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CHADWICK'S HISTORY
OF
SHELBY COUNTY
INDIANA

Vol. 1

BY EDWARD H. CHADWICK, B. A.
ASSISTED BY WELL KNOWN LOCAL TALENT

ILLUSTRATED

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the residents of Shelby county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin prairie it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of intersecting railways, grand educational institutions, marvelous industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of preservation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Shelby county, Indiana, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve perpetuation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to these gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Shelby county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing "Chadwick's History of Shelby County, Indiana" before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY, INDIAN OCCUPANCY, ADMISSION AS A TERRITORY—THEN AS A STATE INTO THE UNION.

After Columbus discovered America in 1492, more than one hundred and fifty years elapsed before any portion of the territory now embraced within the limits of what is now known as the state of Indiana was explored by the Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia, by the principal rivals in governmental affairs in European countries, but not until about 1670-72 did the first white travelers venture as far west and north-west as Indiana and Lake Michigan. These first daring explorers were Frenchmen named Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this state lying north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French colonial government and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary, who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country in the vicinity of Green Bay, and along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which he reached June 17, 1673. They descended the river, but returned by the way of the Illinois river and the route they came led them back into the lake region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guest at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance.

In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not definitely known that he entered the territory now called Indiana. He took formal possession of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all the Mississippi region, including this state (Indiana) the name of "Louisiana." Spain, at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their

occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to natural possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprises, the former in the interest of the Catholic church and the latter in the name of true Protestantism. Hence their haste to occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

Further to the east, the "Five Nations," comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from the Carolinas and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." It was in 1689 when open hostilities were had between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was urged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis the XIV, and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging intermarriage between them and their white followers.

VINCENNES.

Early in 1720 Francois Morgan de Vincennes served in Canada in the regiment of "De Carrigan," of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriol, in 1725. It is more than likely that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732, and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vincennes, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated January 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Quabache in the service of the French king. The will of Longprie, dated March 10th, the same year, bequeathes him, among things, four hundred eight pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vincennes, who was then at Quabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with the early settlement by Vincennes, among which is a receipt for the one hundred pistols granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the king at New Orleans and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vincennes received his mortal wound. This event is chronicled as follows: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana

and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vincennes, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave bravely and worthy of their faith and fatherland."

This closed the career of a gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful city of Vincennes to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois estoient itabli unfort sur le fleuve Quabache*" etc., the entire English translation of this passage being: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this portion of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I look," said he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans (medicine men), whose Manitou, or Great Spirit, which he worshiped was a buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I then asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so, said I, men ought to have a manitou who inhabits them. 'Nothing more certain,' said he. Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all the animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the manitou which inhabits him must have the mastery over all other manitous? Why, then, do you not invoke him instead of the manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the profession and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the church annals was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these missionaries of the Cross at Vincennes is thus described by an old inhabitant: "Fronting on Water street and running back on church street, it was a plain building with a very rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about twenty feet wide and sixty long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. The spot has long since been occupied by a splendid Catholic cathedral."

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiate-nons, but the settlement was broken up at an early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through western Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about seventy-five years. The traders insisted on importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilization influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between the posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year La Salle built a small fort on its banks, near the lake shore. The chief station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of that river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a deep ditch made by a water fall. It was triangular in form. The missionary, Father Hennepin, gave a good description of it and he was one of the number who assisted in its construction. It was built in 1679. He says: "We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shots, we began to build a redoubt of eighty feet long and forty feet wide, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about twenty-five feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole of the month of November about the work, which was very hard, though we had no other food, except bear's flesh our savages killed. These beasts were very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to weary of it and desired to leave and go hunting to kill some wild goats. M. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them, and it was not unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter, and the apprehension that M. La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he con-

cealed it as much as possible. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit and inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. The fort was at last perfected and called Fort Miamis."

In 1765 the Miami nation was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only one thousand fifty men. Of these about two hundred fifty were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, three hundred Weas, or Ouatienons, three hundred Piankeshaws, and two hundred Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now stands. The largest of the Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouatienon, and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermilion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouatienon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of both these great countries in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. It is probable that before the close of 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouatienon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meantime the English people began establishing military posts west of the Alleghany mountains, and thus matters were culminated in a general war, which being waged by the French and Indians combined on the one side, was termed "the French and Indian war." This war terminated by a treaty in Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi river, except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed six hundred. These were at the settlements at Detroit along the Wabash river and in the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these French families about eighty lived at Post Vincennes, fourteen at Fort Ouatienon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers,

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measure that might strengthen interior settlements, lest they become self-supporting and thus independent of the mother country. Hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern Territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. The fatal policy consisted largely of holding the land of the government and not allowing it to be sub-divided and sold to actual settlers. But in spite of all her efforts, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and that successfully, which they did within fifteen years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw the first and actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of the foreigners and Indians. Hence, directly after the conquest at Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort, to the Mississippi river and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes, the southern limit of the state, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To General Clark was entrusted the conduct of military affairs in that quarter of the country. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi above the southern limit a few miles.

The result of these operations was the addition to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "Northwest Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "Monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The portion of territory now included within the limits of Indiana was at the time of its first exploration by Europeans inhabited by the Miami Confederation of Indians. That portion of the state in which Shelby county now lies was occupied by the powerful tribe of Twightwees. The state derived its name from the word Indian, the "a" being added to give it the feminine signification. It was first applied to this territory in 1768 to a grant of land near the Ohio, which a company of traders in that year obtained from

the natives. The first white men who ever trod the soil of this state were the French missionaries, Claude Dablon and Claude Allouez, who in 1670-72, more than two hundred and thirty years ago, passed along the west side of Lake Michigan, and entered the state somewhere north of the Kankakee river. The first white man to enter the fair domain of Shelby county, was William Connor, an Indian trader, whose business post was at the present site of Connersville. As early as 1816 he was in the habit of coming up the streams in small boats, in order to barter and exchange with the Delaware Indians, who then held possession of all the lands watered by the White river and its tributaries. Indiana was formally admitted into the Union October 3, 1818, at a treaty entered into at St. Marys, Ohio, the same being found within this work.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie Nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi river. That autumn a small party of possibly ninety Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about one thousand in number, took place under Col. Pepper and General Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-grounds, where they had contended in riper manhood for what they honestly believed to be their rights. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from their swarthy cheeks, the old trembled, matrons wept, the pink-faced maiden turned pale, and half-suppressed sighs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons, sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would immediately, as least ultimately, redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was then bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out

into the brush and break back to their old encampments on the Eel river and on the Tippecanoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey, and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Indians, known as the Pottawatomies, the Miami nation was removed to their western home, by coercive means, under an escort of the United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomies, whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and war-like tribes who inhabited the shores of the northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the state, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the state on the line of the canal then being constructed. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but refused peremptorily to go westward or sell the remainder of their lands. The Pottawatomies sold about six million acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all of their claim in this state.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserves was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

Land speculators were not loved by the early pioneers of Indiana, for they had been apprized of their tricks and underhanded means of securing control of the best lands in new countries. As an illustration of the way the Yankee land man was treated in this state, we quote from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

"At Crawfordsville, December 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the state, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against one another. The settlers, or 'squatters,' as they were called by land speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to

their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same piece of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off, they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky man would enter the tract at Congressional price, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the other would take a second choice on the list. If the speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take an actual settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would 'crawfish' out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

"The settlers made it definitely understood to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tract of land they had settled on before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

"In 1827 a regular 'Indian scare' was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty Prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country, might enter the land he had settled on before he could raise the money to buy it with, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice: 'Indians! Indians! The woods are full of Indians, murdering and scalping all before them!' They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded steed along and cried: 'Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!' they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlement and giving the alarm, which spread like wild-fire among the stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The 'squatter,' who had fabricated the story and started a false alarm, took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself: 'There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier.'

GREAT ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Marvelous and interesting, indeed, is the Ordinance of 1787, for by its enactment the Northwest Territory, including Indiana, was virtually made a free soil territory, and has forever so remained. There now seems but little doubt that the originators of this ordinance were Nathan Dane, Rufus King and Timothy Pickering, so far as the proviso it contained against slavery, and

also for aids to religion and knowledge, as well as forever settling the question of the waters of the Mississippi river and the St. Lawrence with tributaries, as common property for highway purposes without any toll or charge system for the same. But to Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But to all four of these distinguished men belongs the honor of consecrating by one unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to freedom, knowledge and union.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwest Territory. He was really an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed the question. In 1787, as late as July 10th, an organizing act without the anti-slavery issue or clause was pending. The concession of the South was expected to carry it. Congress was then in session in New York City. July 5th Rev. Menasseh Cutler, Massachusetts came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and almost marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a Yale College graduate and had taken his degrees in medicine, law and divinity. He had published a scientific explanation of the plants of New England. He stood in America, in science, second only to Benjamin Franklin. He was a courtly gentlemen of the old school type, and possessed a commanding dignified manner of address. The Southern members of Congress said they had never such a true gentleman in the North. He came from Massachusetts representing the company by that name, and they desired to buy a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a pure speculation, government money was worth but eighteen cents on a dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase one million five hundred thousand acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Doctor Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for five million five hundred thousand acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it providing a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding into the market. She was opposed to the opening of the Northwest region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The whole South caught the inspiration and exalted Doctor Cutler. The entire South rallied around his forces. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of its constituents were personally interested in the West as speculators. Thus Cutler, making

friends in the South, and using all known resorts as a lobbyist, he was able to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that had ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Thomas Jefferson the term "Article of Compact," which preceding the Federal constitution, rose in the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted but three years before that date. It contained among other things the following points:

1. The exclusion, from the territory forever, of the institution of slavery.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every section numbered 16 in each township, one thirty-sixth of all public lands for educational purposes.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

This compact declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being the necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of an education shall always be encouraged."

Doctor Cutler planted himself squarely on this platform of sound principles and started with his horse and buggy for Philadelphia to attend the Constitutional Convention. On July 13, 1787, this bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as well as Michigan and Wisconsin (and as United States Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, remarked "all that territory in the great and unknown West, beyond the states just named"). This vast domain was thus consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality.

Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed its repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The Northwest Territory, of course, included Indiana, and Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress as its territorial Governor, and he proceeded to organize a form of government, beginning at Marietta, Ohio, to perform his duties. He sent out messages to all the leading Indian tribes to get their opinion of matters and feel of their temper towards the new-born white man's government. These messengers were not well received and war was declared by St. Clair, who led his own army against the Indians, but failed in accomplishing results, indeed was surrounded and badly cut to pieces. Men and women were horribly killed and all seemed dark. But after he wisely resigned his command, Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") took the troops and after drilling a long time in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October, 1793, with a army of three thousand six hundred men, he moved westward to Fort Washington. The Indians insisted on the line between their lands and that of

the United States should be the Ohio river. Engagements took place at Defiance and many other points in Ohio. The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of a field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a long distance below Fort Miami, as well as within a pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to the destructive warfare.

September 14, 1794. General Wayne commenced his march toward the deserted village of Miami, arriving October 17th, and the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed November 22d, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under Colonel Hamtramck. He gave the name to Fort Wayne. A new fort was built there in 1814. General Wayne marched with Federal troops to Greenville, and there took up his headquarters for the winter. There, in August, 1795, after many months of negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwest Territory. This treaty opened up a flood of immigration that continued many years, and eventually caused the mighty states of the Northwest.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

CHAPTER II.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF INDIANA.

On the final success of the American armies under Gen. Anthony Wayne and his diplomacy with the warring tribes of red men in 1796, the chief town of the territory was Vincennes, then comprising about one hundred and fifty houses, all presenting a thrifty and neat appearance. Each house was surrounded by a fence of poles, and peach and apple trees were found growing nicely in almost every enclosure. Garden vegetables of all kinds were being cultivated with great success, while corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in great abundance. During the last decade of the eighteenth century the condition of society at Vincennes had improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was effected at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. Then smaller settlements were found here and here within the bounds of Indiana Territory, as now understood.

The territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the material parts of the Ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested in all rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of territorial government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of the newly made territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a famous western pioneer (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated Indian speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the territory. Soon afterwards William Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced in the absence of Governor Harrison the administration of government. Governor Harrison did not arrive until January 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the judges already named, who proceeded to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From the last named date to 1810 the principal subjects that attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands, the extension of the rights of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the

movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the article, sixth in number, of the celebrated Ordinance referred to before, that was passed in 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of law, and many French settlers still held slaves, in a manner. In some instances, according to the rules prescribed by territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indenture to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contacts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slave-holding states. Governor Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the territory, elected by a vote of the people, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterwards some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the territory for the purpose of selling them. Governor Harrison, by a proclamation of April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of the thirty-third degree of latitude, was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from a vote of the people in the territory that a majority of one hundred thirty-eight free-holders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Governor Harrison, September 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the Ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, January 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes February 1st, and adopt measures for the organization of a territorial council. These delegates were elected and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the legislative council of the territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make such selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of the Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first Territorial Legislature in Indiana met at Vincennes July 29, 1805. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas,

of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county; George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30th the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

The "Western Sun" was the first newspaper ever published in Indiana and was first commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the Indiana Gazette, and July 4, 1804, was changed to the Western Sun. Mr. Stout continued to edit this paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at that place, after which he sold his newspaper. At the date of establishing this newspaper, it was the only publication in what is now the great states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that vast country known as the "North-west Territory."

INDIANA IN 1810.

The total population was in the year just named at the head of this paragraph was twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty; there were thirty-three grist mills; fourteen saw mills; three horse mills; eighteen tanneries; twenty-eight distilleries; three powder mills; one thousand two hundred and thirty-six looms; one thousand three hundred and fifty spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, hempen and flaxen clothes, one hundred fifty-nine thousand and fifty-two dollars. Of cotton and wool spun in mills, one hundred fifty thousand dollars; of nails, thirty thousand pounds; of leather, tanned, nine thousand three hundred dollars; of distillery products, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty gallons, valued at sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; of gunpowder, three thousand six hundred pounds, valued at one thousand eight hundred dollars; of wine from grapes, ninety-six barrels, valued at six thousand dollars; fifty thousand pounds of maple sugar.

