848; married Lydia Wilson Dec., 1858; children—Elmer F. and Adelaide.

QUICK, EDWIN, P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer; Sec. 3; son of Elijah and Sally, who settled in this county in 1830; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1805, and settled in this township in 1824; married, in 1828, Abigail Ball; in 1838, Mary W. Greenway; in 1857, Elizabeth B. Bennett; children's names—Nathaniel, Stephen, Martha Ann, Sarah Ellen, Margaret, Jane, Albert, Alice, Hannah,

Amos. Mr. Quick was early identified with the temperance cause, and a zealous church member.

REYNOLDS, AUSTIN P., P. O. Crawfordsville; Deputy Auditor; son of Harris and America Jane, who settled in this county in October, 1868; was born in Fountain Co., Ind., April 29, 1851; was appointed Deputy Auditor under Mr. James H. Watson, for the term from Nov. 1871, to 1879.

RICH, JAMES S., P. O. Dallington; Farmer; son of Isaac and Millie, who settled in county in 1835, was born on Section 1 of this township in 1839; married Catharine Peterson in 1867, and in 1870 to Jennie Campbell; one child—Lulu B.

RISHINE, T. H., P. O. Crawfordsville; Attorney; settled in this county 1845.

ROBBINS, THOS. M., Proprietor "Nutt's Hotel," Crawfordsville; was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 6, 1829. His parents, Samuel and Jane Robbins, settled on Section 17, Ripley Township, in 1831. In 1855, Mr. T. Robbins married Miss Mary E. Holton. He was engaged in livery business till, in June, 1877, he undertook the management of Nutt's Hotel, which he runs as a first class house, to the general satisfaction of his many guests. His children are—John H., born September 23, 1856, and Willie, born in 1860, but died in 1863.

ROYALTON, A. J., P. O. Crawfordsville, Ind., Nurseryman, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Stanley-Royalton, who settled in this county 1831. Was born in Coal Creek Township Sept. 4, 1836; married Jan. 20, 1869, at Crawfordsville, to Mary Britton. Children—John Franklin, born Nov. 14, 1872; and Frederick William, born March 27, 1877.

SMITH, E. R., P. O. Crawfordsville; Dry Goods Salesman; settled in this county in 1843.

SMITH, MRS. MARY, P. O. Crawfordsville; daughter of Peter and Priscilla Wilcox; was born in Ohio, and settled on Section 23 of this township in 1829; married January, 1829, W. Confor; to C. Smith, August 26, 1856; children—Angeline, Mrs. Robert H. Huffman; Allen B. and H. A.

SNYDER, FRANK L., P. O. Crawfordsville; Undertaker; native of Butler County, Ohio; settled in this county in 1873.

SNYDER, EDWARD C., P. O. Crawfordsville; Attorney; son of George and Anna Snyder; was born in Washington County, Md., October 7, 1843; settled in Crawfordsville in 1872.

SOMERVILLE, PETER C., P. O. Crawfordsville; Boots and Shoes; son of Francis A. and Mary Somerville; was born in Vermillion County, Ill., February 13, 1817; settled in Crawfordsville in 1860; married Martha A. Kelley March 30, 1858; children—Walter K., Willard, Henry C., Frederick N., Mary M., Ada M., T. O. C., J. A., A. O. U. W. Is Treasurer of Crawfordsville Gas Company, in which he owns one-third interest.

SPEED, BRUCE, P. O. Crawfordsville; Marble Dealer; settled here in 1849.

STAFFORD, REV. G. W., P. O. Crawfordsville; Minister M. E. Church; Section 33; native of Giles County, Va.; settled in county in 1841.

STAFFORD, WILL A., P. O. Mace; Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 12; son of George W. and Rachael R., who settled in this county in 1841; was born March 22, 1843; married May 13, 1874; one child—Oscar, born September 21, 1875.

STITT, WILLIAM R., P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer; son of James and Mary T. Stitt, natives of Virginia, and settled in this county in 1821; was born April 3, 1805, on Section 28 of this township. The children of James and Mary T. Stitt were—Rebecca J.; Rachael R., now Mrs. G. W. Stafford; Virginia T., Mrs. Thomas Cloud; Sarah R.; May J., Mrs. Thomas Sayers; and William R.; Rebecca J., Sarah R. and William R. reside at the old homestead, Section 28.

STOVER, ISAAC, P. O. Crawfordsville; Farmer; son of Samuel and Elizabeth Stover; was born in Carter County, Tenn., June 13, 1811, and settled on Section 20 of this township in 1832; married Mary Erwin August, 1836, who died August, 1839; second marriage, December 24, 1843, to Nancy Gagen; children—Stephen; Mary, Mrs. W. Tulbert; Ellen, Mrs. George Smith; Martha, Franklin, Rhoda, Mildred A., Isaac L., John F.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM H., P. O. Crawfordsville; Steam Mills; native of Campbell County, Ky.; settled in this county in 1871.

SWAYERS, MARY J., P. O. Crawfordsville. Settled in this county 1835.

SHANKLIN, ANDREW S., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, Section 10, son of John and Elizabeth Kiggins-Shanklin. Was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., Jan. 6, 1825, and settled with his parents, in 1828, on Section 25 of Wayne Township. Married Miss Catherine Lowe, April 27, 1847. Children—Lizzie A., Lavina Ellen E. Alice, J. William, Charles Elmer.

SKAGGS, WILLIAM C., P. O. Crawfordsville, Gardener; native of Petersburg, Va. Settled in this county 1840.

SMITH, SAML D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Ex-County Sheriff.

TAPP, OSCAR P. O. Crawfordsville; son of Samuel and Rebecca Tapp; was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1835, and settled on Section 10 of this township with his parents in 1855; married Bina Cunningham in 1862; children—Dora, Alice, Samuel Lane.

TAYLOR, H. W., M. D., P. O. Crawfordsville; Physician; native of Augusta County, Va.; settled in this county in 1872.

TAYLOR, G. W., P. O. Crawfordsville; Physician; native of Augusta County, Va.; settled in this county in 1874.

THOMAS CHARLES L., P. O. Crawfordsville; Attorney; native of Philadelphia, Pa.; settled in this county in 1861.

THOMAS, ALBERT D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Judge of the Circuit Court, native of Warren Co., Ind. Settled in this county 1867.

THOMPSON, WILL H., P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, native of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Settled in this county 1868.

THOMPSON, MAURIS, P. O. Crawfordsville, Attorney, native of Franklin Co., Ind. Settled in this county 1868.

TILNEY, WILLIAM DE CAUX, M. D., P. O. Crawfordsville, Physician, son of Robert and Margaret Andrews-Tilney. Was born at Kirby Beaton, near Norwich, England, July 7, 1841, and settled in Chicago, Nov. 3, 1867; married Isabella Brackett at Crawfordsville, Ind., April 24, 1871. One child—Arthur Contantian, born Sept. 22, 1876. Started *Legal Tender*, Feb. 23, 1878.

TOWNSLEY, J. W., P. O. Crawfordsville, Farmer, son of Peter and Margaret Townsley, natives of Pennsylvania. Was born near Columbus, Ohio, 1819. Settled on Section 15 of this township, 1866;

married Jane Hole in 1839, and in 1862 Mrs. Rhoda Russell, daughter of Daniel Yount. Children—John L., Andrew, Annie and Frank. Mrs. Russell has two children—Alice and Allen G.

TRAVIS, CHAS. M., P. O. Crawfordville. Attorney, native of Edgar Co., Ill. Settled in this county 1866.

TROUTMAN, JACOB M., P. O. Yountsville. Farmer and Miller, son of Samuel and Anna Troutman. Was born at Clear Spring, Washington Co., Md., May 6, 1831, and settled at Yountsville with his parents in 1846; married Miss Mary Yount, at Yountsville, Aug. 10, 1854. Children—Ida, Anna, Dan (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Gertrude, Harry, Beecher and E. C.

VAN SICKLE, ISAAC N., P. O. Crawfordville. Jeweler, son of William and Rachel M. Van Sickle. Was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1842. Settled in this county Nov. 21, 1864. Nov. 16, 1865, married to Mary C. Bronley. Children—Mabel C. and Jessie F. Mr. Van Sickle was bookkeeper in First National Bank from Jan. 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1867. Embarked in jewelry business in the Spring of 1868.

VAN SCOYOC, GODFREY, P. O. Maec. Farmer, son of Stephen and Nancy Van Scoyoc, who settled in this county 1836. Was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1806, and settled on Section 24 of this township Feb. 1841; married Caroline Brown Oct. 28, 1832. Children—Edwin and Francis (died in infancy); Ephraim Brown, died Dec. 10, 1856; Stephen M., Juliette (now Mrs. E. T. Linn), Isaac N., Alvin, died Jan. 1875; Ann Eliza (now Mrs. Chas. Cram).

VORIS, JER., P. O. Crawfordville. Undertaker, native of Butler Co., Ohio. Settled in this county 1877.

WALTERS, REV. E. P., P. O. Crawfordville. Pastor of St. Bernard's Church, native of Jersey City, N. J. Settled in this county 1868.

WARD, AMAZON, P. O. Whitesville. Farmer, Section 27, native of Union Co., Ind. Settled in this county 1856.

WARREN, CHAS., P. O. Crawfordville. Section 9, native of Bath Co., Ky. Settled in this county 1823.

WATSON, WILLIAM W., P. O. Crawfordville. Section 18, son of James G. and Anne E. Watson. Was born on Sec. 17, Brown Township, Nov. 7, 1844; married Mary A. Brown Feb. 1, 1872. Children—Berlind Ann, Charles G., F. and A. M.

WEST, T. J., P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer. Section 21; settled in this county in 1828.

WHITE, M. D., P. O. Crawfordville. Member 44th Congress; native of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; settled in this county in 1842.

WHITNEY, R. B., P. O. Crawfordville. Lumber Merchant; native of Huron County, Ohio; settled in this county in 1873.

WILHITE, MRS. MARY, P. O. Crawfordville; native of Virginia; settled in this county in 1823.

WILLIS, DAVID, P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer; son of Edward and Eleanor Willis, natives of Virginia; was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1803; settled on Sec. 16 of this township in 1830; in 1829, he married Mary R. Reed; in 1866, married Mary C. Wood; one child—D. W.

WILLSON, LEVI B., P. O. Crawfordville. Attorney; settled in this county in 1844.

WILSON, JOHN L., P. O. Crawfordville. Abstracts and Real Estate; settled in this county in 1850.

WINTER, JESSE, P. O. Darlington. Farmer; son of John and Elizabeth Winter, natives of Pennsylvania; was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1809; settled on Sec. 1 of this township in 1847; married Mary Archart in 1848; children—Jonathan, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary Ellen.

WOLFE, MARVIN P., of Crawfordville, Ind., was born in Fountain County, Ind., on the 25th of November, 1841. His parents were Henry and Jane Wolfe. Mr. Henry Wolfe and family moved, in 1857, on a farm in Section 31, Brown Township. In 1861, the son, Marvin Wolfe, entered in the dry goods business in Crawfordville; February 18, 1869, he married May M. Cowan; his business integrity and his natural kindness won him the confidence and good will of the people; and in 1877, he was elected Recorder of Montgomery County. He has two children—Mannie and Arthur, and two step-daughters—Effie and Maud Cowan.

WOLVERTON, JOHN H., P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer and Mechanic; Sec. 26; son of Job and Nancy Wolvorton, native of New Jersey; was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., November 15, 1810, and settled in Crawfordville October 4, 1836; married Rebecca Alston September 21, 1834, who died February 28, 1876, aged 64; children—William, member of the 9th Indiana Battery, was killed by the explosion of the "Edifice," January 29, 1865, aged 29; Susan, Mrs. James M. Simpson, died October 10, 1877; Emma, died October 10, 1867; Laura, now aged 31; Edwin, died March 20, 1872, aged 20. Mr. Wolvorton has been a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., for 26 years; Conover for two years.

WRAY, CARSON R., P. O. New Market. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 33; settled in this county in 1832.

WRIGHT, JAMES, P. O. Crawfordville. Attorney; native of Putnam County, Ind.; settled in this county in 1865.

ZOOK, GEORGE W., P. O. Crawfordville. Marble Dealer; is a native of this State.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, ELI T. M. D., P. O. Wayne-town. Physician and Surgeon, native of Boone County, Ind.; settled in this county in 1873.

BAILEY, A., P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer. Sec. 33; settled in this county in 1841.

BAILEY, J., P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer; son of Charles Bailey, native of Hanover, Mass., born 1793, and Catharine Van Hook, who were married 1820, and had eleven children; was born on Sec. 33 of this township in 1842, where he resides at this time.

BALL, JAMES B., P. O. Wesley. Farmer; was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1817; came to this county, 1826, and now resides on the farm located by his father, Dennis Ball; married Catharine Hoff in 1840, and has eleven children—seven living.

BARNET, JOHN, P. O. Wesley. Farmer; Sec. 31; settled in this county, 1836.

BITTLE, JOHN, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 13; son of William and Nancy Bittle; was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1833, and settled with his parents in this township in 1856. In 1862, married Lucinda Curtis; three children—Marietta, Lizzie Frances and Julia Ann.

BLACKFORD, N., P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 15; settled in this county, 1829.

BRANT, MATTHIAS, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Section 11; settled in this county, 1825.

BRIGGS JOHN A., P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 15; native of Rush County, Ind.; settled in this county, 1877.

BUNNELL, SQUIRE, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 10; son of Elijah and Rachel Bunnell, who settled in this county in 1828; was born May 13, 1837, on Sec. 11, Ripley Township; married Lucy Rusk, Sept. 2, 1859; six children—A. M., Mary E., James M., Cosmae, Jackson A. and David B., dead.

DAVIS, ISAAC, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 19; son of Randolph and Abigail Davis, natives of N. J.; was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1821, and settled with parents in Brown Township in 1826; married to Jessie Stuart, 1845, and in 1872 to Elizabeth McMarkin, children—Jesse Stuart, H. and Julia. Mr. Davis is one of the few successful farmers; owns about 900 acres of good land, which he has secured by industry and economy.

ELLIS, MRS. MARY A., P. O. Wayne-town. 66-66-66 on Sec. 10, native of Bartholomew County, Ind.; settled in this county in 1858.

GRAY, S. P., P. O. Wayne-town. Miller; settled in this county in 1844.

GRENNARD, JESSE, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 2, native of Fleming County, Ky.; settled in this county in 1835.

HAWK, PHILLIP, P. O. Boston Store; Sec. 4; native of Pa.; settled in this county in 1838.

HILL, RICHARD, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; Sec. 25; native of Yorkshire, England; settled in this county in 1851.

HENDRICKS, THOMAS, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer, Sec. 39; settled in this county in 1840.

HENDERSON, ALEX., P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer, Sec. 25; native of Guilford County, N. C.; settled in this county in 1827.

HUNTER, J., P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer, Sec. 35; settled in this county in 1836.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer, Sec. 35; native of Clermont County, Ohio; settled in this county in 1835.

JONES, LUCINDA, P. O. Wayne-town. resides on Sec. 36; native of Butler Co., Ohio; settled in this county in 1828.

McKINLEY, J. W., P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer, Sec. 21; native of Bedford Co., Pa.; settled in this county in 1838.

MERRELL, B. T., P. O. Wayne-town. Undertaker; settled in this county in 1851.

PATTON, M. J., P. O. Wayne-town. Insurance Agent; native of Seneca Co., N. Y.; settled in this county in 1872.

PEASE, C. H., P. O. Wayne-town. Teacher; native of Fulton Co., N. Y.; settled in this county in 1860.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE A., P. O. Wayne-town. Farmer; son of Charles and Sarah Phillips, who settled in this county in 1843; was born in Somerset Co., Md., Dec. 12, 1807, and settled on Sec. 15 of this township in 1831; married Griselda Jane Bratton in 1834. Children—Thomas W. Zook, Alice, Archibald B., Jane Crawford, Mary Crawford, Lizzie Gilkey, Charles Bratton and Minnie.

PIERCE, ELISHA, P. O. Wesley. Carpenter and Joiner; native of Butler Co., Ohio; settled in this county in 1826.

POTTS, ELIZABETH, P. O. Wayne-town. resides on Sec. 9; daughter of Philip and Sarah Fox, was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1814, and settled in Union Township with her parents in 1829; was married in 1834 to Samuel Potts.

QUICK, ALBERT J., P. O. Crawfordville. Farmer, Sec. 17; settled in this county in 1846.

REMLEY, WILLIAM FRANCIS, P. O. Wesley. Farmer, son of John and Sarah Remley, who settled in this county in 1827; was born March 10, 1841, settled on Sec. 26 of this township Jan. 31, 1868; was married July 11, 1867, to Susan Star, nee Crawford, Ind. Three children—John W., Benjamin Franklin Ira Clayton.

SWITZER, MILTON J., P. O. Wesley. Farmer; Sec. 39; settled in this county in 1845.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

BROWN, THOMAS R., P. O. Maec. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 10; native of Pennsylvania; settled in this county in 1862.

CHAMBERS, W. B., P. O. New Ross. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 27; native of Rockbridge Co., Va.; settled in this county in 1858.

CHAMBERS, JAMES HOWARD, P. O. Maec. Farmer; Section 29; son of David and Madeline Chambers; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., April 3, 1859, and settled on Section 56, Walnut Township, with his parents in 1860.

EDWARDS, CURTIS, P. O. Maec. Dealer in Stock and Grain; son of Charles and Sarah Edwards; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 22, 1822, and settled with his parents on Section 14, Union Township, Oct. 8, 1845. Married Nov. 16, 1847, to Jane Ward, of Union Township. Five children—William F., Laura A., Lydia E., Kelly J. and Morton E.

FINCH, A. M., P. O. Maec. Manufacturer Drain Tile; Section 7; settled in this county in 1852.

GOTT, S. A., P. O. New Ross. Dealer in Boots and Shoes; settled in this county in 1854.

HARRIS, THOMAS E., P. O. New Ross. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 25; native of Virginia; settled in this county in 1836.

HARRIS, JAMES S., P. O. New Ross. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 25; native of Virginia; settled in this county in 1836.