During 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to assist in looking after a tangled up lot of land titles. Their work was indeed a hard task. They met designing land speculators under oath and it was up to these commissioners to set things right, hit who it might.

In closing their work and making their final report they spoke in the following forceful language:

"We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjury testimony in support of the claims before

us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased the divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us both from legal murder and private assassination."

From 1806 to 1809 the question of dividing the territory was agitating the minds of the people. During the year last named Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the governmental affairs of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this portion of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

For the first fifty years after settlement had been made at Vincennes, but little progress had been enacted. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each seeming to have charity and sympathy, one for the other. The government was a mixture of civic and military. There was but little to inspire or incite to enterprise. But few could read and less could write their names legibly. There were no speculations. The general character of the settlers was for honesty and simplicity. Peltries were the general standard for values. Public spirit was an unknown quantity during this first half century of the settlement of what is now one of the most enterprising and advanced commonwealths within this great union of sister states.

The battle of Tippecanoe, fought November 7, 1811, and a long train of Indian difficulties took up the time and attention of Governor Harrison during that never-to-be-forgotten period just before the opening of the War of 1812 against Great Britain. The glorious victory at Tippecanoe was but to be overshadowed by the last war with the mother country. That war was legally declared June 11, 1812, after which the Indians again commenced their diabolical depredations in Indiana. The war was fierce for two years, coming to a termination December 24, 1814. A treaty made between this country and Great Britain required that this country put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of Thames, October 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, notwithstanding General Johnson had usually had this distinction conferred upon him.

After repeated petitions to Congress, Indiana was finally empowered to elect the members of the Legislative council by a popular vote. This Congressional act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for territorial delegates to Congress to every free white person—male—above the age of twenty-one years, and who had paid a county or territorial tax, was a resident of the territory and had resided in the territory for one year.

In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the territory, and being a resident of the same."

The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session of August, 1814, the territory was also divided into three judicial districts or circuits as they were called, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each court, and two associate judges of the Circuit Court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at seven hundred dollars per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison, and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars, and the other five hundred thousand dollars. On the organization of the state, these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

In the month of January, 1814, about one thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties soon followed, and the way was opened up for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The following is the list given by the official returns of the Legislature of Indiana in 1815, and is the number of male voters at that date, as well as the total population:

Counties.	Voters.	Total Pop.
Wayne	1,225	6,407
Franklin	1,430	7,370
Dearborn	902	4,224
Switzerland	377	1,832
Jefferson	874	4,270
Clark	1,387	7,150
Washington	1,420	7,317
Harrison	1,056	6,975

Knox	1,391	8,068
Gibson	1,100	5,300
Posey	320	1,619
Warrick	280	1,415
Perry	350	1,720
Total	12,112	63,897

This closes the history of the Territory of Indiana.

CHAPTER III.

INDIANA ORGANIZED AS A STATE.

The last regular session of the Indiana Territorial Legislature convened at Corydon in December, 1815. The executive was Governor Posey, who at that time, in his message, congratulated the territory upon the grand results of its early settlement period and its legislative enactments. December 14th of that year Congress was memorialized by Indiana territory, praying to be admitted into the Union, after having the privilege of forming a fitting constitution on which to be admitted. On April 28, 1816, the President of the United States approved the bill and accordingly, May 30th, following, a general election was held for a Constitutional Convention, which body met at Corydon June 10th to 29th, Jonathan Jennings presiding, and William Hendricks acting as secretary.

The author of "Dillon's History of Indiana" says concerning this important event:

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the state of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of Independence, their territorial experiences under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, which combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new state. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other states and territories have been comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was framed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any state constitutions which were in existence at that time."

On the first Monday in August, 1816, the first state election took place, and the result was the election of Jonathan Jennings as Governor and Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant Governor. William Hendricks was elected to represent the new state in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under statehood and the new constitution, began its session at Corydon, November 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem, and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House.

The first session of the State Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the United States Senate; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilly, Auditor of State, and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

With the close of the war of 1812-14 there was a great rush for entry of lands within Indiana. By 1820 the state had more than doubled her population, having at this time one hundred forty-seven thousand one hundred seventy-eight, and by 1825 nearly doubled this number again, that is to say, in round numbers a quarter of a million people inhabited Indiana in 1825. This, it is believed, is the most excessive increase in population of any portion of this country, since its discovery by Columbus.

From 1825 to 1830 was also another prosperous half decade in the history of Indiana. Accompanying this large influx of population, however, there were many paupers and indolent, worthless people drifted in and really threatened to become burdensome to the honest toilers. In his annual message Governor Ray called the attention of the law-makers to this fact, but no action was taken, as it was then, as it has ever been, a serious question to know how best to provide for this unfortunate and almost helpless class of citizens.

INDIANA AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the short but decisive war with Mexico, Indiana furnished her quota, five regiments of troops, numbered one, two, three, four and five. The fact that companies of the first three named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York Volunteers, the Palmettoes of South Carolina, and the United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history. Because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered City of Mexico, were all carried out by gallant troops under the favorite old general, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments, under Cols. Gorman and Lane, participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th, elected Maj. Willis A. Gorman, of the Third Regiment, to the colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, lieutenant colonel, and William McCoy, major. June 27th the regiment left Jeffersonville to the front and later were assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, when they comprised a battery of five pieces from the Third Regiment, United States Artillery, the battery of two pieces from the Second United States Artillery.

the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the Fourth Ohio Regiment, with a squadron of mounted Louisianans, and detachments of recruits from the United States regular army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, and later took part in the siege of Puebla that began September 15th and terminated October 12th. They also served at Atlizco, Tiascala, Matamoros, Guerrilla Rancho, Napaluncan. The Indiana Fourth Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing the state at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholua, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the Fifth Indiana Regiment, under Col J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, and with the Illinois troops, under General Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the United States sixty-six million dollars. But this large amount was not paid for glory; there was something else at stake, and the territory was added to our possessions larger than all of France and was a just defense of the great Lone Star state, through the rightful humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome people known as Mexicans.

INDIANA'S PART IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In 1850 a block of native granite was sent from Indiana to be placed in the great monument then being erected in honor of George Washington, the same now overlooking the Potomac at the National Capital. Governor Wright had inscribed on the face of this stone this inscription: *"Indiana Knows no North, No South, Nothing But the Union."*

Within a dozen years thereafter, this state demonstrated to the world that her patriotism was of the practical, true and uncompromising type. However, in keeping with his sentiments, Governor Wright indorsed the compromise measure of Congress on the slavery question, remarking that Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of Northern destiny; she plants herself on the basis of the constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny.

The Civil war broke out and that noble "war Governor," Oliver P. Morton, Republican, flashed over the wires, on the early morning of April 15, 1861 (the day after Ft. Sumpter had been fired upon by the Confederacy), the following message:

Executive Department Indiana.

Indianapolis, April 15, 1861:

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:—On behalf of

the state of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

(Signed)

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This was the first official act of the newly seated Governor of this state. The state was not financially well prepared for such warfare, but the General Assembly knowing that ten thousand dollars would cover all the funds in the state treasury, yet at once appropriated sums as follows for the carrying on of this war for the Union:

General military purposes	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms	500,000
Contingent military expenses	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years	140,000

Total for war purposes\$1,740,000

The total number of men furnished by Indiana in the rebellion amounted to over two hundred thousand, most of whom served three years or more. This included one hundred fifty-six regiments; twenty-six batteries and the number of battles participated in by these soldiers was by states as follows:

Engagements in Virginia, 90; in Tennessee, 51; in Georgia, 41; Mississippi, 24; Arkansas, 19; Kentucky, 16; Louisiana, 15; Missouri, 9; North Carolina, 8; Maryland, 7; Texas, 3; South Carolina, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 1. Total of 308 battles.

In all there were connected with the military service of the state, counting the militia, two hundred sixty-seven thousand men.

INDIANA AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised ninety-one Republicans and fifty-nine Democrats. Governor Morton having resigned to take his seat as a United States Senator, Lieut. Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the executive chair during the remainder of the term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subjects to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reducing the Congressional representation in any state in which there should be restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

The same Legislature also enacted a strict registration election law, which has been the means of pure election contests ever since.

WAR CLAIMS ALLOWED.

During 1868 Indiana presented her claims to the general government for losses and expenses incurred during the Civil war, amounting to almost two million dollars and they were audited and finally allowed. Four hundred thirteen thousand five hundred ninety-nine dollars were allowed to parties suffering loss by reason of the Morgan cavalry raid.

DIVORCE LAWS.

The divorce laws had been from an early day very lax up to 1870, when the Governor recommended a reform in this particular and such changes were made as to not allow divorce only on statutory grounds, since which date the state has been looked upon in this respect, on a par with other common-wealths and superior to many states.

FINANCIAL STANDING.

In 1821 Indiana owed a debt of \$20,000. The close of the European wars and a reduction of breadstuff prices brought on a panic in Indiana in common with nearly all the states. But in 1823 speculation began to set things right along the financial line. Money was invested in home manufactures, instead of wilder commercial enterprises. These factories set money in circulation and gave employment to tens of thousands of willing workers. A part of the gain thus made, however, was sunk in useless internal improvements—but not seen at the time. These internal improvements were begun in the face of the Asiatic cholera sweeping along the Ohio river and entering inland at various points in Indiana. The Black Hawk war of 1832 was raging in the Northwest, but these had no bearing on the minds of officials who went ahead with internal improvements as though times were always to be good.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

The subject of making roads and improving the streams commenced in 1818, and continued to be urged by all governors up to 1842. Governor Hendricks, in 1822, specified as important improvements the navigation of the falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other lesser streams in Indiana. Also the construction of public highways and National roads through the state. In 1826 Governor Ray considered the making of a system of roads

and canals as imperative. In 1830 the people became excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by the National New York & Mississippi Railroad, the National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike, the location of which was a long, bitter contest.

In 1832 the real work of internal improvements began. During that and the following year thirty-two miles of the Wabash and Erie canal were placed under contract and work commenced and pushed forward until 1835, and navigation was opened July 4th, when the people assembled to see the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph and Wabash rivers, uniting with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. During 1836 the canal touched and benefited Fort Wayne, Huntington, Lawrenceburg, Brookville, Evansville and Terre Haute.

At the close of 1837 it was found that the state had borrowed three million eight hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars for internal improvements, of which a million and a quarter dollars was for the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal. The five per cent. interest amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars, and became burdensome.

In August, 1839, all work on such improvements ceased. In 1840 a statement showed that there had been projected roads and canals to the amount of one thousand two hundred eighty-nine miles, two hundred eighty-one of which miles had been completed at a cost (finished and uncompleted) of twenty million dollars, estimated cost, of which had been paid out the sum of eight million one hundred sixty-four thousand five hundred twenty-eight dollars. The state debt at that time was eighteen million four hundred seventy-nine thousand one hundred forty-six dollars. Notwithstanding the people were compelled to pay taxes, including a compound interest on large debts contracted by the state, her honest, loyal citizens would not think of repudiating such obligations, as was the case in many other states in the Union.

By the year 1850 all so named "Internal Improvements" systems, had been forever abandoned and private capital and ambition pushed forward the needed improvements of the state. During that year four hundred miles of plank road were built, at a cost of about one thousand three hundred dollars per mile. The state then contained two hundred twelve miles of railroad and one thousand more were already surveyed.

As time went on the state forged to the front, and today stands on a high and safe financial plane. With railroads second to no other Central West state, and highways such as wagon roads unequaled. In her school fund and educational institutions she is ahead of most any of her sister states. Her manufacturing and mining and general mineral resources have developed to a prodigious degree in the last few decades, until mere figures do not signify as a means of telling of her true wealth and greatness as a commonwealth.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEERS.

Each year, as it rolls its resistless way along the mighty pathway of time, is fast thinning the ranks of the hardy pioneers and their sons and daughters, who, in their adventurous way, first broke the broad pathway of emigration into what is now Shelby county, Indiana. The relentless hand of death, pursuing his remorseless and unceasing avocation, is cutting down, one by one, the hardy and brave men and women whose fathers and mothers and grand-sires were the first to tread this soil—those who first “blazed” their way through forest and glen, and became the true vanguards to a higher and better type of civilized life.

No pen can portray, no tongue can tell of the hardships and cruel vicissitudes of fortune endured in those early days by those who justly are now enrolled in history as “first settlers” in Shelby county. It was ninety years ago that the first to make permanent settlement here, wended their way through the dense forest lands, crossing unbridged and angry streams, in the face of wild beasts, camping where but a few moons before the red man had kindled his last camp-fire and vacated, in a peaceful manner, this fair domain and gone on to the great and then little known Mississippi Valley country.

Some had left homes in a far more advanced country, in Ohio, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, while others were former residents of Pennsylvania and Virginia. As one looks at the portraits of some of the pioneers of Shelby county, and notes their weather-beaten forms, their furrowed brows, the prematurely hoary locks, one is impressed by these sad, yet eloquent evidences that theirs was no holiday life, while weathering the storms and turmoil of pioneer life. Penury, hardship and often absolute want were their lot, while trying to conquer dame nature and establish homes for themselves and their families in this boundless wilderness, but now in the garden spot of Indiana.

Let us hasten, then, to put down the words as they fall from the lips of those yet remaining this side the strand, the words of the people whose sires performed grandly heroic deeds in those earlier decades, that their actions may find the niche in history which they so richly deserve. Let their words and deeds form a monument that shall long outlast bronze which must ere long mark the place of their rest. Let their epitaph be: *“They Have Builted Better Than They Knew.”*

But before we take up the history of real historic times, it is the duty of the historian to record the facts as they have existed "down through the dim and misty vista of time, before man was." It therefore is befitting here to ascertain something of the history of the earth beneath, as it was formed in the vast, prehistoric era, before man had lived and moved upon its surface; history not written upon the puny records of man, but gradually engraved by the hand of creation upon the rocks and granite formations of the everlasting hills. Let us therefore begin at the

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY.

From the State Geological Reports of Prof. John Collett in 1881, it is learned that: Remote from great rivers and actual beds of water, one is astonished to find almost the whole surface of the county covered with alluvium, either ancient or modern. This explains at once the uniform depth and fertility of the soil and asks what great floods of water and ice plowed out these valleys, contrary to the usual direction of the drift southwesterly, and afterwards covered the hilltops and glacial drift with clay, sands of the loess.

The forest mould and peatty soils are caused by the decay of leaves, grass and other vegetable remains. The alluvial loams of creeks and river bottoms are due to causes now in action. Water in swift motion grinds rolling rocks and pebbles to sand and clay, a slow, but sure and mighty mill, and these by floods, are spread upon overflowed lands, blessing them with renewed fertility, always productive, and commanding full prices.

There was a period when a great lake of fresh water covered Southern Indiana and adjoining regions in Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. A sub-tropic, or tropic climate prevailed. A southern vegetation was known to exist, with the elephant, megalonyx, peccary, etc. This lacustral deposit in these parts exhibits a summit level of about eight hundred feet above the ocean, hence, shallow on the elevated plateaus and dotted with island hills, if deeply covered with its waters the valleys previously eroded. The inflowing streams gave rise to slow currents, so that the deposits are often finely and distinctly laminated. Few, or no pebbles, only sands, are found even upon its shores, for the temperature did not admit of the transporting agency of the ice. The loess deposit is seen on many of the highlands of the county, and is well exhibited in the wagon road cut at the hill top at Mount Auburn. Long exposure to rainfall and other atmospheric conditions have removed most of the deposit from the slopes, and its material modified by fluvial action largely forms the tenacious soil of the "flat woods," or enriched by coarse sand, the loams of the river bottoms.

GLACIAL DRIFT.

Of the glacial drift, it may be stated that the surface features of Shelby county are due largely to the agencies of the great Ice Age. The hard-pan

clays, gravel and bowlders indicating the transporting and erosive powers of that slow, solemn river of ice mystery, and its summer sluices of torrent water, which has so wonderfully moulded the contour and blessed the soil of Indiana, including Shelby county.

As a general rule, the northern ice flow filled up ancient valleys, and river beds, as was determined by test bores and shafts in Knox, Clay, Putnam, Fountain and Tippecanoe counties, and as may be recognized in the sand and gravel pits near Waldron; pushing into such valleys, dividing hills and the masses of material beneath and at the feet of the glaciers and forming innumerable lakes, which dotted the entire surface of the state. At other times the ice flow followed north and south valleys, or depressions parallel with the outcrops of the geological formations, as the rocks were more or less easily eroded by it and the existing conditions.

But all these elements and agencies cannot account for the results exhibited in Shelby and adjoining counties. The trend of the streams and the valleys do not coincide with the dip of underlying rocks. On the other hand, with slight southern deflections, they are parallel with the western extension of the axis of Lake Erie, crossing the state from east to west. The northern ice flow brought white, gray and black granites, and a multitude of specimens, positively indicating the line of transit by lakes Michigan and Superior. In Shelby county few such rocks are found, but instead massive bowlders from small to six, eight and ten feet in diameter, and constantly, abundantly seen in the southern parts, of red felspathic granite, enough laminated to fix their gneissic or sedimentary origin, closely resembling the red granites of Lower Canada and Vermont.

HOT WELLS.

The construction of deep wells has developed the singular fact that for every seventy-five feet in depth there is an increase in the temperature of the water in a well of one degree F. The temperature of spring water at the surface is also known to be 52 degrees F., so by this law one may determine depth by heat and heat by depth. Hence a change of temperature of twenty-eight degrees indicates a depth of 2,212 feet.

The Shelbyville Thermal well was put down in December, 1870, in the east part of the city, near Blue river bridge. At a depth of eighteen feet the water was found to be warm, and at the bottom, twenty-four feet from the surface, a constant temperature, winter and summer of seventy-six degrees, was maintained.

The Barlow Thermal well, near the old Barlow Mills, four miles west of Shelbyville, where there was an old well, at the residence of Henry Barlow, that was twenty-three feet deep, and had been used for household purposes, and was favorably known for furnishing cold water, 52 degrees F. Suddenly

this well water became warm, and no longer desirable; the thermometer indicating 65 degrees F. A pipe was driven in November, 1870, from the bottom through fine sand and pebbles, resting in a bed of gravel. It went to a depth of thirty-nine feet from the surface. The water was found to have a temperature of eighty degrees F. and during the next winter attained a maximum temperature of eighty-six degrees. These wells were excavated for potable water only, and being unfit for this use, were neglected and allowed to fill up. If found permanent, these springs will invite the attention of those needing baths of a hot nature, and suggests that it would be far cheaper, and doubtless as beneficial, to use these thermal waters of Shelby county, as to pay large sums at a resort at some of the distant "hot springs" in the far Southwest and West.

The physical phenomena of Shelby county represents ages of life, centuries of energy, cycles of time, writing with a mightier hand than wields pen of lead or iron, events on the rocks forever. The romantic history it tells of a deep, cold, quiet sea, an unseen life of mollusk and radiate; it records attending astronomic changes of climate and time, and leaves a thousand log-books of wondrous ships of crystal silver, floating on a river-sea of icy water.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The only earthworks by pre-historic man are to be seen at St. Paul, so far as Shelby county is concerned, says the expert in this line of investigation. A mound thirty-two feet in diameter and nearly six feet high, is built on the brow of the terrace bluff overlooking the river in the valley and commanding a wide view toward "sunrise" between the rocky hills. When explored it contained human bones, which on exposure, quickly went to dust. They were covered with flags supported by a stone wall, indicating a national vault or grave. Several smaller tumuli, possibly habitation mounds, were seen near by. Many interesting stone implements have been found scattered along the valley of Flat Rock river, evincing the taste as well as the skill of the ancient inhabitants, and if not their permanent home, this was at times a favorite hunting and visiting locality.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

When the white race first settled America it was believed that the continent was peopled by one family of Indians, and that they had one language, with a few modifications, as the English language has when spoken in different sections of the world. But this false notion did not long prevail among the white people who found that there were many tribes and dialects, all unknown one to the other.

The principal division known at this time is the Algonquin, embracing, among other powerful tribes, the Miamis, recognized as one of the most perfect types, and one of the most extensive on the continent. Next in rank to the Miamis, if, indeed they are not entitled to the first place, are the Delawares. The Delawares are the tribe which the history of Shelby county has mostly to deal with.

Schoolcraft, a good authority on Indian tribal relations, says that this great Indian tribe had their homes on the Atlantic, on the Delaware and Susquehanna and the tributaries of these great rivers. Here it was that peaceful William Penn found them and made his first treaty with them in 1682. They were a powerful nation during Penn's lifetime, and lived on terms of peace with the whites. After Penn's death things suddenly changed. Prior to 1736 the powerful federation of the Six Nations had waged successful war against one of the divisions of the Delawares, and had compelled it to acknowledge its supremacy. They claimed that by right of conquest they had acquired the ownership, not only of the lands belonging to the conquered portion, but to the whole territory belonging to the Delawares; they made a treaty without the knowledge of the rightful owners of the soil, transferring their pretended right and title to the whites.

A few years later, the Delawares were driven from their homes and passed beyond the Alleghany mountains; they built their wigwams upon the banks of the river Mahoning in Western Pennsylvania. Here they sojourned for a time, but civilization kept up its ever march toward the sinking sun, and the sullen savages disdaining enlightenment of white men, retired constantly to the gloom of their native forests. Their next stopping places were in Eastern and Central Indiana, and parts of Ohio. Here they remained until by treaties made from time to time, they extinguished their title to all the rich domain, and agreed to go beyond the Mississippi river.

The last and most important treaty made with the Delawares was that of 1818, which was as follows:

Articles of a treaty with the Delawares at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Delaware Indians.

Article 1. The Delaware Nation of Indians cede to the United States, all their claims to land in the state of Indiana.

Article 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agrees to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in upon the west side of the Mississippi river, and to guarantee to them peaceable possession of the same.

Article 3. The United States also agrees to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded, which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the

United States, and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each, and a sufficient of pirogues to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi river, and a quantity of provisions proportioned to their numbers, and the extent of their journey.

Article 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use of occupation of their improvements for the term of three years from the date of this treaty if they so long require it.

Article 5. The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), which together with all annuities which the United States by former treaty agreed to pay them, shall be paid in silver any place to which the Delawares may remove.

Article 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

* * * * *

Article 8. A sum not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred twelve dollars and twenty-five cents (\$13,312.25) shall be paid by the United States to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware Nation.

Article 9. This treaty after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware Nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this 23d day of October, 1818.

(SIGNED)

JONATHAN JENNINGS,
LEWIS CASS,
BENJAMIN PARKE.

While the Delawares were permitted to remain in this territory for three years after the said treaty described above, there were in fact but few here at the end of that period. Those that did remain were peaceable and gave the settlers no trouble. Indeed so short a time did they remain after the white settlers came in, that but little may be said of them in connection with the settlement made by the white race. We draw not from imagination, but from a well written reminiscence from the ready pen of the venerable Isaac Wilson, who was but twelve years of age when he accompanied his father, who, by the way, was Shelby county's first white settler. When an aged and well matured, well posted man, Mr. Isaac Wilson wrote these words:

"By the terms of the treaty of October, 1818, the Indians reserved the right to remain and hunt and trap in the New Purchase for the space of three

years. And during this period there were occasional encampments of the red men in various parts of what is now Shelby county. Near Marion, James Wilson established a trading post and exchanged coarse clothing, blankets, flints, knives, etc., for furs they brought in. Sometimes as high as a hundred up to possibly one hundred and fifty would come to this post in a single day. As a general thing, they were quiet and friendly, and gave little trouble or alarm to the whites. During the entire winter of 1819-20, two Indian families remained encamped within half a mile of Mr. Wilson's home. Their names were Pishan Quemum and Captain Canam. Their household consisted solely of themselves and their wives. The latter having but little to do during the hunting season often called on Mrs. Wilson. One one occasion they and their husbands were invited to tea and to spend the evening. The ladies arrived first, mounted on handsome ponies and seated upon perfectly beautiful side-saddles. The horns of the saddles, also the neat slippers in the stirrups, were literally covered with graceful silver bands of their own workmanship. Their toilets consisted of colored calico chemise, with ruffles upon the neck, bosom and wrists, brick-cloth leggins, moccasins, highly ornamented with beads and porcupine quills, together with the indispensable blanket. Their arms, both above and below the elbow, were encased in silver bracelets, three-fourths of an inch in width; upon their bosoms they wore broaches nearly as large as an ordinary tea-saucer. At the table they and their husbands handled the tea cups and knives and forks in a most civilized manner. In the conversation but one at a time took part. A little boy of Mrs. Wilson's was the object of much caressing to the Indians—especially the ladies. When they were about to depart, after spending a very pleasant evening, one of them took her husband apart, and after talking and laughing a little sprang toward the little white baby boy, clasped her hand around the instep of his tiny foot, then placed the heel between her thumb and finger, and extended her hand lengthwise of the foot, at the same time calling the attention of her husband, who gave a short grunt, as if to say, 'all right.' Not long afterward, when she visited Mrs. Wilson again, she caught up the baby and put upon his chubby little feet a beautiful pair of moccasins. They fitted as neatly as a pair of kid gloves. This pleasant incident indicates not only the friendly relations that existed, but also a degree of refinement we do not look for among the aborigines."

Mr. Wilson continues in his narrative and in speaking of Christian Indians, remarks:

"One day a settler whose cabin was near the bank of Sugar Creek, where the Indians had come to hunt, went to them for the purpose of trading fogs. It was in the morning of a beautiful Sabbath day. As he approached their camp, he was surprised to see them all collected together, sitting upon the ground in a circle, in the center of which one of their number was reading from a book. That book proved to be the New Testament, in the Delaware

language. The settler felt much rebuked when he found they were hallowing the Sabbath day by the worship of God.

"Their ideas of Christianity were few and simple, but they were firm and steadfast in their faith, and stated that they had been converted through the labors of a missionary by the name of McCoy.

"Some time after the Indians had all gone, a family of fifteen or twenty returned and camped on Lewis Creek, five miles below Shelbyville. My recollection of it is that it was in the fall of 1825; and as they were some distance from any white settlement, and peaceable, they were permitted to remain and trap raccoon and muskrat. While there the following occurrence took place: One Lewis Buskirk, who had entered and settled upon what was later the Guy Johnson farm, purchased a horse at Lebanon, Ohio. The animal escaped from his new master and returned to Lebanon, pursued by Buskirk on foot and alone. After he had been gone several days his friends became alarmed because of his continued absence, and at once concluded that the Indians had killed him. A company was at once raised, consisting of John C. Walker, then Sheriff, William George and James Goodrich, J. M. Young, William Morris, James H. Lee, Nimrod Gatewood and some others, all well armed, and marched into the Indian camp on Sabbath morning. To their great surprise they found the red men engaged in worship. After the services had concluded they were greeted by the Indian minister who inquired of them why they carried guns on the Sabbath. This no good, said he."