HARRISON, JAMES H., P. O. Lodioga. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 31; son of Joshua, born 1780, and Sarah Paris Harrison, born 1783; was born in Shelby Co., Ky., in 1807, and settled on Section 14, with his parents, Jan. 16, 1839. In 1832, married Elizabeth Watkins, who came from Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1831. Six children—Robert W., born in 1833, William C., 1837, Joshua P., 1839, Thomas H., 1842, Sarah R., 1845, Carrie S., 1854, has eighteen grandchildren at this date. There were but four hundred voters in this county when Mr. Harrison settled here.

JOHNSON, JAMES GRANT, P. O. Maec. Merchant; son of Jesse R. and Mary Wheat-Johnson; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1837, and settled on Section 15, Walnut Township, with his parents, March 3, 1855. Married Mary J. Leep, June 1, 1858. Two children—Ida E. and William O. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Legislature during the regular and special sessions of 1869.

LOCKRIDGE, JOHN, P. O. Maec. Farmer and Stock Dealer; Section 8; native of Virginia; settled in this county in 1830.

LOVE, MILTON S., P. O. New Ross. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 12; native of Kentucky; settled in this county in 1876.

MEISER, ELI, P. O. Maec. Steam Saw-mill; native of Allen Co., Ind.; settled in this county in 1873.

MILLER, ISAAC N., P. O. Lodioga. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Section 33; native of Greene Co., Ohio; settled in this county in 1848.

POGUE, W. C., P. O. Maec. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 10; settled in this county 1834.

STIPE, JOHN, P. O. Shamondale. Farmer and Stock Raiser; son of Joseph and Mary Ann Stipe, who settled in this county November 13, 1829; was born December, 1829, in Ripley Co., Ind., and settled on Sec. 2 of this township March, 1854. Nov. 17, 1852, in Franklin Township, married Ann Eliza, daughter of William Higginson, and widow of Jacob Robbins; two children—Joseph Walter and John Williams.

SHARP, M., P. O. New Ross. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 22; native of Shelby Co., Ky. Settled in county 1844.

WARBINTON, G. G., P. O. Maec. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 29; native of Butler Co., Ohio. Settled in county 1826.

WARD, SAMUEL J., P. O. Maec. Farmer; Sec. 29; son of East and Lydia Ward, was born in Union Co., Ind., February 10, 1835, and settled on Sec. 18, Union Township, with his parents, November, 1854, married first, C. Jane Watkins, Nov. 12, 1854, second wife was E. W. Watkins, five children—one living, John W., born September 29, 1855, Linda M., born April 7, 1860, died July 26, 1860, Louisa and Sarah twins, born April 8, 1858, died July 21, George W., born March 28, 1868, died August 24, 1869.

WILSON, THOMAS, J., P. O. Maec. Farmer and County Commissioner; Sec. 9; son of John and Letitia Wilson, was born in Miami Co., Ohio, September 18, 1874, and settled in this township in 1851; married Hannah J. Curtis 1848; children—Sally Ann, Edwin Davis, Canzada M., Lewis S., Gilbert Beebe.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.
IRA McCONNELL, County Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
A. P. REYNOLDS, Deputy Auditor.
SAM'L D. SMITH, Es-Sheriff.
MARION P. WOLFE, Recorder.
J. A. HARDEE, County Treasurer.
J. G. OVERTON, County Superintendent of Schools.
T. H. B. McCAIN, Editor *Journal*.
CHAS. H. BOWEN, Editor *Mercury*.
JOHN L. MILLER, Editor *Review*.
JERE KEENEY, Editor *Star*.
WILLIAM J. KRUG, Sheriff.
ELSTON & SON, Bankers.
BRITTON & BRUNER, Attorneys at Law.
P. J. MARTIN, Township Trustee.
A. C. JENNISON, Attorney at Law, Abstracts of Titles.
THOMSON & RISTINE, Attorneys at Law.
ISAAC M. DAVIS, Attorney at Law.
WHITE & TRAVIS, Attorneys at Law.
L. H. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
THOMPSON & THOMPSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
WRIGHT & SELLER, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
C. L. & A. D. THOMAS, Attorneys at Law.
KENNEDY & BRUSH, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
HURLEY & CRANE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
W. H. DURHAM, Ex-President First National Bank.
ROBERT B. F. PEIRCE, Atty and Counselor at Law.
T. M. MEYERS, Ex-Recorder, Insurance and Real Estate.
SAM'L G. IRWIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
H. W. TALOR, Physician and Surgeon.
L. B. WILSON, Lawyer.
M. L. BASS, Physician and Surgeon.
G. W. TAYLOR, Physician and Surgeon.
J. R. DUNCAN, Physician and Surgeon.
WM. DeCAUX TILNEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
CURTIS BROS., Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes. A good assortment of Goods always on hand, at bottom prices.
WM. B. PATCH, Proprietor of "Boston Store." The cheapest Dry Goods House in the city. Goods all marked in plain figures, and sold as marked.
JOHN BUTCHER, Gardener, Main Street.
COL. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, Colonel U. S. Army; Military Professor Walsh College.
INSLEY & BRO., Livery and Sale Stable; Proprietors of "Bus Line," Market street.
W. C. SKAGGS, Gardener.
GOLTRA, the Hatter and Furnisher, For Cash, Straw Hats and Buckskin Gloves, cor. Main and Washington streets.
J. L. FORDYCE, Merchant Tailor. A full line of Cloths and Cassimeres at GOLTRA'S HAT STORE, Main and Washington streets.
WM. E. NICHOLSON, Dealer in Sewing Machines of all popular makes; keeps on hand Repairs, Parts, and repairs all kinds of Machines; also, superior Needles, Oils, Oil Cans, Shuttles, Bobbins, Screw-Drivers, Machine Bands, Hemmers, Patent Journals, Rubbers, and, in fact, most everything pertaining to the Sewing Machine business. Office, 14 West Main street.
JAMES F. BOOTS, Planing-mill, Sash and Blind Factory, West street.
G. W. PAUL, Attorney at Law.
A. C. GRIENT, Engineer of the Coffin Manufacturing Company.
R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART, Dealers in all kinds of Building Lumber, Dressed Lumber, Mouldings, Frames, Etc.
C. WHITNEY & BROS., Wholesale Lumber Dealers, Norwalk, Ohio, and Crawfordsville, Ind.; Black Walnut a specialty.
SULLIVAN & CO., "Pearl Steam Grist-mills" late Allen Mills; give prompt and special attention to Custom Work.
FRANK L. SNYDER, Undertaker; all styles Cases, Caskets, Burial Robes, etc., constantly on hand; prompt attention given to orders; office, 25 North Washington street.
JOHN A. COONS, Mayor.
J. H. MARKLEY & CO., Proprietors of "Champion Planing-mills" Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Door and Window Frames, Brackets, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding, Rough and Dressed Lumber; all kinds of House Furnishing Material, Turning and Scroll Work, etc.; a specialty, corner Green and Spring streets.
BRYANT & SON, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc., Washington street.
GEORGE L. MARKLEY, Practical Horseshoer; Shoeing for all diseases of the feet, namely, Corns, Contracted Feet, Quarter Cracks, Etc.; Track Shoeing made a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed; all work executed with neatness and dispatch; opposite Mack House.
JER. VORIS, Undertaker, Washington street.
G. W. BISHOP, Watchmaker, sign "Two Watches," corner Union and Washington streets.
REV. G. W. STAFFORD, Minister M. E. Church.
E. R. SMITH, Dry Goods Salesman, with Allen Bros.