The white men then told the Indians there was a man missing, and that it was the supposition that they had murdered him, and fearing the result they had come to advise them to leave, which they agreed to do in three days, as soon as they could get ready. Before the time had expired they had struck tents and departed for the far West. Buskirk returned from Lebanon with his horse in a few days, but not until the Indians were well on their way west. Near the house of Esquire Wells in Marion township is the grave of one of this noble race, and tradition says that it is the last resting place of one of their distinguished warriors—one of the Delaware tribe. At each recurring anniversary of the death of this celebrated warrior chief, if such he was, the remnant of the tribe that inhabited this section would gather at this consecrated spot, and the exercises as described by pioneer Wilson, as follows:

"Quite a number of Indians came to my father's cabin one bright spring morning and borrowed of my mother a coffee pot, into which they poured a quart of whisky. They then proceeded to the grave, forming a circle thereabouts, with the spokesman at the head. He lifted the coffee-pot to his mouth as if in the act of drinking, and then passed around the circle three times, each one pretending to drink the contents. This having been done they folded their arms and stood for minutes in the attitude of solemn meditation or silent

prayer. The leader then emptied the vessel at the head of the grave of the dead hero, after which the band dispersed."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Shelby is one of the central counties of Indiana, and its northwest corner comes within a few miles of the state capital. It is bounded on the north by Hancock county, on the east by Rush and Decatur counties, on the south by Decatur and Bartholomew counties and on the west by Johnson and Marion. Its breadth is seventeen miles from east to west, while it is twenty-four miles from north to south. It contains two hundred sixty-one thousand one hundred twenty acres of land.

The face of the country is diversified. Around Norristown there are large and beautiful fields that skirt hills of gentle slope. Around Mount Auburn there is land that resembles the rolling prairies of the far famed Missouri valley. Around Morristown one sees both highlands and lowlands, studded with farms that will bear comparison with any portion of the United States. Again, along the Flat Rock one sees a variety of scenery, hill and dale, plateau and undulation. Over this entire scope, embracing over two hundred and sixty thousand acres of land, the soil will bear the closest scrutiny of actual test.

Droughts never have afflicted this section of the state. Streams of pure water, clear and fresh, pass over pebbly bottoms and traverse the country in almost any given direction. The eight principal water courses have a total length of one hundred and forty miles, furnishing plenty of water for farm, stock and mechanical purposes. Along these various streams there is a fine, rich bottom land of extra fertile soil.

Near the present village of St. Paul there has long been worked extensive quarries of a very superior article of limestone. The strata extends for more than five miles around and afford an abundance of choice building material for both city and country.

GEOLOGY.

Of the geological formation of this county, let it be stated that, while some have termed the county flat and low, the fact remains that Cincinnati, Ohio, is four hundred thirty-two feet above sea-level, while Shelbyville has an altitude of seven hundred fifty-seven feet. Shelbyville is also about one hundred feet higher than the city of Indianapolis and two hundred and fifty feet higher than lake Michigan.

The surface deposits are chiefly derived from the glacial drift, subsequently modified by fluvial action. Hence, while the soil is composed of fine impalpable clays, extensive beds of sand and gravel are found beneath the surface, and in the valleys and streams.

*At the close of the glacial epoch, this region was very deeply covered with bowlder drift, as is plainly indicated by high mounds and ridges of gravel and bowlders, reaching in height the summit level of the county. They indicate the enormous erosive agencies which have swept from north to south in this locality, and which have carried away the clays and finer materials, and left behind them the bowlders and gravel as indices and monuments of the depth which these deposits originally had.

In the western part of Shelby county the soil is somewhat modified by admixture of detrital matter from the underlying shales, and hence the dark color and its tenacious character. In the central and more eastern portions of the county it is modified by a generous admixture of calcarious material from the lime rocks beneath.

The rocky beds of this county comprise the Devonian and the upper part of the Silurian formation. The black slate of the former under-runs the west and southwest sides of the county. The lime rock beds of the devonian contain but few fossils, and the whole exhibit a thickness of from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet.

The rocks of the Silurian period succeed in age and come out to the surface from beneath the Devonian period formation in the central and eastern parts of the county, and are from forty to seventy feet in thickness. They contain a great many interesting and well preserved fossils, which illustrate the life of the ancient ocean, whose deep waters rolled over this region and upon whose muddy bottom these animals lived and at last perished.

The St. Paul and Waldron beds have long been a school to scientists of the world, illustrating the geological reports of many neighboring states, and filling museums and cabinets with beautiful and interesting trophies of the long ago past.

As early as 1876 the Centennial history of this county had this to say concerning the stone found at St. Paul: "This stone varies in color from a bluish dove to a light gray, and is in strata of from a few inches in thickness to several feet, averaging about twenty inches. The colored stone has a great capacity for resisting fracture under weight, and is used in piers, lime work, water-tables and monumental bases. The gray stone is equally compact and adapted for door and window caps and casing columns. Subjected to the greatest tests known to science, this stone in endurance and all qualities required by the architect, is fully equal to the best. It has been used in many of the public buildings in this region of the state, and a demonstrative example of its merit and true excellency may be seen in the court house, at Indianapolis, the modest colors contrasting well with the neutral tints of other lime stones. This building material commands a ready market in the cities of the West as well as North and South. In 1875 there were shipped four thousand four hundred eighty-nine car loads of this stone.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The settlement of Shelby county is divided into two periods—that of the Indian trader, always in the vanguard of civilization in America, and the actual settlement of the white man, who came to remain, as a true builder of a great commonwealth. He came, he saw, he conquered and the present generation owe to him the great advantages they enjoy in this the early years of the twentieth century. While tinged with sadness, yet it is ever pleasant, to recall the scenes coincident with the settlement of any country. Pleasant, because in fancy, we see dear faces again. Sad, because they have long since passed to the great unknown, and do not mingle with us, their posterity, only in fancy and hallowed memory. It was more than ninety years ago that white men first looked upon the fair domain now known as Shelby county, Indiana. Their sons and daughters have seen the wilderness of *then* blossom into the rose of *today*.

At the date of admission of Indiana into the Union, the Delaware tribe of Indians occupied this section of the "Hoosier" state, and used it as their hunting grounds. Here they chased the deer and brought him down with bow and arrow. Here they fished in the rippling streams that had been flowing on toward the great sea for time unknown to man. If not this tribe, certain it is that this country was roamed over by other than civilized men and women. By a treaty with the United States Government, this tribe relinquished all right and title to the lands within this county, October, 1818.

Prior to this date but few, if any, white men had tread this soil. It is believed that the first of our race were French traders who had dealings with the Delaware Indians, and also the whites traveling from Detroit to Vincennes, by way of old Fort Valonia, in Jackson county. Following the White river and tributaries, they must have gone through what is now Shelby county. The first one positively known to have entered this territory was William Comer, an Indian trader, who at that time had a trading post at the present site of Connersville. Early in 1816 he floated down Flat Rock river in a small boat filled with such goods as he could trade to the Indians for furs. Later he traveled along the course of Blue river, and to bands of Indians that camped along its banks he became a welcome guest. In fact, he was often later on in history, known as the "Father of Central Indiana;" was a true type of a stalwart frontiersman and through his intimate relations with the Indian tribes found here, was able to give General Harrison, in days of Indian

troubles, much valuable information, by which the red men were finally subdued in Indiana.

With the intelligence being made known in Franklin county that the Delaware treaty had been ratified, Jacob Whetzel started for this section of the state, blazing his way through the dense forest land, from Brookfield to White river. This trail thus established by his ax, passed through what is now Shelby county, in a northwesterly direction, and crossed the Blue river about four miles and a half north of the present site of Shelbyville. The Whetzels, Jacob and Cyrus, with their families, returned to the bluffs of White river in 1819, and permanently settled there. Richard Thornberry settled at the point where Whetzel had crossed the Flat Rock, now in Rush county. James Wilson, accompanied by a man named Logan, and one named Hanna, followed the blazed trail to where it crossed Big Blue river, and became the *first actual settlers* in Shelby county.

THE FIRST CABIN HOME.

Here in the wilds of a "green glad solitude," Mr. Wilson and his party felled the trees, from a forest never before touched with the true steel of a woodman's ax, and with these trees made into suitable logs, erected the first log house. It was sixteen feet square, had a slab or puncheon floor and a stick and clay chimney. The location of this rude but very useful cabin was on section 16, Marion township, about three hundred yards from where later stood the better made house of 'Squire Wells.

After the cabin was under roof, Mr. Wilson left his sons to complete the structure, while he returned home and brought his first load of goods. He remained a few days, was much pleased at his future home prospects and returned home again, arriving late in December, 1818. New Year's day, 1819, the father, mother, Isaac H. (then a boy of but twelve years of age) four little sisters, and the baby boy, bade farewell to the scenes of Franklin county and started on their joyous journey to the home just being established in Shelby county. The sons, William, Jonathan and Wesley, having been hard at work in the meantime getting the cabin ready for real winter quarters for the family. A deep snow had fallen and severe was the day. The creeks were frozen over, which enabled them to cross on the ice, until they reached Flat Rock river, where the wheels broke through the none too thick ice. After some delay, the load was safely landed on the right side of the stream, but being thus belated, they did not reach the new home in the forests of Shelby county until ten o'clock at night of the third day after starting out. The three men, grown sons, had been expecting them and had been thoughtful in that they had killed and had roasting a fine venison, which was steaming and sending forth its savory smells to greet and tempt the hungry new-

comers. And who shall say, that there in the glaring light of that rude fireplace within a newly built cabin, there was not a royal meeting and a happy family, though poor in this world's actual possessions? This is the story of the coming of the first family of white persons to Shelby county. Vast the changes since that cold winter night in January, 1819.

Not content to be in a wilderness alone with his family, Mr. Wilson induced his friend and trusty neighbor, Bennett Michael, of Fairfield, Franklin county, who was by trade a shoemaker, but not a successful business man, to pull up there and cast his lot in this county. He provided this shoemaker with a small cabin, situated near that of his own. Thus we have traced the coming and settlement of two, the first two, settlers in this county. To enumerate all who came in soon, is not possible at this late date in the history of the county, now almost a century old. There are, however, records in earlier histories of this county, taken from reliable sources, including the entries of the land offices, to show the names of quite a goodly number of the pioneer band which commenced home-building in the county.

In the spring of 1820 Benjamin Kaster, John Foreman, John Smith and Henry Fishel, with families all located on the school section in Marion township, as now known. A list of those who made subsequent settlements in Marion will be found elsewhere, in connection with "First Events" in the county.

Immediately after the signing of the Indian treaty, the government had this land surveyed out. The parties who executed such work in Shelby county, were as follows: W. B. Laughlin, completed his survey July 23, 1819; A. Wallace, July 23, 1819; B. Bently, May 31, 1819; Abraham Lee, July 22, 1819; John Hendricks, April 20, 1820.

The land office at Brookville was opened for the sale of lands the first Monday in October, 1820, and almost instantly settlements were made throughout the entire county.

By some it is affirmed that a settlement was effected in what is now Hanover township, as early as the latter part of 1819, by Joseph Hewitt and Firman Smith. The Yankee settlement at Freeport was among the most prosperous of the early settlements.

In Addison township the first settlement was effected in the northwestern corner and was many years styled "Wray's Settlement." The pioneers in that section of the county were, Rev. James Wray, Isaac and James Templeton, Samuel and John Nail, Zeboniah Stubbs, James Montgomery, Zebedee and Barnabas Wray, all natives of North Carolina. In and about Shelbyville, the Hendrickses, Goodriches, Walkers, Davissons, Mayhews, Wingates and Williams, with others whose names have been mentioned in the various chapters of this work.

In Jackson township, the "Haw Patch Settlement," three miles to the



northeast of Edinburg, was one of the earliest made in Shelby county. Many of the early-day citizens of this township became prominent in the affairs of the county. Among one of the earliest to locate there was Col. Hiram Alldredge, who was appointed by the County Board of Commissioners, at their first term in 1882, to the office of County Clerk. He faithfully attended to the manifold duties of this office until his death in the thirties. Other prominent men of Jackson township were, Judge Joseph Dawson, the Rev. James Clark, Moses Pruitt, Judge Joshua B. Lucas, Zachariah Collins, Rev. Alfred Phelps, Ivory H. Leggett, Dr. Benjamin Sanders, John Cutsinger, Jacob Wirtz, David and Jesse Scott, Abner Connor, John and George Warner and Dr. A. J. Treon.

In the southeastern part of Shelby county there were few, if any, squatters on land, but soon after the survey had been completed Alexander Vaupelt came with his family and settled at the mouth of Conn's creek, in what later was known as Noble township. Others who came about the same date were: Arthur Major, Isaac Avery, Joshua and Daniel Williams, William Major, Mathias Floyd, John and Anderson Winterrowd, Peter Bailey and Jonathan Paul. The last named was a conspicuous figure in the settlement of both Shelby and Decatur counties.

During the year 1821, the settlers came into the county so rapidly that it is not possible to give them in the order in which they made settlement in various parts of the county.

LAND ENTRIES.

The land-office was opened at Brookville, in the month of October, 1820, and during the next three months, or thereabouts, the following entries of land were made to settlers:

Township Eleven, Range 5—Jesse Scott, John Collins, Archibald Gordon, Jesse Cole, Merry McGuire, Joseph Dawson, C. C. Tires, George Graham, John A. Wilson, William Slayback, Moses Pruitt, Henry Warmen, John Priest, David Johnson, David Scott, Isaac Wilson, Thomas Gwynn.

Township Eleven, Range 6—James McCoy, Arthur Major, Samuel Ward, Joseph Reice, Lewis Drake, Amos Betts, William Campbell, Jeremiah Long, Alexander Vaupelt, Abraham Lee, Aaron Atherton, Angulla Cross, Samuel Walker, Moses Wiley, Ithamer Drake, Job Moore, William Powers, Amos Higgins, Daniel Hoek, James Record, Martin Cheney, Leonard Culer, Adam Seeny, Willis Tow, David Garard, Benjamin Ensley, Harvey Brown, Charles Collett, Judah Tingle, John Varard, James Campbell, James Thompson, J. D. Conrey.

Township Twelve, Range 6—Peter Andrews, Charles Hubbard, Hugh Campbell, Nathan Simpson, John Fancher, Ed. Toner, Jerre Campbell, James Wood.

Township Thirteen, Range 6—William Credly, S. G. Huntington, James Johnson, Joseph Roll, Matthew Campbell.