H. H. HESS, Dealer in Groceries, corner Green and Market streets.
W. H. LAYTON, Restaurant, Green street.
THEO. McMECHAN, City Clerk.
ANTHONY KOSTANZER, Proprietor "Centennial Furniture Hall," Manufacturer of all kinds of Furniture, corner of Washington street and Walsh avenue.
CAMPBELL BROS., General Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Etc., corner Main and Washington streets.
SPEED & ZOOK, Dealers in Italian Marble, Scotch Granite, Monuments, Etc., No. 11 North Green street.
S. B. MORGAN, Physician and Surgeon; residence corner Green street and Walsh avenue.
BRADEN BROS., Insurance and Express Agents, Com. Merchants and Coal Dealers, No. 6 South Green street.
P. C. SOMERVILLE, Dealer in Boots and Shoes.
E. C. SNYDER, Attorney at Law.
THOMAS M. ROBBINS, Proprietor "Nuts Hotel."
I. H. VANSICKLE, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
REV. E. B. WALTERS, Pastor St. Bernard's Church.
NORTH UNION.
JAMES H. ARMANTROUT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Merchant and Custom Mills. Dealer in Flour and Grain. Also Carpenter.
NEW MARKET.
B. F. HUTCHINGS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
WHITESVILLE.
JOSEPH L. NICHOLS, Groceries, Drugs and Notions. Also Postmaster.
L. J. COHOON, Owner of Whitesville Steam Saw-mill. Dealer in and Manufacturer of Rough and Dressed Lumber. Coopersage.
UNION TOWNSHIP.
H. J. COLEMAN, Farmer, Stock Raiser and Veterinary Surgeon, Section 13.
GEORGE H. FAUST, Farmer and Steam Saw-mill, Sec. 30.
JOHN H. WOLVERTON, Farmer and Mechanic, Sec. 26.
RICHARD EPPERSON, Farmer and Mechanic.
M. J. LEE, Tile Manufacturer, one mile north of Crawfordsville, Section 34.
T. J. LEHR, Manufacturer of Superior Building Brick of all kinds, one mile east of Crawfordsville; prompt attention given to orders.
I. BAEHRLE, Toll Gate Keeper Section 6.
A. J. ROYALTON, Nurseryman, Dealer in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Strawberry, etc., Section 1.
J. M. TROUTMAN, Farmer and Miller; Section 3.
DARLINGTON.
IRA BOOHER, Liveryman.
I. H. BUTLER, Druggist.
A. T. CARSON, Druggist.
WILLIAM COX, Miller.
JOHN H. CURRIE, Physician and Surgeon.
T. J. GRIFFITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
H. C. HULET, Attorney at Law.
J. A. MARSHALL, Saw-mill. Dealer in Logs and Lumber.
J. D. MURPHY, Carpenter and Builder.
J. M. WRIGHT, Principal Darlington Academy.
SHANNONDALE.
N. SHANNON, Teacher.
G. W. SURRETT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc., Main street.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing promptly done; Section 13; four miles southeast of Darlington.
WILLIAM DECKER, Blacksmithing and Repairing; Wood-work to order; two miles southwest of Darlington.
DANIEL SHAVER, Farmer and Stock Dealer. Breeder of Cowswoold Sheep and Blooded Cattle; Section 34.
LADOGA.
C. H. R. ANDERSON, Flouring-mill.
T. B. BELL, Editor *Ladoga Journal*. Established 1876. Local Newspaper, devoted to the interests of Ladoga and Clark Townships. Subscription price, \$1 25 yearly.
J. T. DAVIS, Farmer and Breeder of Imported Horses. Food and Sale Stable.
JOHN DAUGHERTY, Butcher and Meat Market.
CLARK TOWNSHIP.
ARGUS W. DAVIS, Farmer and Millwright. Sec. 11.
JOHN R. REFFLEY, Farmer, Bricklayer and Inventor of Patent Fence Post, Section 8.
SAMUEL J. REFLEY, Farmer and Stock Raiser. Inventor of Patent Folding Corn-ground Marker. State and County Rights for sale on reasonable terms. Agents can make money by purchasing territory.
W. O. STONE, M. D., Practicing Physician for twenty years. The Bible a mystery.
WAYNETOWN.
ELI T. ANDERSON, Physician and Surgeon.
S. P. GRAY, Miller.

P. T. MERRELL, Undertaker.
M. J. PATTISON, Insurance Agent.
C. H. PEASE, Teacher.
WESLEY.
ELISHA PIENE, Carpenter and Joiner.
W. J. SMITH, Insurance Agent, Jackson Township, Fountain County.
WAVELAND.
SAM BELTON, Butcher.
CANINE & DEER, Millers, Grain and Flour Dealers.
JOHN L. DIETRICH, Proprietor Waveland Hotel and Livery Stable.
HANNAH & JOHNSON, Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions.
JAMES WOODGATE, Manufacturer.
BROWN'S VALLEY.
ISAAC ADDRESS, Physician and Surgeon; also Justice of the Peace.
BROWN TOWNSHIP.
CHARLES L. FLETCHER, Carpenter and Joiner, Sec. 2.
JAMES W. PEYTON, Stone Mason and Farmer.
J. W. STRAUGHAN, M. D., Farmer and Physician, Sec. 36.
WILLIAM J. SWINDLER, Farmer and Mechanic, Sec. 22.
JONATHAN VANCELEY, Farmer and Minister, Sec. 4.
S. H. WARBRITTON, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, Sec. 12.
ADAM WIBLE, Farmer and Carpenter, Sec. 17.
FREDERICKSBURGH.
CURTIS EDWARDS, Dealer in Stock and Grain; also, Township Trustee.
JAMES G. JOHNSON, Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Queensware and Wood-ware.
A. M. FINCH, Manufacturer Drain Tile, Sec. 5.
NEW ROSS.
S. A. GOTT, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes.
MACE.
ELI MEISER, Proprietor of Steam Saw-mill.
LINDEN.
DR. HENRY KEENEY, Physician and Surgeon.
STODDARD & WRIGHT, Merchants.
REV. T. C. SHANKLIN, Farmer and Minister.
MADISON TOWNSHIP.
W. W. HALSTEAD, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Cowswoold Sheep, Section 12.
WILSON HUNT, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Hogs and Cowswoold Sheep, Section 36.
HUNT & PETRO, Manufacturers of Tiling, Section 36.
BOWERS STATION.
H. W. CARTER, Physician and Surgeon.
SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.
DR. J. A. BERRYMAN, Physician and Surgeon and Postmaster, Potato Creek P. O.
DANIEL CLOUSER, Justice of the Peace, Section 26.
JACOB DAVIS, Carpenter.
JOHN MITCHELL, Farmer, Section 12; Grain and Lumber Dealer, Colfax, Ind.
MARTIN MOTE, "Mt.ropolis Flouring Mills," Section 33, two miles northeast of Darlington.
JOHN WORTH, Blacksmithing and Wagon Maker; shops on Sec. 32, two miles northeast of Darlington.
YOUNTSVILLE.
DR. T. F. BROWN, Physician and Surgeon.
A. J. SNYDER, Farmer and Miller.
DAN. YOUNT & SONS, Woolen Manufacturers and Merchants. Proprietors of Exchange Woolen-mills.
ALAMO.
DR. J. L. BROWN, Physician.
JOHN B. RILEY, Teacher and Farmer.
RIPLEY TOWNSHIP.
CHARLEY BODINE, Miller, Section 36.
J. F. GRAVES, Miller; Section 29.
FRANK SUMMERVILLE, Miller and Grain Dealer, Section 29.
WILLIAM WHITEACRE, Miller, Grain Buyer and Flour Shipper, Section 17.
PLEASANT HILL (Coal Creek Township).
J. W. CORD, Farmer, Druggist and Postmaster. Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs and Notions. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
NEW RICHMOND.
DR. D. M. WASHBURN, Physician.
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
CLAYTON CAPLINGER, Proprietor of Steam Saw-mill, and Blacksmith, also Township Trustee; Section 8.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS, ETC., 1870.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENTS.				AREA.		POPULATION.		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.									
STATES.	CAPITALS.	TIME OF STATE ELECTION.	LEGISLATURE MEETS.	AREA IN SQ. MILES.	POP. IN 1870.	POP. IN 1860.	BUSHELS OF OATS.	BUSHELS OF CORN.	BUSHELS OF WHEAT.	TONS OF HAY.	NUMBER OF SWINE.	NUMBER OF HORSES.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.	ACRES OF IMP. LAND.			
Alabama	Montgomery	1 Mon. in Aug.	3 Mon. in Nov.	50,722	906,069	961,295	770,806	16,977,948	1,055,098	10,513	719,757	92,807	500,260	5,062,204			
Arkansas	Little Rock	1 Mon. in Sept.	1 Tues. in Jan.	52,198	484,471	437,730	628,777	13,382,145	6,839	641,239	102,340	379,023	1,859,821	1,503,821			
California	Sacramento	1 Wed. in Sept.	1 Mon. in Dec.	188,981	560,247	379,994	1,757,607	1,231,229	16,676,702	444,017	639,290	241,146	62,218,133	6,218,133			
Colorado	Denver	1 Tues. in Jan.	1 Wed. in Jan.	105,000	89,864	84,277	322,040	291,098	258,174	19,787	19,317	159,456	55,504	1,640,752			
Connecticut	Hartford	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Jan.	4,751	507,454	400,147	1,114,590	1,570,864	38,144	605,328	51,929	54,139	291,094	1,640,752			
Delaware	Dover	1 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Tues. in Jan.	2,120	125,015	112,216	554,888	3,010,890	890,477	41,890	39,818	18,623	55,990	608,115			
Florida	Tallahassee	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	2 Tues. in Jan.	59,248	187,748	140,424	114,234	2,225,056	1,390	138,908	14,451	456,451	730,172	809,667			
Georgia	Atlanta	1 Wed. in Oct.	2 Wed. in Jan.	68,000	1,184,100	1,057,286	1,904,001	17,646,450	2,127,017	10,518	688,546	110,297	698,547	6,881,856			
Illinois	Springfield	1 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Jan.	55,531	2,539,801	1,711,951	42,780,851	129,221,895	2,747,339	2,703,348	1,017,640	1,944,573	10,329,452	10,104,279			
Indiana	Indianapolis	2 Tues. in Oct.	1 Wed. in Jan.	35,809	1,680,637	1,350,428	5,590,400	51,694,538	27,747,132	1,076,768	1,872,230	558,203	1,182,988	10,104,279			
Iowa	Des Moines	2 Tues. in Oct.	2 Mon. in Jan.	55,045	1,101,792	774,915	21,005,142	68,885,053	29,445,692	1,777,339	1,355,308	488,780	1,137,045	9,396,467			
Kansas	Topeka	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	2 Tues. in Jan.	81,318	304,390	107,266	4,007,929	17,025,925	2,490,108	498,280	290,587	152,000	698,547	1,971,093			
Kentucky	Frankfort	1 Mon. in Aug.	1 Mon. in Dec.	37,630	1,321,011	1,155,564	6,020,108	50,091,006	5,728,704	294,309	1,888,227	351,290	812,880	8,109,850			
Louisiana	New Orleans	1 Mon. in Nov.	1 Mon. in Jan.	41,246	726,915	708,002	17,782	7,596,628	9,006	5,776	338,320	62,584	383,304	2,045,640			
Maine	Augusta	2 Mon. in Sept.	1 Wed. in Jan.	35,000	626,916	628,270	2,351,634	1,080,888	278,769	1,053,415	45,700	70,782	498,826	2,017,766			
Maryland	Annapolis	1 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Jan.	11,124	789,694	697,646	3,221,649	11,701,817	5,774,563	225,119	257,859	102,376	214,000	2,014,007			
Massachusetts	Boston	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Jan.	7,869	1,457,351	1,281,060	707,664	1,397,807	31,048	597,456	40,178	80,366	271,311	1,739,223			
Michigan	Lansing	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Jan.	66,451	1,184,059	749,113	8,954,466	14,096,298	16,263,773	1,290,923	417,811	250,470	695,194	5,096,620			
Minnesota	St. Paul	1 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Tues. in Jan.	86,551	439,706	172,228	10,678,261	4,743,117	18,864,073	605,059	148,473	102,078	265,241	2,322,133			
Mississippi	Jackson	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Mon. in Jan.	47,156	827,922	701,905	414,560	15,357,316	274,479	8,324	84,481	104,000	581,247	4,209,146			
Missouri	Jefferson City	1 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Jan.	65,373	1,721,295	1,182,012	10,678,513	60,094,070	14,315,926	615,611	2,306,499	543,522	1,209,065	13,704,015			
Nebraska	Lincoln	2 Tues. in Oct.	2 Thurs. aft. 1 Mon. Jan.	75,995	122,993	28,841	1,477,562	4,736,710	2,125,086	160,354	59,449	39,901	927,716	407,081			
Nevada	Carson City	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Mon. in Jan.	81,329	42,491	6,857	65,616	9,600	228,866	39,855	3,295	14,400	40,909	92,644			
New Hampshire	Concord	2 Tues. in March	1 Mon. in June	8,280	318,390	326,073	1,146,451	1,277,768	130,021	612,648	38,127	43,355	236,169	2,354,887			
New Jersey	Trenton	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	2 Tues. in Jan.	8,709	906,096	677,035	4,000,890	8,745,384	2,301,433	321,070	142,593	105,663	229,006	1,976,474			
New York	New York	1 Tues. in Sept.	1 Tues. in Jan.	47,000	4,382,769	3,884,735	85,298,625	16,462,826	12,178,462	5,614,205	518,531	2,669,290	1,027,200	20,000,000			
North Carolina	Raleigh	2 Tues. in Oct.	2 Wed. aft. 1 Mon. Jan.	50,704	1,071,391	992,692	3,220,103	18,454,215	2,859,874	83,540	1,035,215	114,406	615,203	5,268,742			
Ohio	Columbus	2 Tues. in Oct.	1 Mon. in Jan.	29,964	2,065,260	2,235,511	26,347,649	67,501,144	27,882,159	2,369,905	1,728,068	704,061	1,621,421	14,130,138			
Oregon	Salem	1 Mon. in June	1 Mon. in Sept.	95,274	90,923	82,405	2,029,096	2,228	2,840,740	75,357	110,455	64,625	116,296	1,116,296			
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Tues. in Jan.	40,000	3,521,791	2,908,215	36,176,689	34,702,004	3,848,216	807,749	611,468	1,806,857	1,515,965	13,704,015			
Rhode Island	Providence	1 Wed. in April	1 Tues. in Jan.	1,500	217,453	174,620	107,010	117,010	31,157	89,046	14,467	10,000	10,000	10,000			
South Carolina	Columbia	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	4 Mon. in Nov.	34,000	705,606	708,708	618,593	7,614,207	783,610	10,995	59,999	298,207	3,010,590	3,010,590			
Tennessee	Nashville	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	1 Mon. in Jan.	45,000	1,258,920	1,100,801	4,518,215	41,343,014	6,188,910	116,582	1,828,630	272,200	682,218	6,848,728			
Texas	Austin	2 Tues. in Feb.	2 Tues. in Jan.	274,556	818,379	694,215	702,665	20,544,538	41,112	18,482	1,302,445	674,541	3,960,168	2,064,826			
Vermont	Montpelier	1 Tues. in Sept.	1 Wed. in Oct.	10,221	330,551	315,058	3,092,490	1,690,882	454,708	1,020,009	40,445	60,015	240,501	3,073,257			
Virginia	Richmond	2 Tues. in Oct.	1 Wed. in Dec.	38,552	1,265,163	1,219,630	2,565,169	47,649,304	7,398,787	199,888	674,670	168,998	572,132	8,165,014			
West Virginia	Wheeling	2 Tues. in Oct.	2 Tues. in Jan.	23,000	442,014	376,688	2,410,749	8,197,865	2,483,430	234,164	208,081	90,392	337,581	1,600,254			
Wisconsin	Madison	2 Tues. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.	2 Wed. in Jan.	63,241	1,054,670	775,881	20,180,016	15,033,988	25,600,344	1,287,631	612,778	270,083	321,033	5,890,348			

TERRITORIES.				TERRITORIES.				TERRITORIES.				TOTAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.	
TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	SQUARE MILES.	POP. IN 1870.	TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	SQUARE MILES.	POP. IN 1870.	TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	SQUARE MILES.	POP. IN 1870.	Square miles.	Population in 1870.
Alaska	Sitka	394,000	67,000	Idaho	Boise City	81,000	14,998	Utah	Salt Lake City	88,000	80,780	3,400,000	3,400,000
Arizona	Tucson	114,000	9,568	Indiana	Tallahassee	69,000	57,312	Washington	Olympia	70,000	29,965	38,080,295	38,080,295
Dakota	Yankton	143,000	14,181	Montana	Helena	144,000	20,585	Wyoming	Cheyenne	102,000	9,118	31,443,321	31,443,321
				New Mexico	Santa Fe	122,000	91,874	Dist. Columbia	Washington	60	131,700		

POPULATION OF INDIANA.

COUNTIES.	1870	1860	County Seat.	1870
The State.	1,600,371	1,250,423		
1 Adams	11,346	9,022	Decatur	878
2 Allen	4,194	2,932	Fort Wayne	17,718
3 Benton	6,918	2,986	Powell	859
4 Boone	10,255	7,854	Boone	1,000
5 Bush	22,765	17,750	Lebanon	1,572
6 Carroll	16,951	12,647	St. Charles	270
7 Cass	10,213	7,854	Logansport	850
8 Clark	10,213	7,854	Clarksville	319
9 Clay	10,213	7,854	Clay City	64
10 Clinton	10,213	7,854	Clinton	130
11 Crawford	10,213	7,854	Crawfordsville	407
12 Daviess	10,213	7,854	Washington	264
13 Dearborn	10,213	7,854	Lawrenceburg	319
14 Decatur	10,213	7,854	Greensburg	150
15 De Kalb	10,213	7,854	De Kalb	477
16 Delaware	10,213	7,854	Delaware	272
17 Dubois	10,213	7,854	Dubois	547
18 Elkhart	10,213	7,854	Elkhart	407
19 Fayette	10,213	7,854	Fayette	246
20 Gibson	10,213	7,854	Gibson	1,572
21 Hamilton	10,213	7,854	Hamilton	1,572
22 Hancock	10,213	7,854	Hancock	1,572
23 Harrison	10,213	7,854	Harrison	1,572
24 Hendricks	10,213	7,854	Hendricks	1,572
25 Henry	10,213	7,854	New Castle	1,572
26 Howard	10,213	7,854	Howard	1,572
27 Huntington	10,213	7,854	Huntington	1,572
28 Jackson	10,213	7,854	Jackson	1,572
29 Jasper	10,213	7,854	Jasper	1,572
30 Jay	10,213	7,854	Jay	1,572
31 Jefferson	10,213	7,854	Jefferson	1,572
32 Jennings	10,213	7,854	Jennings	1,572
33 Johnson	10,213	7,854	Johnson	1,572
34 Kosciusko	10,213	7,854	Kosciusko	1,572
35 La Grange	10,213	7,854	La Grange	1,572
36 Lake	10,213	7,854	Lake	1,572
37 LaPorte	10,213	7,854	LaPorte	1,572
38 Lawrence	10,213	7,854	Lawrence	1,572
39 Madison	10,213	7,854	Madison	1,572
40 Marion	10,213	7,854	Marion	1,572
41 Marshall	10,213	7,854	Marshall	1,572
42 Martin	10,213	7,854	Martin	1,572
43 Miami	10,213	7,854	Miami	1,572
44 Monroe	10,213	7,854	Monroe	1,572
45 Montgomery	10,213	7,854	Montgomery	1,572
46 Morgan	10,213	7,854	Morgan	1,572
47 Newton	10,213	7,854	Newton	1,572
48 Noble	10,213	7,854	Noble	1,572
49 Oas	10,213	7,854	Oas	1,572
50 Owen	10,213	7,854	Owen	1,572
51 Parke	10,213	7,854	Parke	1,572
52 Perry	10,213	7,854	Perry	1,572
53 Pike	10,213	7,854	Pike	1,572
54 Porter	10,213	7,854	Porter	1,572
55 Posey	10,213	7,854	Posey	1,572
56 Randolph	10,213	7,854	Randolph	1,572
57 Ripley	10,213	7,854	Ripley	1,572
58 Rush	10,213	7,854	Rush	1,572
59 Shelby	10,213	7,854	Shelby	1,572
60 Spencer	10,213	7,854	Spencer	1,572
61 St. Joseph				

INDIANA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Indiana, the sixth State admitted into the Union and the sixth in population, lies between 37° 47' and 41° 50', north latitude, and between 7° 45' and 11° 01', longitude west from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio River, and on the west by Illinois. Its extreme length, from north to south, is 276 miles; average width, 145 miles. (Its area is 33,809 square miles, or about 21,637,760 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally level or gently undulating, although in the southern part, near the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, it is quite broken and hilly. The highest point in the State is near the center of Brown County, known as "Weed Patch Knob," about 1,150 feet above the level of the sea. In the central and northern portions, the undulations and slopes are very gradual and slight. The northwestern part consists chiefly of prairie. The northern portion is interspersed with many small lakes.