Township Eleven, Range 7—Isaac Avery, George Palmer, D. Jewett.

Township Thirteen, Range 7—Jacob Fox, Jane Sleeth, William Sleeth, William Fouts, David Fisher, Benjamin Williams, James Williams, James Greer, Thomas B. Brown, A. Wallace, S. Lewis, Thomas Harvey, John N. Cobert, John Walker, Henry Bass, Calvin Kinsley, James Davison, William Goodrich, John Lane, Thomas Porter, J. H. and James Young, John Van Buskirk.

Township Fourteen, Range 7—Resin Davis, E. Lucas, Joseph Hewitt, Joshua Wilson, Richard Tyner, James Griffin, William Johnson, P. Kitchell, Eleazer Busham, S. M. Cole, Benjamin Cole, Nathan Davis.

Township Eleven, Range 8—George Salery.

CHARACTER OF EARLY SETTLERS.

Having recounted the chief incidents connected with the various settlements made within this county, let us linger a moment and view what can now be learned, after so long a period of years, concerning the real traits of the pioneer characters of those whose offsprings still inhabit and make to blossom like the rose, this goodly heritage.

In the settlement of all new countries, there are several elements entering into the make-up of the community. For example, there is always found that class of roving men and women, who come, remain a few months or possibly years; hunt, fish, trap and set a bad influence to others and then move on to new fields, where they repeat the same nomadic life, only to be appreciated by the better classes when they have forever forsaken the country. Then there has always been the professional speculator who comes in with a sound of trumpets and flourishes many maps, many propositions to the honest toiler. He plats towns, builds mills and factories and establishes highways, etc.—but only in his *mind*—he in fact accomplishes nothing of intrinsic value in the community. The real *county builders* are the men, and women, too, who have the laudable ambitions of life and look to the building of permanent homes, where they may rear and educate their children and at last be buried as honorable and praiseworthy citizens, ever aiming at the right and law-abiding principles of the commonwealth in which they live.

Not a few of the worthless, shiftless class before named, found their way to the bounds of early-day Shelby county. This will, in a great measure, account for the large number of cases of assault and battery that figured in the courts of this county in the first few years, or possibly decades, in the county's settlement. Yet, those days were remarkably free from real capital crimes.

Churches and schools were soon established by Shelby county pioneers.

Upon the weighty authority of none other than the Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs, LL. D., it may be stated in his language: "These people were high-toned and patriotic, and had great regard for law and order. It was not safe for any man to swear profanely when in the presence of any authority that could impose a fine. Men had to obey for wrath if not for conscience. There was a strong repugnance to immorality generally, however much the people might have been deficient in general culture or learning. They were intensely but sincerely sectarian in their religious views. It was at an age of brave men, being soon after the great War of 1812-14. Though religious they were men of honor, and ever held themselves in readiness to vindicate their honor by hard knocks when they thought it necessary."

Little remains to be added that can be said to be historic concerning this people. The early, true and actual settlers of Shelby county were men and women of industrious habits, content with small gains and pleasures not too dearly paid for. In brief these people who first set foot on this soil were not the type who could create the materials for a real stirring history. But in the language of another, "Happy is the country whose annals are a blank."

EARLY DAY STRUGGLES.

To fully know of the pioneer hardships endured by the real builders of this one of Indiana's banner counties one must needs view the domain that it embraces as seen in the years of its first settlement. Hence, let us pull away the screen that divides the early past from the prosperous present and gain a better understanding of the premises, as they then existed.

This was not an inviting prairie-land, such as enchanted the pioneer band in the settlement of Illinois, Iowa and other true prairie countries. No—this was an unbroken boundless, almost impenetrable woodland, where the kings of the great forest had held sway many centuries. The people who came here were mostly from Ohio, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Virginia and Kentucky. They were nearly, if not all, poor and usually, after entering and paying the general government its price for an eighty-acre tract of land, had not one dollar left to begin the improvement on the same. Quoting the eloquent language of another—an eye witness, who has long since been numbered with the honored, but departed dead of the county, who said: "Without money, and without the assistance which money always brings, they had come here to make war upon Nature in one of the most forbidding forms. Where now we may see broad fields and wide pastures of open woodland, then the thickly standing oak, the poplar, the beech, the maple, and the ash stood closely intertwining their limbs. When clothed in their summer verdure, a shade so deep and dark was produced as to shut out the sun from May to October. From the damp earth below sprang a growth of underbrush, so dense that it presented in many places an

impenetrable barrier to the horseman, and in some instances almost inaccessible to the footman. In connection with this, let it be borne in mind that the *level* lands, which occupy so large a space in Shelby county, were at that time inundated more than one-half of the year. The forests were checkered over with the trunks of trees—some newly fallen, some sunk half their diameter in the oozy soil, and these laying in every direction, closed the drains until there was scarcely any escape for the flood, save by the slow process of evaporation and percolation. The soil, rich as it was and is, in organic matter chemically mixing with the watery element, rendered the paths and woods almost untraversable for man or beast.

"There were no great roads upon which to travel; there were no markets in which to buy or sell; there were no broad fields in which to raise grain for bread. Under these circumstances, unpropitious as they were, the pioneer settlers were compelled to maintain themselves and families. We may well imagine that it was in many instances a very hard struggle for life."

Such was Shelby county four score and seven years ago. It was forbidding and gloomy and the prospect bad indeed. But the men who had come here went to work with a dauntless courage and unconquerable energy. They bore cheerfully and contentedly the toils and hardships and privations of the herculean task before them, buoyed up by the hope of leaving to their children a good inheritance.

The result is seen today. They labored and we reap the harvest of all that is good and excellent in character, and are counted one among the best counties within Indiana.

FIRST EVENTS.

There is always more or less curiosity clustering about the "first events" of any section of the country settled. There are children—some and grandchildren many—living within this county who will read with a just pride and due interest the narration of the first happenings of this goodly portion of the Hoosier state, where their forefathers first settled and erected their rude log cabin houses and made their first "clearing" from out the native forests. It is for the benefit of such persons, as well as the future historian, that the following "first event" list is published in this work:

First actual settler was James Wilson, who came in November, 1818. The location was on the southwest quarter of section 9, township 13, range 7, east.

First town site was Marion, located in what is now Marion township (before the county's organization, and in 1820, by James Wilson and John Sleeth. It was named for Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame.

First birth in the county was that of Miss Martha Kaster, daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Kaster.

The first death recorded is that of Samuel Butler, in the spring of 1821.

First marriage in the county was that of Able Sommers to Miss Nancy Sleeth, May 16, 1822. Ceremony solemnized by Rev. Henry Logan, the first minister who appears on record.

First will was made by Jacob Lewis, on March 4, 1822.

First dwelling of any kind erected within the county was the log cabin of pioneer James Wilson.

First house built in Shelbyville was that of Francis Walker, and it stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Tompkins streets.

First public building was the school-house erected on the public square, in the town of Marion, as early as the autumn of 1821. It was built of logs and was in size, sixteen by eighteen feet.

First school teacher was Jonathan M. Wilson, who was paid seventy-five cents per scholar.

First court-house was built in 1825.

First court that convened in Shelby county was the term beginning October 10, 1822.

First judges were Hons. John Sleeth and William Goodrich.

First court business was to admit five applicants to practice as attorneys at law "in this court."

First Prosecuting Attorney in the county was Hiram W. Curry, Esq.

First oath of allegiance was administered to John N. Calvert, a former subject of Great Britain and Ireland.

The first instrument placed on record within Shelby county was a warranty deed of David and Beniah Guard to John J. Lewis, dated June 25, 1822.

The first election took place at the forks of a tree on the Shelbyville public square, for the purpose of electing a major of the militia and resulted in the election of Major Ashbel Stone.

First flour mill and saw mill in the county was built by John Walker, in 1822, upon the site later occupied by Shelby Mills.

First postmaster was William Little and the letter postage rate was twenty-five cents a letter.

First Grand Jury in the county was in session in 1822, and consisted of the following gentlemen: James Gregory (foreman), Jesse Bird, Abel Cole, Zachariah Collins, Henry Shearer, Zadock Plummer.

FIRST SETTLERS IN MARION.

The following were the first actual settlers to settle in the town of Marion, Marion township:

David Fisher, John Forman, Balser Fox, James Grier, Benjamin Hodges, Benjamin Kaster, Bennett Michan, Adam Rhodes, John Sleeth, John Smith, Abel Sommers, James Wilson.

FIRST SETTLERS OF SHELBYVILLE.

Joseph Campbell, James Davison, William Goodrich, Nathan Goodrich, George Goodrich, William Hawkins, John Hendricks, James Lee, William Little, Ezra McCabe, Elisha Mayhew, Sr., Elisha Mayhew, Jr., Royal Mayhew, Sylvan B. Morris, John Walker, Francis Walker, Isaac H. Wilson, Smith Wingate, Benjamin Williams, John M. Young.

THE PIONEERS OF THE COUNTY.

Year.	Year.	Year.
Jonah Bassett1821	Absolom Green ...1825	Obediah Nail1821
Sylvester Bassett ...1821	Henry Green.....1825	Sammel Nail1821
A. C. Bocher.....1825	Thomas Goodrich..1821	Levi Parish1821
Andrew J. Cherry...1823	Wm. Hankins1821	James Patterson...1822
John Cherry1822	Michael Hinds....1825	Michael Rice.....1826
Thomas J. Cherry...1825	David Houk1825	Sam. B. Robertson..1825
William Cherry....1823	John Houk1825	Sydney Robertson..1825
Allen Collins1823	Fountain Hoffman..1825	Milton Robbins....1821
Anderson Collins...1823	Jonathan Johnson..1823	Andrew Sleeth....1821
Eli Collins1823	John B. Johnson..1825	Caleb Sleeth.....1820
Obediah Conover...1825	Elias Johnson....1825	Albert Snyder1821
George W. Davis...1821	Samuel Kaster....1825	Daniel A. Snyder..1821
John C. Davis.....1820	William Kaster....1821	David Snyder1821
James Davison.....1821	William Law1821	Peter Snyder1821
Thomas H. Fleming 1826	E. G. Mayhew....1821	Squire L. Vanpelz..1826
Peter D. Gatewood..1821	Sam'l Montgomery 1825	Isaac H. Wilson...1818
Wm. H. Gatewood...1821	John Moore1823	Jos. Winterrowd..1824
Nathan Goodrich...1821	Jacob Mowry1825	Leo H. Worland..1825

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZATION OF SHELBY COUNTY.

A little more than a third of a century after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and in 1816, Indiana was admitted into the Union of States. Five years later Shelby county was organized by an enabling act of the State Legislature, the date being December 31, 1821.

With this date begins the history proper, of what is now Shelby county. The act for the formation of the county north of Bartholomew county, reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that from and after the first day of April next, all that part of Delaware county contained within the following bounds shall form a separate county viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 35, in township 11 north, range 8, east of a second principal meridian; thence north twenty-four miles, to the northeast corner of section 4, township 14, north of range 8 east; thence west seventeen miles to the southwest corner of section 2, township 14, north of range 5 east; thence south twenty-four miles to the north boundary of Bartholomew county; thence east seventeen miles to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name of Shelby county, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdiction, which to separate and independent counties do and may properly belong.

* * * * *

Sec. 4. The Circuit and all other courts of the county of Shelby shall meet and be holden at the house of David Fisher, in said county of Shelby, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice; and so soon as said county is satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat they shall adjourn their courts thereto, after which time the courts for the county of Shelby shall be holden at the county seat of Shelby county.

Signed:

SAMUEL MILROY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RATLIFF BOON, President of the Senate.

Approved December 31, 1821.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, Governor.

THE NAMING OF THE COUNTY.

The naming of Shelby county was in honor of that distinguished general of Revolutionary fame, who became governor of Kentucky—Gen. Isaac Shelby. Not less than a dozen counties in the United States have been named for him. He was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, December 11, 1750, and died in Kentucky in July, 1826. It was in 1813 that he joined Gen. William Henry Harrison at the head of four thousand gallant Kentuckians, and rendered brilliant service in the battle of the Thames and brought him into intimate association with the people of Indiana.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The first term of the Commissioners' Court for Shelby county was held at the residence of David Fisher, near the town of Marion, on Tuesday, April 9, 1822. Having presented their certificates of election, the oath of office was administered to Richard Tyner, Joseph Davidson and David Fisher, who at once organized by electing Richard Tyner, president. Hiram Aldredge was appointed clerk of the Board and William Davis County Treasurer, for the term of one year. The first official business of the first Board of the newly made county was the division of the county into sub-divisions or townships. Four townships were thus made—Union, Marion, Hendricks and Noble, civil townships. An election was ordered in each of these four townships, to be held April 27th, for the election of Justices of the Peace, the following places being designated as polling places: Union township, at the house of Cyrus H. Stone; Marion township, at the house of John Summer; Hendricks township, at the house of Eli Adams; Noble township, at the house of Samuel Drake. Election inspectors were appointed, after which the Board adjourned sine die. A special session was held in May of the same year. Benjamin Hodges was appointed "lister" for the year 1822. A superintendent was appointed for each school section of the county, after which the business of the session was largely taken up by hearing road petitions, which were signed by "divers and sundry" citizens and set forth in glowing terms the public utility of the proposed lines. The prayer of the petitioners was always granted, and viewers appointed to survey and report as to the practicability and convenience of such proposed highways.

LOCATING A COUNTY SEAT.