Among the interesting natural features of the State are the Falls of Eel River, in Owen County; Lost River, in Orange County, a stream fifty feet wide, which sinks many feet under the surface of the earth and rises at a distance of about eleven miles, and Wyandot Cave, in Crawford County, five miles from Leavenworth. This cave, near Blue River, 400 feet above the water, consists of old and new centres, the former being known as Epsom Salts Cave. So far as explored, it is 22 miles long, 300 feet at its greatest width and 246 feet at its greatest height.

RIVERS.

The general slope of the water shed is to the southwest. The extreme northern portion of the State is drained through the Upper St. Joseph and many smaller streams into Lake Michigan. Farther south comes the system of the Kankakee, which, rising in St. Joseph County, flows through Mud and English Lakes westward into the Illinois. The confluence of the St. Joseph's with the St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne, forms the Maumee, which, flowing into Lake Erie, drains the northeastern part of the State. The Wabash, which flows through and along the southwestern boundary of the State, a distance of over 450 miles, with its many tributaries, furnish channels for draining about three-fourths of the State.

The Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, drains the extreme southern portion.

Indiana has a shore line of forty-five miles along Lake Michigan.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

As an agricultural State, Indiana ranks among the first. In the southern portion, the soil varies according to the underlying rocks, from whose decomposition it is mainly derived. In the northern two-thirds of the State, the soil consists of the more or less sandy materials of the drift deposits, and is inexhaustible in its producing power—an incalculable mine of wealth to the farmer. It is estimated the prairie region embraced one-sixth of the State. Corn and wheat are the staple products. Considerable hay is raised in the north part and tobacco in the south part, but all the products of the Middle States can be grown to advantage. Indiana is noted for her herds of choice stock, especially for her fine hogs and the superiority of her horses. Originally one immense forest, considerable quantities

of fine timber still remain. It is estimated by the National Department of Agriculture that the proportion of forest area, at the present time, is about forty per cent.

Prominent among the varieties prevailing throughout the State are the oak, poplar, black walnut, hickory, ash, basswood, beech and maple.

The climate is that of the North Temperate Zone. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern parts of the State is about 5° Fahrenheit. The yearly rainfall through the northern and central portions is about forty inches—along the Ohio River forty-eight inches.

MINERALS.

No natural deposits of gold or silver are known to exist. Iron ore appears in many localities. Potter's clay is found in great abundance, some fine clay, and considerable quantities of "Kaolin," a fine, white, porcelain clay, to which Prof. Cox, "State Geologist," has given the name of "Indianite." It is said to be as pure as the best, and promises a grand enlargement of home industries. Salt, as contained in the waters of mineral springs, is frequently met with. Fine building stones are abundant, but the most valuable mineral is coal. About 6,500 square miles of Indiana, or one-fifth of its surface, is included in the great western coal field, and furnishes the highly-prized block coal and common coking coal. The block coal seam averages three to four feet in thickness. The coal field of Indiana is wedge-shaped, commencing at a point in Warren County, from whence it runs, gradually widening, until it strikes the Ohio River in Crawford County.

HISTORY.

Indiana was originally a part of Florida, which became a Spanish Colony in 1543. Northern Indiana was included in the territory, granted, in 1620, to the Plymouth Company by King James, and was, therefore, claimed by Great Britain. In 1673, the Mississippi River was discovered by Marquette and Joliet. In the same year, they ascended the Illinois River, discovering that portion of Indiana bordering on the Kankakee, and in 1679, Robert Chevalier de LaSalle made further discoveries, he descending the Kankakee to its mouth.

Indiana, at this time, was inhabited by the Miami Confederacy of Indians.

The earliest settlement made within the territory now embraced in Indiana was a French trading post established in 1702 at Vincennes by Sieur Juchereau and Mermet, a missionary. It became a part of the French colony of Louisiana, and so remained until 1763, when it was ceded to England. In 1778, Col. George Rogers Clarke, with four companies of Virginians, captured Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and took possession of Post Vincennes. In December, the same year, the British regained possession of Vincennes, but Col. Clarke recaptured it in February, 1779. In October, 1778, an act was passed by the Virginia Legislature, establishing the County of Illinois, which embraced all of Virginia northwest of the Ohio. In 1784, it was ceded, by Virginia, to the United States, and in 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, Arthur St. Clair being appointed Governor. In 1788, an Indian war broke out, which caused great distress at Vincennes. In 1790, Gen. Hammar was defeated near what is now Eel River Post Office, in Allen County, by the Indian Confederacy, under their Miami Chief, "Little Turtle." In 1791, Gen. Charles Scott, of

Kentucky, destroyed the Wea villages on the Wabash, about eight miles below the present city of Lafayette, and in the same year Gen. Wilkinson came, with a small army, to the neighborhood of Logansport, but the main expedition, under Gov. St. Clair, in November, 1791, was utterly defeated, near the present site of Fort Wayne, by the same famous warrior, "Little Turtle." Gen. Wayne, after his victory over the Indians on the Maumee River in 1794, moved to the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, and erected Fort Wayne. In 1799, the Northwestern Territory passed to the second grade of territorial government, and sent a Delegate to Congress. In 1800, Ohio was erected into a separate territory, while the country north and west was included in the new government of Indiana Territory. Gen. William Henry Harrison was appointed first Governor. The population at this time was about 4,875. In 1805, Michigan was divided off, and the first Territorial Legislature of Indiana convened at Vincennes, July 29, the same year. In 1809, the territory of Illinois was set off, leaving Indiana with its present boundaries. In 1810, new troubles arose with the Indians, which, finally, led to the campaign of 1811, ending in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians under Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet. The war of 1812 brought on a new Indian war. The slaughter of the Pigeon Roost Settlement—a settlement located within the present limits of Scott County—terminated the Pigeon Roost massacre, threw the south part of Indiana in alarm; but the energetic measures taken suppressed any more extensive outbreaks. On December 11, 1816, Indiana was admitted as a State into the Union. The capital of the State was first located at Corydon. In 1825, it was removed to its present site, Indianapolis. This is the chief city in the State, highly prosperous, and the largest inland city in the United States.

In the late war, Indiana was a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and furnished 200,000 men.

The Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, and, thus, the group of great lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, was completed in 1835; but as the railroad system has become developed it has gone out of use. The National Road was completed to Indianapolis in 1838.

The first railroad was built in 1846, between Madison and Indianapolis. Over 4,000 miles of railroad lines are now in successful operation. The number and character of the splendid edifices which have been erected for court houses, humane institutions, seminaries of learning and churches, and the other public works which adorn the State, bespeak at once the enterprise, intelligence and moral worth of the people. A school fund, amounting to nearly nine millions of dollars—larger by two millions than that of any other State in the United States—is devoted to the interests of public instruction.

The exhibition and interest of Indiana in the Centennial was second to none, and the honor of first making the suggestion of a Centennial Exhibition belongs to one of her citizens.

The growth of Indiana has been wonderfully rapid. Commencing with a population, in 1800, of 2,517, it had increased, in 1810, to 24,520; in 1820, to 147,178; in 1830, to 343,031; in 1840, to 685,861; in 1850, to 988,416; in 1860, to 1,350,428, and in 1870, to 1,680,637.

Notwithstanding the countless obstacles the early settlers had to contend with in this unbroken, trackless forest, they proved themselves equal to the task, and the Indiana of to-day is the result of their industry and energy.

EXPLANATION OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

The rectangular system of surveying government lands, termed the "Land System of the United States," was adopted by act of Congress May 7, 1785. This act made provision for the surveying and disposing of the public domain, as well as for donations for educational and for military purposes.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN LINES AND BASE LINES.

Under this system, initial or starting points are designated where certain so-called Principal Meridian Lines, running due north and south, are crossed by other lines termed Base Lines, running due east and west. These "Principal Meridian" and "Base Lines" may be established where deemed most convenient or necessary. There are at present about twenty-five principal meridians and nearly as many base lines established, governing the surveys in the several States and Territories.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

These lines being duly established, the territory is surveyed into districts very nearly six miles square, each containing about 23,040 acres, called Congressional Townships, designated by "Townships" and "Ranges."