The county seat commissioners, appointed by the Legislature, were: George Bently, Benjamin Blythe, Amos Boardman, Joshua Cobb and Ebenezer Ward. They met at the house of David Fisher on the first Monday in July,

1822, and proceeded to examine the several proposed sites, namely: First, Marion; second, the farm of Isaac Lemaster, who offered a donation of forty acres of land; third, the present site of Shelbyville, near the geographical center of the county, where seventy acres were offered, Major John Hendricks, forty acres, James Davison twenty acres and Hon. John Walker, ten acres. After spending four days in careful deliberation, the commissioners accepted the Shelbyville site and the announcement was made on the Fourth of July and was the source of much enthusiasm on the part of the throngs who had met to celebrate the National Independence Day. Of course, as would be looked for, some rejoiced, while others listened to the announcement with deep regret, if not in bitterness. Criticism was rife in the county and for years the decision was thought to have been an unwise one on the part of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the purpose. The principal cause for this criticism was the fact that for a number of years the town site of Shelbyville was partly covered with water a good share of the year. On the contrary, the other proposed sites were on high and dry lands. But, all in all, the county seat difficulty in Shelby county was settled without the usual amount of trouble, litigation and bitterness that has characterized many another county in this and other states.

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session, July 5th, and accepted the report, which defines the boundaries of the donated lands as follows:

"Commencing at a stake dividing sections 5 and 6, in range 7, east of the second principal meridian, township 12 north; thence east on township line dividing townships 12 and 13, along the northeast quarter of section 5, township and range aforesaid, supposed to be 160 rods, more or less; thence south to enclose twenty acres. Also twenty acres on the southeast quarter of section 31, range 7, township 13, lying as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section aforesaid; thence running north to Blue river; thence down Blue river to make twenty acres. Ten acres in section 31, range 7, township 13, as follows: Commencing at the southwest quarter of section aforesaid, at the southwest corner, thence east across said quarter section; thence north to include ten acres, and that the said site hereby located shall be known by the name of Shelbyville"

The bill of the Locating Commissioners amounted to \$135 and was ordered paid out of the first money received by the County Treasurer.

Hon. Abel Cole was appointed county agent, and directed to have all of the west half of the Hendricks donation, as well as that of Walker, laid into town lots, streets and alleys. The first sale of lots was advertised to take place September 23d, and the terms of sale fixed as follows: "One-twelfth in cash, balance payable in three semi-annual installments, with interest from date, if not paid at maturity." The price of lots was from ten to fifty dollars.

depending on location. The cash proceeds from the first lot sale were but \$15.75, of which \$1.75 was expended for whisky to be used on the day of the public sale, not to increase bids, but as was remarked by one pioneer present, as a preventive of the malarial disease that "flesh was heir to in those days."

The record discloses the fact that at the January, 1823, term of the Commissioners' Court, that the Clerk, Treasurer and Sheriff were each allowed twenty-two dollars for their services for one year, which today would hardly tempt one to run for county office.

At this session of the Board the rate of taxation for taverns was fixed. For each meal of victuals, twenty-five cents; for one bed, six and a fourth cents; for horse at hay, twelve and a half cents; for each gallon of grain, twelve and a half cents; for each hilt pint of whisky, ten cents; one-half pint of brandy, twenty-five cents. Prohibition unthought of.

A pound was ordered contracted for by bids, the same to be fifty feet square, a post and rail fence six feet high, with a gate five feet wide. The southeast lot of the public square was designated as the location of said pound, and Benjamin Williams appointed keeper of the same.

A county seal was agreed upon at this session, also, it was described as a circle, around the edge of which were the words, "Shelby County Seal, Indiana." In the center of the circle is an eagle perched upon the head of a lion.

At the meeting of the Board in September, 1826, the Board made an allowance of thirty-seven and a half cents for whisky furnished the county by Smith Wingate, and ordered that the same be paid out of the money in the treasury, not otherwise already appropriated. The price of whisky, as fixed by the Board was ten cents per pint, hence it will be observed that the price paid and the quantity were not very excessive. The next time the county needed liquors in its routine of official business was in November, 1827, when seventy-five cents' worth of brandy was used.

COUNTY BOARD ABOLISHED.

In 1824 the law creating a Board of County Commissioners was abolished and in its stead a similar Board, having the same office, was created from the various Justices of the Peace within the several townships within the county. One of its number was elected President, the Clerk of the Court being an ex-officio Secretary. The first of such boards was composed of the following gentlemen, each a Justice of the Peace: Alexander Vanpelt, Merry McGuire, Willis Law, H. H. Lewis, John Kennedy, Nathaniel Davis, Joseph Hough, James Wray, John B. Morgan, Lewis Hendricks, John M. Goung, David Layman, David Brawn, Richard Williams, William

Hawkins, Adam Wright, Nathan Wheeler and Josiah Williams. The first meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Williams, and Josiah Williams was elected President. After four years this law was repealed and the former system re-established.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Many changes have taken place in the various sub-divisions of this, in common with most counties within the state of Indiana. At first there were but four civil townships, made up as follows: Union township was Congressional township No. 14; Marion was made up of Congressional township 13; Hendricks township was Congressional township 12; Noble township was Congressional township 11.

In May, 1822, the name of Union was changed to Harrison, and that of Marion to Shelby.

Addison township was organized in February, 1823; Sugar Creek in May, 1823.

Liberty was formed in March, 1827.

Monroe was formed in May, 1831.

Fleming, Hanover and Moral were the only other townships formed before 1840.

TOWNSHIPS RE-ORGANIZED.

On the first Monday in January, 1840, the Board of County Commissioners met in regular session and proceeded, among other transactions, to re-organize the townships of the county. New townships were also created from parts of other civil townships.

Jackson township was organized out of the territory of township 11, range 6 east, and all of township 11, range 5 east, lying in said county.

Noble township—Township 11, range 7 east, and that part of township 11, range 8, lying in Shelby county.

Hendricks township—All of that part of township 11, range 5, lying in Shelby county, and that part of township 12, range 6, contained in the following boundaries: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 34, thence north to the section line to the northeast corner of section 3; thence west to the northwest corner of said township; thence south to the line dividing townships 11 and 12; thence east four miles to place of beginning.

Sugar Creek township—Beginning at the southeast corner of section 34, township 13, range 6; thence north on section line to the northeast corner of section 3, in the aforesaid township; thence west along the line dividing townships 13 and 14, to the west line of said county; thence south to the line dividing townships 12 and 13; thence east to place of beginning.

Moral township—Township 14 north, range 6 east; that part of township 14, in range 5, lying in Shelby county.

Marion township—Beginning at the southeast corner of section 23, township 13, north of range 7 east; thence north on section line to the northeast corner of section 35, in township 14 north and range 7 east; thence on section line to the range line, dividing ranges 6 and 7, at the northeast corner of section 31, township 14, range 7; thence south to the line dividing townships 13 and 14; thence west two miles to the northeast corner of section 5, township 13, range 6; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section 23, township 13, range 6; thence east on the section line to place of beginning.

Hanover township—Beginning on the east line of Shelby county, at the southeast corner of section 28, township 14, range 8; thence west on section line dividing ranges 6 and 7, at the southeast corner of section 30, township 14, range 7; thence north on county line; thence east to the northeast corner of said county; thence south to place of beginning.

Union township—All of township 13, range 8, lying in Shelby county; also sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in township 13, range 7, and sections 31, 32 and 33, in township 14, range 8, and section 36, township 14, range 7.

Liberty township—All of township 12, range 8, lying in Shelby county, and sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in township 12, range 7 east.

Addison township—Beginning at the southeast corner of section 35, township 12, range 7; thence north on section line, to the northeast corner of section 26, township 13, range 7; thence west seven miles to the northwest corner of section 26, township 13, range 6; thence south eight miles to the southeast corner of section 35, township 12, range 6; thence east seven miles to place of beginning.

Van Buren township—Beginning at the southwest corner of section 26, township 14, range 6; thence east on said line to the county line; thence west on said county line to the northwest corner of section 2, township 14, range 6; thence south to the place of beginning.

Brandywine township—Beginning at the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7, at the northeast corner of section 36, township 14, range 6; thence one mile south to the township line dividing townships 13 and 14; thence two miles west on said line to the northwest corner of section 4, township 13, range 6; thence south six miles to the township line dividing townships 12 and 13; thence two miles on said line to the southeast corner on said line, to the southeast corner of section 34, township 13, range 6; thence north two miles to the northwest corner of section 26, township 13, range 6; thence two miles east to the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7; thence north on said line to place of beginning. Organized March 7, 1843.

Washington township—Beginning on the township line dividing town-

ships 11 and 12, range 6, at the corner of the northeast quarter of, and the northwest quarter of section 3, township 11, range 6; thence running south on said line of sections 3, 10, 15, 22 and 27, to Flat Rock river, to the county line; thence east on said line to the southeast corner of section 33, township 11, range 7; thence north on said line to the township line dividing townships 11 and 12; thence west on said line to place of beginning. This township was organized in the month of April, 1845.

Shelby township—Beginning at the southeast corner of section 35, township 12, range 6, which point is the southeast corner of Addison township; thence north on the line dividing the townships of Addison and Hendricks, to the southwest corner of section 14, in said township and range; thence east on section line to the northeast corner of section 13, and also range line, to the northwest corner of section 8; thence east to the northeast corner of section 14, township 12, range 7; also to the west line of Liberty township; thence south on the section line dividing Addison from Liberty townships, to the southeast corner of section 35, township 12, range 7; thence west on section line between Addison and Noble and Washington townships, to the place of beginning.

This was among the last townships in the county to be organized, the date being June 26, 1882.

After the organization of the townships of the county, the work of the County Board was reduced chiefly to the running of the routine government, such as providing a set of public buildings, caring for the poor, building bridges, making suitable highways, etc. With the passing of the years multiplied into decades and scores in number, the great development of the county has steadily gone forth, only interrupted by a few financial panics and the Civil war from 1861 to 1865. The present high moral and intellectual standing of the society of Shelby county is sufficient evidence to the stranger, that the men and women who here laid the foundations and drove the first stakes of this section of Indiana were sturdy and high-minded in their character, for the most part. In all that is good Shelby county desires only the best. From the days of pine knots to the age of brilliant electric lights, this people have "builted better than they knew."

"Sold to Abel Summers and William H. Sleeth, lot number 7, on Washington street, in the town of Shelby, at ninety dollars, which when paid according to the conditions of the sale, will entitle them to a deed for the same. Signed, Shelbyville, Indiana, September 23, 1822, by William H. Sleeth, Recorder, and A. Cole, County Agent of Shelby county."

The record of this plat is to be found in Deed Book "A," page five. All lots were laid out in uniform size, eight rods, or one hundred thirty-two feet east and west by ninety-nine feet north and south. The plat extended north of the public square to the alley now running east and west between Franklin and

Mechanic street, south to the line of Broadway street; east to the alley running north and south, midway between Pike and Noble streets; west to the tier of lots beyond Tompkins street. Washington and Harrison streets were made ninety feet wide, crossing at right angles in the center of the public square, which was laid out in such a manner by the intersection of these streets, as to give twelve corners, four inside corners and eight street corners; or three corners to each quarter, that is one inside corner and two street corners. All streets, aside from Washington and Harrison, were platted forty-nine and one-half feet in width. The public square is two hundred eighty-eight feet north and south by three hundred fifty-four feet east and west, giving an area of about two and a third acres.

With the passing of the years and the corresponding growth of the town, numerous additions have been made to the original platting. These for the most part are as follows:

First addition was made by County Agent Abel Cole, July 2, 1823. It extended from Big Ditch alley, of the original plat, to Hamilton street and was surveyed by Maj. John Hendricks, the County Surveyor.

Second addition was thirty lots—fifteen on either side of Mechanic street to the north end of the original platting, and extended east to the first alley east of Noble street, then known as Madison street. This was made by John Walker, one of the original donors, December 5, 1823, and is sometimes known as "Walker's addition."

Third addition to Shelbyville was run to the river and platted by Maj. John Hendricks, June 12, 1827. This included the land later used for the old cemetery.

Kent's and Hendricks' addition was platted April 10, 1833, by Rev. Elaphlat Kent and Major Hendricks, and consisted of ten lots ninety-nine by one hundred thirty-two feet in size, on the south side of Broadway street, east from Harrison.

Fletcher and McCarty's addition to Shelbyville, comprising one hundred twenty-five lots east of Harrison street and north of Pennsylvania, extended east to East street. This was platted September 28, 1848, by Calvin Fletcher and Nicholas McCarty, both of Indianapolis.

Western addition was eight lots west of the original plat, running from section line twelve (12) to Broadway street. This was affected by William Little and James Randall, Tilitha Capp, Benedict Worland and Andrew H. McNeely. It was duly recorded April 23, 1849.

Toner and Bennett's addition was from Depot street (now Hendricks) to one tier of lots south of South street and west from Harrison street. The court house and jail are located on this addition. It was platted by Edward Toner and Jeremiah Bennett, October 3, 1849.

Samuel Hamilton's First addition was platted September 12, 1850. Sam-

nel Hamilton's Eastern addition was made May 9, 1853, and included all of the city east of Hamilton street and between Franklin and Broad streets. Ray and McFarland's addition was made by Martin Ray and Thomas McFarland April 11, 1860, and was east of Hamilton and East streets, and north of township line twelve (12), containing forty acres.

Miller's and McFarland's addition, platted March 8, 1858, was by William C. Miller and Thomas McFarland, and is commonly styled "Miller's Addition."

Montgomery's First Addition was platted by John L. Montgomery, April 15, 1868.

Montgomery's Second addition was platted by the widow of Mr. Montgomery, June 23, 1873.

Montgomery's Third addition was platted April 9, 1883, by Mary R., wife of George Stuter, former widow of John L. Montgomery.

Dorsey's addition, platted by Sylvester L. Dorsey, October 26, 1870.

Bone and Major's addition, by Alfred Bone and Alfred Major, was platted January 25, 1878.

Martz addition, platted by Joseph L. Martz, Richard M. Clark, Malinda Clark, Edward L. Davison and Mary Davison, October 15, 1883.

Colescott's addition, platted by Ralph Colescott, February 8, 1873.

Teal's addition, by William A. Teal, April 28, 1884.

Bishop's Administration addition, by Cyrenus Bishop, administrator for the Fountain estate, platted July 8, 1882.

McGavern and Murdock's addition was platted June 24, 1884.

The Elliott Farm addition, or Westernmost addition plat, was filed November 6, 1883.

Eleaser B. Amsden addition, June 17, 1884.

Teal's Second addition, by William E. Teal, platted October 6, 1886.

Presbyterian Church Property addition, platted by Elisha Baker, December 3, 1839.

The more recent additions to Shelbyville have been: Dunn's addition, April 18, 1890, and Murdock's addition of June, 1884. There are numerous sub-divisions and smaller plattings to this city, as shown by recent plat-books, but are of lesser consequence and here omitted.

VILLAGE AND TOWN PLATS.

The following is a complete list of the various towns and villages platted within Shelby county since it was organized:

	Township.		Township.
Boggestown	Sugar Creek	Morristown	Hanover
Brandywine	Brandywine	Middletown	Liberty
Brookfield	Moral	Mt. Pleasant	Noble
Cynthiana	Liberty	Mt. Auburn	Jackson
Doblestown	Sugar Creek	Marion	Marion
Fairland	Brandywine	Norristown	Washington
Fenns	Shelby	Pleasant View	Moral
Flatrock	Washington	Prescott	Shelby
Fountainville	Van Buren	Ray's Crossing	Union
Freeport	Hanover	St. Paul	Noble
Gelletsburg	Hanover	Smithland	Hendricks
Gwinneville	Hanover	Shellyville	Addison
Geneva	Noble	Vinton	Moral
London	Moral	Waldron	Liberty
Lewis Creek	Washington		

The first town platted within this county (as now known, but was then in Franklin county) was Marion, platted in December, 1820, by John Sleeth and James Wilson. It was recorded at Brookville, the then seat of justice for Franklin county.

Shelbyville (original plat) was made by the County Commissioners, the work being executed by Eber Lucas, surveyor, September 1, 1822. This platting was acknowledged before County Agent Abel Cole, September 23, 1822.

LIST OF TOWN PLATS WITH POPULATION IN 1875.

Among valuable tabulated information gleaned from the "Centennial History," prepared by a committee of citizens, at the general request of President U. S. Grant, who desired that some historical data be prepared and published in pamphlet form for the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, of every county in the United States, if possible, the following will throw much light on the names (at various dates) and the plattings and population at that time, of the villages and towns within Shelby county:

Town.	Date of Organization.	Population 1875
Shelbyville	September 23, 1822.....	...
Morristown	May 3, 1828.....	225
Middletown	June 19, 1829.....	150
Mt. Pleasant	June 2, 1831.....	...
Norristown	November 22, 1851.....	...

Town.	Date of Organization.	Population 1875
Brandywine	August 6, 1832.....	15
Gellettsburg	January 17, 1833.....	...
Savannah	June 9, 1834.....	...
Cynthianna	August 19, 1835.....	100
Scottsville	February 23, 1835.....	...
Freeport	March 7, 1836.....	60
Pleasant View	July 6, 1836.....	50
Black Hawk (now Mt. Vernon).....	January 18, 1837.....	89
Doblestown	October 3, 1837.....	10
New Holland	April 29, 1837.....	...
Houghburg (now Boggstown)	July 10, 1838.....	...
Vinton	March 20, 1838.....	...
Marietta	June 19, 1839.....	175
Smithland	October 29, 1851.....	50
London	July 21, 1852	100
Fairland	October 21, 1852.....	500
Brookfield	Nov. 26, 1853.....	75
Geneva	October 28, 1853.....	40
Fountaintown	December 23, 1854.....	260
Stroupville (now Waldron).....	March 27, 1854.....	400
Flatrock	May 2, 1855.....	30
St. Paul	April 4, 1856.....	100
Prescott	June 28, 1867.....	25
Boggstown	February 17, 1869.....	75

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The following have served as the officials in and for Shelby county, since its organization:

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

Year.		Year.	
1822-29	Hiram Aldredge.	1883-86	A. J. Gorgas.
1829-43	S. B. Morris.	1886-87	Charles J. Fastlabin.
1843-55	Jacob Vernon.	1887-90	Thos. S. Jones.
1855-59	Alexander Miller.	1890-94	John R. Sedgwick.
1859-67	Alonzo Blair.	1894-98	John W. Powers.
1867-71	Jacob G. Wolf.	1898-02	Frank Glessner.
1871-75	John Elliott.	1902-06	Michael O. Sullivan.
1875-79	B. S. Sutton.	1906	Jacob H. Deitzer.
1879-83	Fred H. Chenden.		

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Year.		Year.	
1840-47	Voorhes Conover.	1883-87	James Wiles.
1847-51	John H. Stewart.	1887-90	William Handy.
1851-59	John J. White.	1890-94	Harry C. Ray.
1859-67	Squire L. Vanpelt.	1894-98	Erasmus T. Carson.
1867-75	Robert W. Wiles.	1898-02	Henry Oltman.
1875-79	George W. Isley.	1902-06	Thomas Hawkins.
1879-83	J. L. Carson.	1906	George B. Huntington.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Year.		Year.	
1822-23	William Davis.	1874-79	James O. Parrish.
1823-39	Elijah Mayhew.	1879-83	E. B. Amiden.
1839-42	Thomas H. Fleming.	1883-85	David Thull.
1842-44	Levi Lainger.	1885-88	Michael Posz.
1844-50	John Cartmill.	1888-92	J. H. Thomas.
1850-54	Alexander Miller.	1892-94	Henry Meer.

Year.		Year.	
1854-56	Isaac H. Wilson.	1894-98	John Marshall Wilson.
1856-60	Elias M. Wilson.	1898-02	E. H. Lee.
1860-62	Andrew J. Winterrowd.	1902-06	C. H. Theobald.
1862-66	William M. Phillips.	1906-08	John W. Parkhurst.
1866-70	Fountain G. Robinson.	1908	John W. Parkhurst.
1870-74	James M. Sleeth.		

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Year.		Year.	
1822-35	William H. Sleeth.	1879-83	E. L. Davison.
1835-42	Milton Robins.	1883-87	Barney Worland.
1842-55	John S. Campbell.	1887-90	William J. Buxton.
1855-59	James Milleson.	1890-94	Thomas B. Anders.
1859-67	David Loudon.	1894-98	Charles E. Amsden.
1867-71	Cyrenus Bishop.	1898-02	David A. Lee.
1871-75	Thomas J. Cherry.	1902-06	George W. Vanlue.
1875-79	A. V. Robins.	1906	L. B. Hoop.

SHERIFFS.

In 1822 Senior Lewis was elected to the office of Sheriff, and died in office, being succeeded by Isaac Templeton.

Year.		Year.	
1826-30	John Walker.	1880-82	James Brown.
1830-34	Jacob Shank.	1882-84	Sid Conger.
1834-42		1884-86	James Magill.
1842-54	Apollo Kinsley.	1886-88	Henry Meer.
1854-58	S. L. Vanpelt.	1888-90	William McDougall.
1858-60	H. H. Bogess.	1890-92	William McDougall.
1860-64	Henry Doble.	1892-96	John Burk.
1864-68	E. B. Amsden.	1896-00	Valentine Schoeloch.
1868-70	John Hoop.	1900-04	Theodore Luther.
1870-72	Ithamar Spurlin.	1904-08	John H. Butler.
1872-76	T. H. Lee.	1908	John H. Butler.
1876-80	Albert W. McCorkle.		

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The following have served various terms as surveyors in Shelby county: William H. Miller, Jeremiah Dugan, Charles F. Webster, George F. Murphy,

William H. Islay, Thomas Finley, William M. Pruitt, W. F. Crawford, James E. Norris and Samuel P. Harris.

CORONERS.

Maj. John Hendricks, Maj. John B. Nickel, John Dargin, William Rock, James M. Elliott, Ed. Winchel, William R. Norris, John Hoop, C. R. Bruce, W. T. Knapp, Daniel Booher, Frank E. Ray, Frank E. Bass, O. H. McDonald, William Nelis, William M. Pruitt, Charles F. Webster, W. F. Crawford, James E. Norris, Samuel P. Harriss, Charles R. Bruce, William T. Knapp, Frank E. Ray, O. H. McDonald.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Shelby county's County Commissioners have been as follows: William Goodrich, Calvin Kinsley, Alexander Vanpelt, E. Millikon, Elijah Tyner, David Fisher, Joseph Dawson, Adam Mow, Ashbel Stone, V. Conover, John Sleeth, James Fox, John Kern, Gideon Stafford, James Rule, Thomas Clayton, Samuel Montgomery, Henry Buck, M. P. Higgins, Alexander Carey, J. J. Curtis, George Senior, Edmund Cooper, St. Claire Ensminger, Louis Fessenback, Ithamar Davison, N. Bailey, D. T. Culbertson, A. P. Wortman, George Cuskaden, Hiram Drake, Thomas Linville, Henry Oltman, Jesse Shaw, Adam A. Girton, Thomas Linville, Jesse Shaw, William Amos, Adam A. Girton, James Cherry, Stephen D. Barnes, G. H. Huffman, Thomas W. Jackson, John N. Moberly, Henry Jones, George W. Gray, George W. Snapp, W. H. Barlow, H. H. Torline, J. S. Carpenter, Alfred Fox, J. W. Harrell, Michael Yarling, Thomas Linville, Jesse Shaw, J. L. Cherry, S. D. Barnes, G. H. Huffman, Thomas W. Jackson, John T. Roe, S. Montgomery, George W. Gray, Adam E. Girton, W. Amos, John N. Moberly, Henry Jones, George W. Snapp and Joseph Meyer.

COUNTY JAIL.

While the people of this county have been law-abiding in their general tendencies, yet here has been found sin and crime which have had to be met and punished according to the laws of the commonwealth. In the just execution of law, and for the protection of the just, the pure and the good, it became necessary to provide a county jail. It was in November, 1822, a few months after the organization of the county, that bids were advertised for the plans and erection of a suitable jail. The County Commissioners met at the house of Hiram Allredge and provided for these contracts, stating the date when bids would be received. James Gregory was appointed the architect, and Nathan Johnson was finally awarded the contract for the erection of the

first jail building of Shelby county. The specifications called for a hewed log structure, sixteen feet square and two stories high. The first, or ground, floor was to contain the prison room or dungeon, in which the most vicious class of law-violators were to be kept, while the second story was to be used for lesser criminals, hence less securely built, and set apart as a "debtor's room." It should here be stated that under the Indiana laws, at that date, any person who failed to pay his just debts, either from inability or otherwise, might at the will of the creditor, be thrown into prison. This was really a sentiment that had been handed down from the old Puritan fathers, who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, "on that stern and rock-bound coast," who had been used to such proceedings in the mother country, and who believed it to be a proper thing, but, thanks to a more advanced Christian civilization, such things have long years since passed from our statute books.

The location of this jail was on the northeast corner of the public square, and cost about \$600. It stood a few years and was abandoned for a new and better type of jail, which was erected on the corner of Harrison and Broadway streets. This building was also built of logs, but more substantially constructed than was the original jail. Its cost was but little in excess of the former building.

The contract for the county's third jail was awarded to John Craig, Michael West and Jacob Parris, at the March term of the County Court, 1845. This stood near the site of the present jail, and was built of stone. A jailor's house was attached thereto, the dimensions of which were twenty by twenty-four feet, and two stories high. This jail was in use a third of a century, was built well and held many of the worst characters found in the entire history of the state, safe and secure until the day of their trial or execution.

In the autumn of 1872, by order of the Board, D. A. Bohm prepared and submitted plans for a new jail and Sheriff's residence. In accordance with a notice given out, the following bids were received and recorded: Norris & Hinkley, \$55,824; Travis Carter & Company, \$70,500; Wingate & Hester, \$55,998; Travis L. Farmer, \$55,500; Victor & Springer, \$54,000. The contract was awarded to Victor & Springer and the work went forward to completion. This is the present jail and is a two-story brick structure, fifty by ninety-five feet in size. The prison, proper, contains eighteen cells and two hospital rooms, while the residence portion for the Sheriff's use, contains nine rooms.

COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

Among the first things to be looked after in the organization of a new state or county, is the providing of a proper building in which to transact the business of such a capital. Originally, the business connected to Shelby

county government was transacted at the village of Marion, which place desired the seat of justice, but in which desire they were greatly disappointed. Courts were held at the house of David Fisher, but it is related upon good authority that when the weather permitted, the judge and jury would adjourn to a nearby barn, or at other times to the top of a very large oak tree which had fallen—the branches answering for both bench and jury-box. After the matter of county seat had been settled and fixed at Shelbyville, the courts held their sessions at the house of Benjamin Williams, also the house of Hiram Alldredge was used for a court meeting place.

January 1, 1823, the first action was taken toward providing a court house. The Board authorized the county agent to procure through contracts, the erection of a temporary building, built from wood in form of a frame structure. The same was to be twenty by thirty feet and two stories high. This order, however, was rescinded at the Board's meeting, July 3d, of the same year and the agent was directed to give notice that a substantial brick building be erected instead of the proposed frame structure. March, 1824, the Board had misgivings and doubts as to the business prudence of expending so large a sum for a court-house and the matter was postponed. A year later, March, 1825, however, a contract was let for the building of a two-story brick building, to be fifty feet wide and sixty feet long. The contract was awarded to William Bushfield and Arthur Major, at \$2,240. Architect John E. Baker prepared plans for the building. The first story was set apart for a court room, and although the furniture and appointments were not of the exceedingly costly kind, they served well the purpose for which they were designed. The second story was divided into four apartments, in which the county offices were held. This building was located in the center of the public square, which had just been cleared from a heavy growth of timber and under-brush. This court house was not completed for occupancy until 1830. It served in an acceptable manner as a county building until 1852-53, when the present building was erected (original section) at a cost of \$27,000, by Edwin May, contractor. The superstructure is of brick and stone, is two stories high and seventy-five by one hundred feet in dimensions. In 1878 this building was remodeled by architect's plans, drawn by R. P. Daggett. The contract for remodeling was awarded to Osborne, Carlisle & Jones, for the sum of \$31,000. To cover this expense the county issued bonds to the amount of \$30,000, in denominations of \$500 each, payable in one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

With the passing of more than thirty years, this court house is beginning to show the marks of time and encroaching elements. The business of the county has increased wonderfully of recent years; the many record-books, necessary in carrying on the business of such a county, are fast accumulating and before many years a new structure will become a necessity in Shelby county.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

One of the chief characteristics that marks the line between the savage tribes of earth and the civilized and Christian nations is the care and attention given to the weak and unfortunate poor of communities. No country outranks America in the matter of providing for her unfortunate subjects. This is readily proven by contrasting our great system of institutes and hospitals, both public and private, with those of other countries, where, generally speaking, the rule of the "survival of the fittest" is allowed to be literally carried out, untempered by kind and noble charities.