TOWNSHIPS.

Lines running east and west, six miles apart, parallel to the base line, are termed "Township Lines," and the spaces between them, "Townships."

RANGES.

Lines running north and south, six miles apart, like to the principal meridians, are termed "Range Lines," and the intervening space "Ranges."

Townships are designated as North or South, and numbered according to the position they occupy north or south of the base line; thus, T. 1 N. indicates the space between the base line and first township line north; T. 3 S. indicates the space between the second and third township lines south of the base line and so on.

Ranges are designated as East or West, and numbered according to the position they occupy east or west of the principal meridian; thus, R. 3 N. R. 1 W. denotes the "Congressional township" so described is situated in the third township north of the base line, and in the first range west of the principal meridian line.

SECTIONS.

Congressional townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts, one mile square, called Sections, which number from east to west and west to east alternately, commencing with number 1 in the northeast corner and concluding with number 36 in the southeast corner of the township. Each regular section contains 640 acres.

Fractional Townships are occasioned by natural boundaries, as rivers or shore lines, by the convexity of the earth or convergence of the meridians, and by inaccurate surveys.

Fractional Sections are due to the same causes. They occur on the north and west of each regular township and along the lines of meandering streams or shores.

Standard Parallels (usually called Correction Lines) are established at stated intervals (24 to 30 miles) to provide for or counteract the error that otherwise would result from the convergence of meridians, and because the public surveys have to be governed by the true meridian. Such lines serve also to arrest errors arising from inaccuracies of measurements.

For subdivisions of sections, see diagram on previous page.

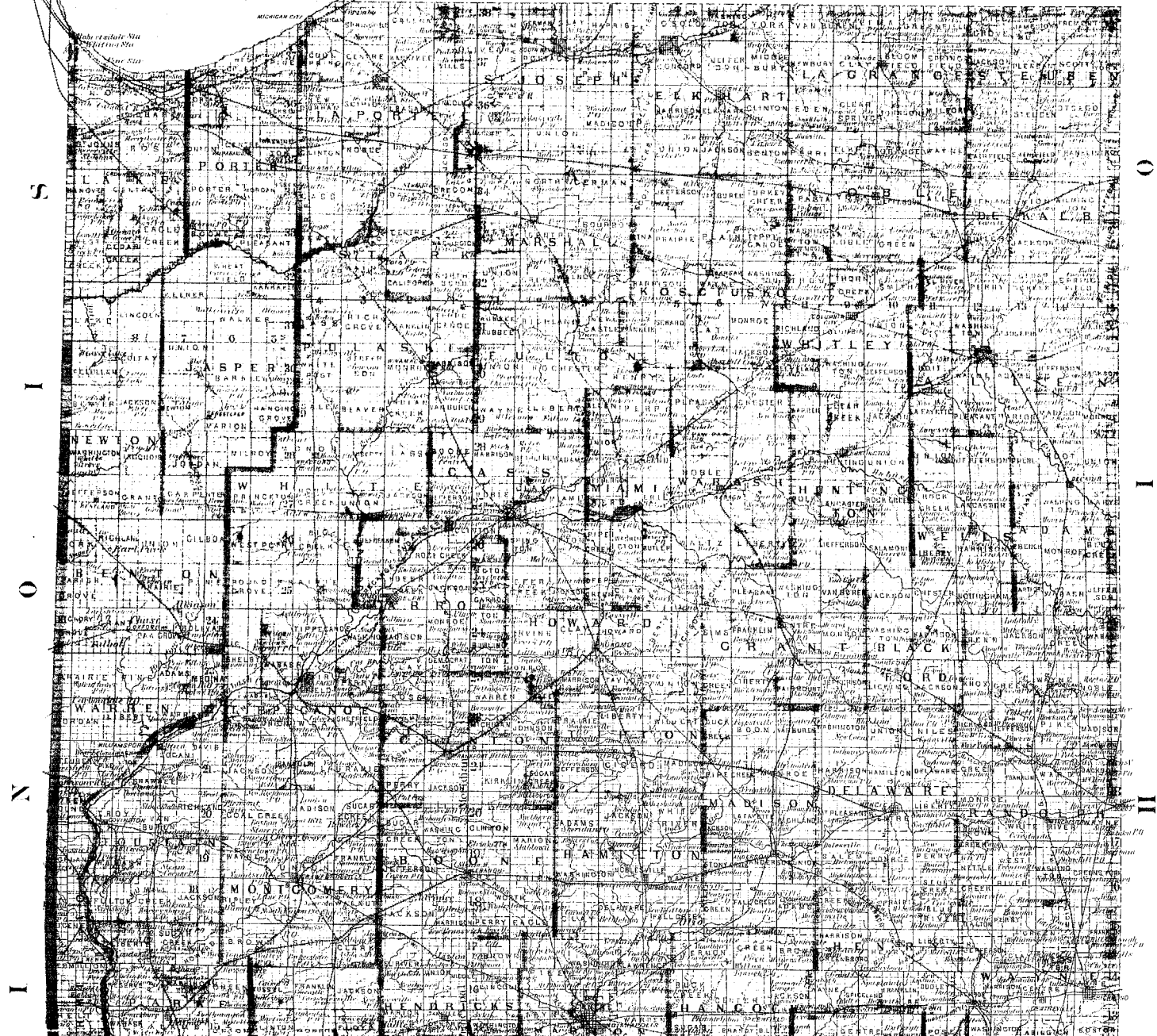
SURVEYS IN INDIANA.

With the exceptions of the early French surveys in Knox County and vicinity Clarke's military survey in Clarke and adjoining Counties, and the Indian reserves, the State of Indiana was surveyed under the government system. The government surveys were nearly all made from the second principal meridian which runs due north through Crawford, Orange, etc., Counties, and from a base line running due east and west which crosses the second principal meridian in Orange County, about twenty-four miles north of the Ohio River. The balance of the State, being the southeastern portion, was surveyed from the first principal meridian, which runs due north from the mouth of the Miami River, forming the eastern boundary of the State, and a base line fifteen miles north of the base line before described.

CHICAGO

LAKE MICHIGAN

M I C H I G A N





References.

County Seats.	■ CROWN POINT.
Townships.	○ LIBERTY.
Towns & Post Offices.	○
Creeks.	—
Rail Roads.	—
Proposed Rail Roads.	—

NEW
SECTIONAL TOWNSHIP MAP
OF

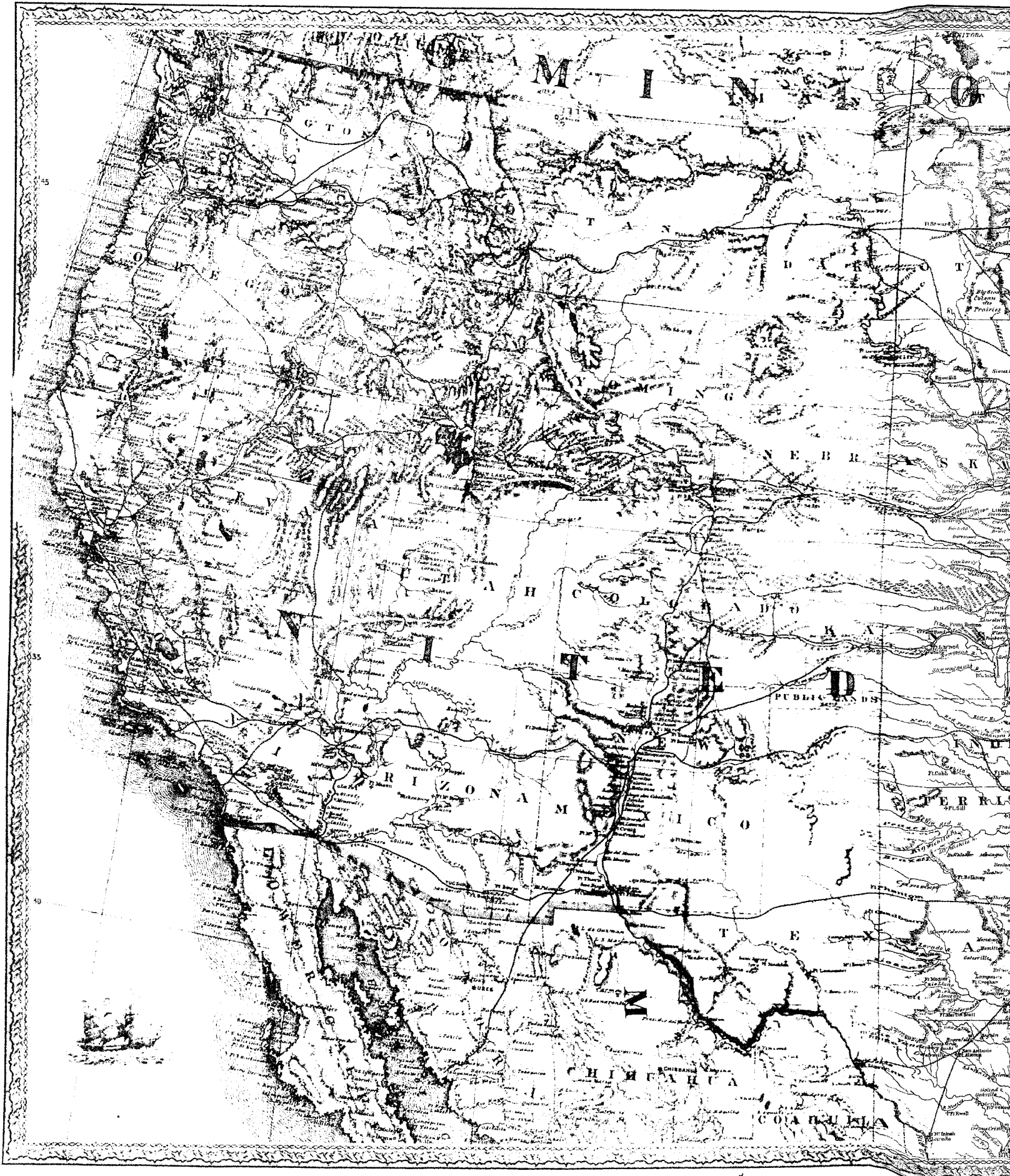
INDIANA

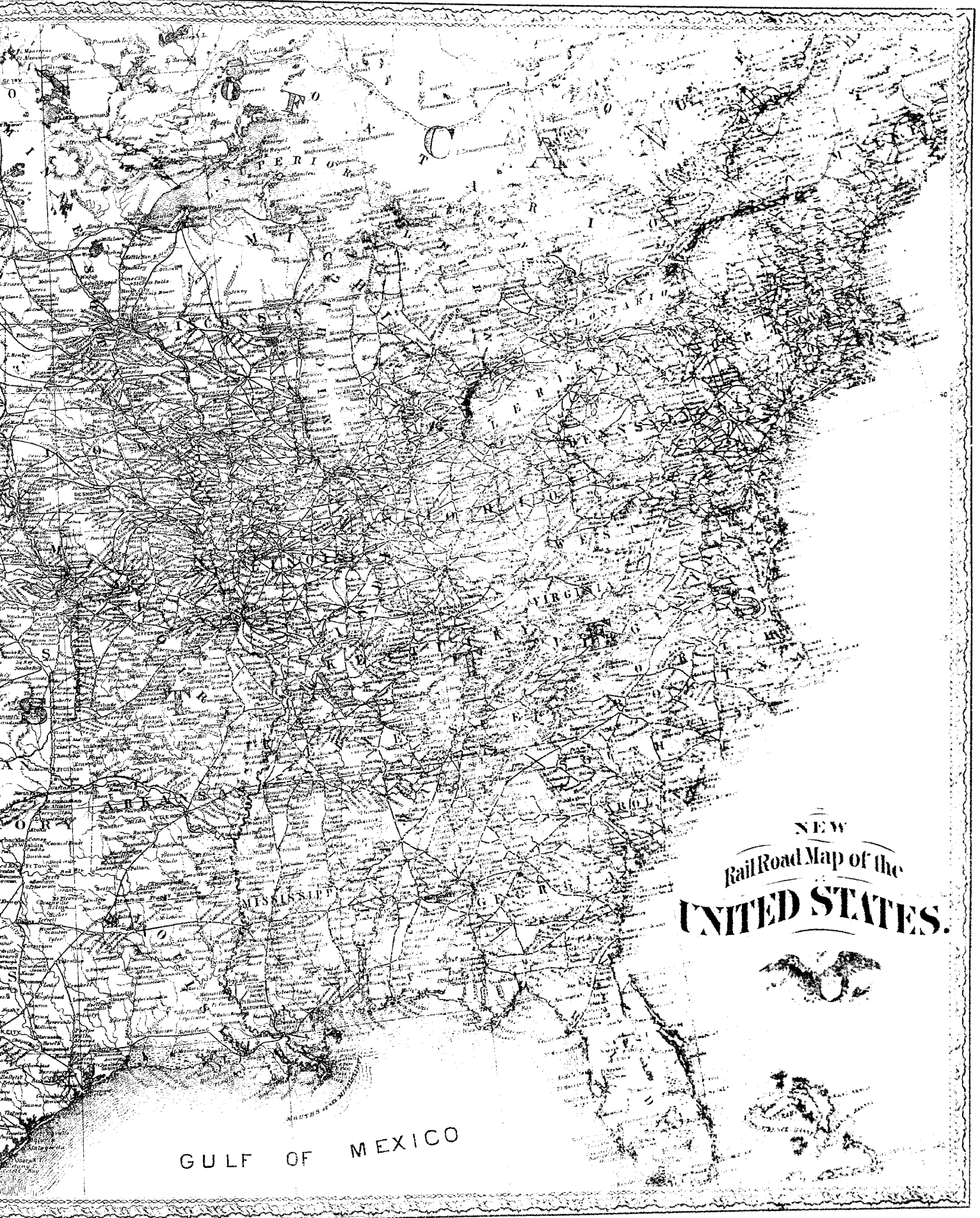
PUBLISHED BY
J.H. BEERS & Co.

LAKE SIDE BUILDING
CHICAGO

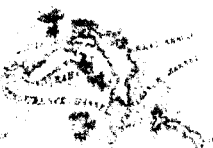
1878

Scale 12 Miles to the Inch.



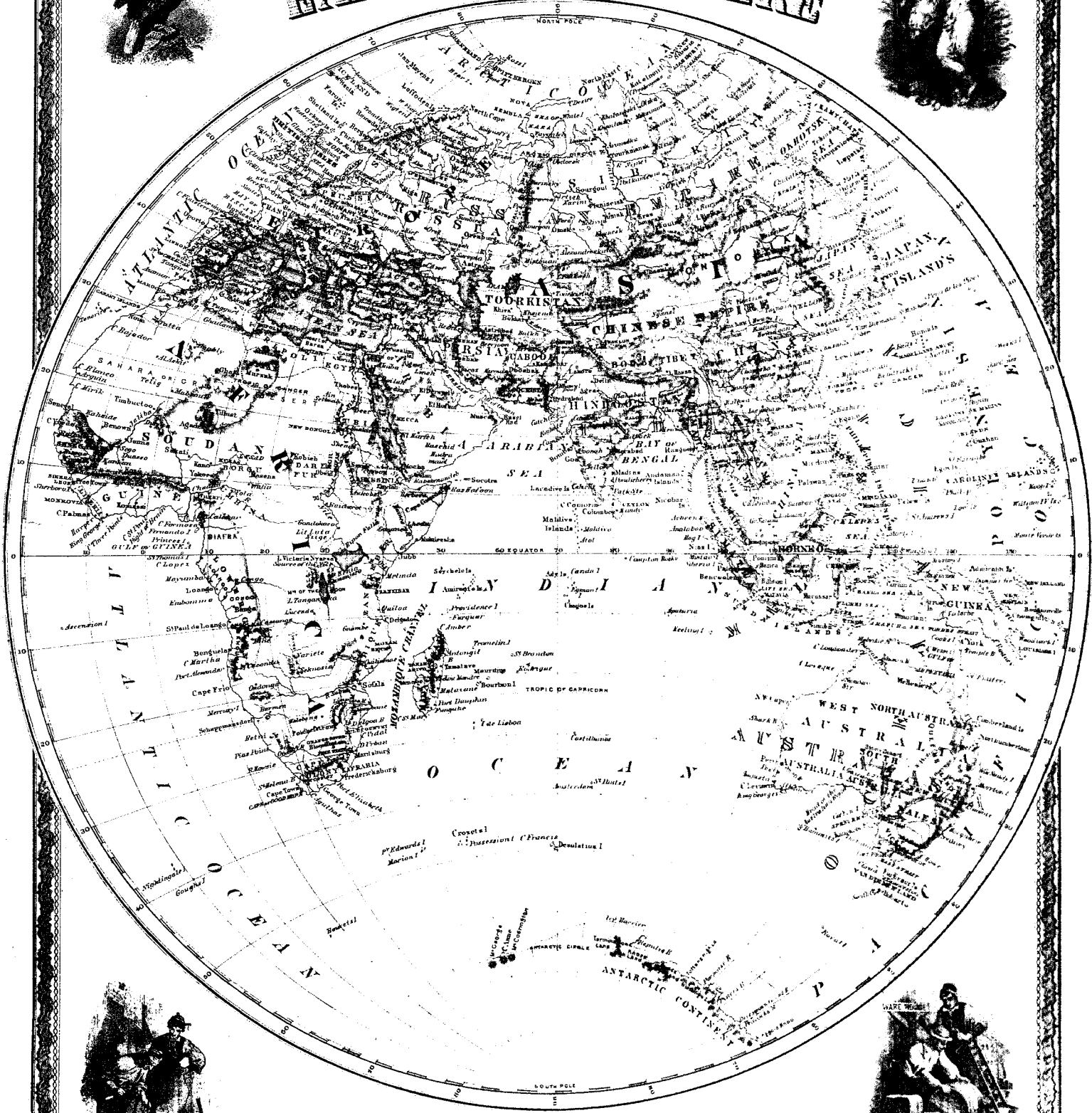


NEW
Rail Road Map of the
UNITED STATES.



GULF OF MEXICO

EASTERN HEMISPHERE



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