Caring for the poor of any given community is indeed a perplexing problem, for it is ever abused by those who might possibly aid themselves more than they do, were such humane dealings not the order and policy of our form of government. There are always worthy poor people and also the unworthy poor—the shiftless and indolent.

In Shelby county, the first provision made for its unfortunate ones, was in May, 1822, soon after the county was organized, when the following overseers in each civil township were appointed to provide for the poor within such sub-division of the county: Noble township, William Shaw and Josiah Williams; Hendricks, Henry Logan and George Adams; Marion, Benjamin and Abel Summers; Union, Jonathan Hill and Josua Wilson.

The general provisions governing the duties of such overseers of the poor were as follows: "It shall be the duty of the overseer, every year, to cause all the poor persons who have, or shall become a public charge, to be farmed out on contract to be made the first Monday in May, annually, in such manner as said overseers of the poor shall deem best calculated to promote the public good. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any overseer from receiving and accepting propositions at any time for the keeping of the poor and others who may at any time hereafter become a county charge." It was further provided that a record should be kept by such overseers, giving names and details concerning the cases within his township. Also another wise provision was that relating to placing boy and girls without parents out as apprentices to learn some useful trade or occupation, the term to continue until the boy had reached twenty-one years and the girl eighteen years of age.

For thirty years and more no radical change was made regarding the care of the county's poor, and the plan first adopted was used, with but few slight changes. The plan of farming out this class of population soon became impracticable and expensive to the tax-payers and altogether unsatisfactory. Hence, in common with other counties within Indiana, in 1847, the Commissioners purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and on the same erected a suitable building, where the poor of the county were better

cared for. Here the persons able to labor were made to perform a reasonable amount of work, the object being twofold, first to reduce the expense of keeping, and, secondly, to give them the proper exercise. This "County Farm" was bought of John Lemaster, July 3, 1847, was five miles south of Shelbyville, in Shelby township. It cost the county \$1,800. The brick building added to the same, cost \$550, and was twenty by forty feet. With the increase of general population, the poor class also correspondingly increased, so that in 1861 the old buildings were not sufficient; in May of that year the County Commissioners contracted for another brick building with greater capacity, together with improved appliances connected therewith. In this way the annual expense of caring for the unfortunate poor was much reduced. The records show that the average annual expense from 1828 to 1836, inclusive, was \$140, or a total for that long period of \$1,260. Compared to the amount expended during the next twenty years it will be observed that the poorer element greatly increased with the development of the country. The amounts are significant and will be given by years:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1867	\$ 1,213.00	1878	8,465.00
1868	9,428.00	1879	6,790.00
1869	8,078.00	1880	10,299.00
1870	8,870.00	1881	8,821.00
1871	9,251.00	1882	11,567.00
1872	9,759.00	1883	10,299.00
1873	9,166.00	1884	10,568.00
1874	11,060.00	1885	12,000.00
1875	6,038.00	1886	14,049.00
1876	9,435.00		
1877	7,057.00	Total for ten years....	\$99,634.00

The county records show that during the last five years, (1904 to 1908 inclusive) that above the revenue raised by operating the county asylum and poor farm the cost of caring for the poor of the county has been:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1904	\$ 1,780.00	1907	1,478.00
1905	1,488.00	1908	3,288.00
1906	1,702.00		

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—INDIAN TRAILS, STATE ROADS, PLANK AND GRAVEL ROADS.

The departing Indian tribes left but faint trails over Shelby county, by which the pioneer settler might make his way from one point to another in

safety. The red man had gone forever, and the white man had entered this fair domain to ever remain as a developer and civilizer. His first occupation was that of tiller of the soil, which the Indian had used as hunting grounds. Nature had executed her part well, and the harvests were rich and golden, but the husbandman had many trials in realizing much from his crops, on account of there being no suitable wagon roads to take his produce to markets. The Delawares had no need of wagon roads, but the white men did and soon set about providing them.

Improvised roads were made up to the organization days of the county, after which the county authorities provided more acceptable ones.

However, these primitive highways were but poor excuses for a road—a simple pathway “blazed out,” by which travelers might go here and there and not get lost from all settlements, and possibly perish by the wayside. Many of these early roads passed over low, marshy land and in order to be made at all passable, they had to be covered crosswise by logs and brush, called “corduroy.” But as soon as the country had settled sufficiently to create a demand for some better system of road making, the work was commenced. The first attempt to improve main thoroughfares was the construction of the numerous state roads, the first of which class was laid out in 1821. It extended from Indianapolis to Lawrenceburg, passing through Shelby county, from northwest to southeast. This afforded those living along its line an outlet to the Ohio river, and thus they were brought in direct touch with the outer world.

The Michigan road was in many ways the most important of these state roads. This was constructed from the proceeds of lands relinquished by the Indians—the great Pottawattamie tribe—by the treaty of 1826. The northern terminus of this road was Michigan City, Indiana, and for several years only went as far as Indianapolis, but late in the thirties was extended on to Madison, by the way of Shelbyville.

The dirt roads were the only mode of highways employed up to 1850, when, by legislative enactments, some of which had been passed in 1849, incorporated stock companies were authorized for the construction of plank roads. These roads obtained in almost, if not every county within the state of Indiana, but after a few years trial were found expensive luxuries and always getting out of repair, hence were soon abandoned.

Since 1860 there have been constructed out of Shelbyville, as well as in other sections of the county, excellent gravel roads. The author is in possession of a list of such roads, in use as late as 1886—the same here follows:

Shelbyville and Morristown, ten miles; Edinburg, Flat Rock and Norristown, eleven miles and a half; Mount Auburn and Lewis Creek, nine and a half miles; Jackson Grand road, three miles; Shelbyville, Flat Rock and Norristown, twelve miles; Hope and Norristown, one and a half miles; Flat Rock and Waldron, five and a half miles; County Line and Chapel, five miles;

Shelby and Chapel, seven miles, Comty Line and Chapel five miles, Waldron and Middletown, one mile; Shelbyville and Columbus, four and a half miles; Shelbyville and Rushville, four miles; Shelbyville and Manilla, ten miles; Lewis Creek and Shelbyville, three miles; Shelbyville, Smithland and Marietta, seven and a half miles; Michigan road, six miles; Shelbyville and Brandywine, two and a half miles; Brandywine, Boggstown and Sugar Creek, four miles; Fairland Company, four and a half miles; Shelbyville and Indianapolis, four miles; Fairland and Shelbyville, two miles; Northern County, one mile; Brandywine Junction, one mile; Morristown and Hanover, five and three quarters miles; Blue River and Chapel, four miles; Marion Township, five and a half miles; Morrison Turnpike Company, four and a half miles.

This made a total of gravel roads within the county in 1886, of one hundred and fifty-three miles, and had been operated by thirty different corporations. About 1883-84 a radical change was brought about in Shelby county by changing the old toll road system to a free public highway. Prior to that date the users of this road were compelled to pay a regular toll for passing over it, but by a vote of the people about the date just mentioned, the property of all these various graded roads, surfaced with excellent gravel, held by private corporations, was purchased by the county and thrown open to the public. This was a great step in way of modern-day advancement and has proven a wise plan upon the part of the citizens of the county.

BRIDGES.

The matter of bridging the various large and small streams within Shelby county has ever been a great expense to the tax payers, but not grudgingly expended was this money, for generally speaking the value of the sum thus appropriated was wisely expended, with possibly here and there an exception. The early day bridge structures were necessarily of wood material, and of course did not last as long as modern bridges, of the stone and steel type. It was about 1870 that the County Commissioners commenced a practical system of bridge building over the principal streams. By 1876 ten substantial and elegant bridges, with stone buttments and piers spanned the rivers and from that date on bridges of a better type were added annually until all streams were well provided with safe and easy crossings. At this time nothing but good bridges are contracted for, and when erected will stand, aside from any unforeseen accident, for a generation or more, with but the slight expense of supplying the drive ways with new planking.

Some of the old style covered bridges with a wooden arched truss as a support may be seen in the county yet. One of this type is suspended across the Blue river in Shelbyville, the same having been built in 1892.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS IN SHELBY COUNTY.

The Indiana state statistical reports for the year 1902—seven years ago—placed the property valuations as indicated here:

Lands and Improvements.....	\$10,800,000
Lots and Improvements thereon.....	3,000,000
Personal Property.....	5,000,000
Railway Property	1,644,222

The above amounted (together with the property held by telephone lines, etc.) to a total of \$29,356,593.

In 1908, at the close of the accounting time, the amounts were: Value of lands in Shelby county, \$10,059,120; land improvements, \$1,543,500; value of lots in county, \$1,537,615; improvements on lots, \$1,775,730; personal property valuation, \$6,134,615. The mortgage indebtedness, \$785,365. Total amount of property, less exemptions in the county, (\$22,045,976) \$22,100,000, in round numbers.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

While the financial history of Shelby county, during its first ten-year period, seems a little obscured by lack of proper records, yet there is a sufficient set of records to inform the present day citizen of the general financial condition for the first decade, which is generally the hardest to establish, as well as the most trying years in which a county has to contend financially. It should here be stated that the first few years the only source of revenue to Shelby county was from the sale of town lots in the newly platted seat of justice, Shelbyville. These lots had been donated to the county by citizens who desired the commissioners to locate the county seat at this point, instead of at another point—Marion village being among the lively rivals. The first sale of lots occurred September 23, 1822. Fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents were the total receipts for the first lot sale, in cash, the balance being in notes and accounts. No one will ever know the amount, but it is believed that the approximate sum received from all sales was about three thousand dollars. But unfortunately, the county agent became involved and was a defaulter.

The first tax was levied in 1822, the rates being as follows: Each horse or mule, more than three years old, thirty-seven and a half cents; two-wheeled pleasure carriage, one dollar each; four wheeled pleasure carriages, one dollar and a half; three-year-old yoke of oxen, eighteen and a half cents; brass clock, one dollar; pinchback, or silver watches, twenty-five cents; gold watches, one dollar. The first collection of taxes was in 1823, when there

were taxes collected amounting to three hundred fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents; merchants' licenses, seven dollars and fifty cents; hotel licenses, twenty dollars. The disbursements for that year were forty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents in excess of this amount, or three hundred eighty-six dollars and twelve cents, showing the balance must have been "cash on hand" at the end of the first financial year in the county's history.

It may not be without interest to the present generation to know of the county's expenditures for the first ten years of its history, up to the beginning of 1833.

1823	\$ 386.00	1829	\$ 725.00
1824	847.00	1830	1,370.00
1825	2,715.00	1831	757.00
1826	392.00	1832	1,198.00
1827	227.00		
1828	1,256.00	Total	\$9,876.00

Great is the contrast with that of 1908, the last year's statement rendered by the Commissioners of the county, which gives a total expenditure of \$957,170 (almost a million dollars) with a balance on hand December 31, 1908, of \$25,469. The County Commissioners that year were George W. Gray, S. F. Montgomery and George W. Snapp, with George B. Huntington as the efficient Auditor.

POPULATION OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Indiana was organized as a territory, July 4, 1800, and admitted as a state in December, 1816. The United States census gives the population of Shelby county for the last eight decades, as follows:

1830	6,295	1870	21,892
1840	12,005	1880	25,257
1850	15,502	1890	25,454
1860	19,569	1900	26,491

In 1900 the population by townships and wards was as follows:

Brandywine township	1,358	Union township	1,100
Hanover township	1,865	Van Buren township.....	1,300
Hendricks township	1,705	Washington township.....	1,692

Jackson township	1,140	Shelbyville, First Ward.....	1,244
Marion township	868	Shelbyville, Second Ward....	1,040
Moral township	1,636	Shelbyville, Third Ward.....	2,511
Morristown (exclusive of Han-		Shelbyville, Fourth Ward....	2,710
over township).....	565	Shelbyville, Fifth Ward	1,604
Noble township	1,576	Addison township (rural)...	1,502
Liberty township	1,420		
Shelby township	1,251	Total in county	26,491
Sugar Creek township.....	909		

In 1890 the total population of the county was 25,454.

The 1900 census gave the total number of foreign born population as five hundred seventy-eight, divided among different countries, as follows: Forty-six from England, eleven from France, three hundred sixty-three from Germany, five from Holland, eighty-three from Ireland, two from Italy, one from Poland, thirteen from Russia, ten from Scotland, two from Sweden, sixteen from Switzerland, six from Wales, and two who were born at sea.

Of the cities, town and villages within the county in 1900 it may be stated that their population at that date was: Cynthiana, 202; Waldron, 500; Morristown, 565; Mt. Auburn, 163; Shelbyville 7,169. The city last named, according to the city directory, in 1907, had increased to 12,474. Fairland has 407 population.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN SHELBY COUNTY.

Owing to the destruction of the records the presidential vote of this county will only be given from 1832.

Year.	Vote	Year.	Vote
1832—Jackson (Dem.).....	743	1872—Greeley (Liberal)	2,584
Clay (Whig)	485	Grant (Rep.)	2,151
1836—Van Buren (Dem.)...	675	1876—Tilden (Dem.)	3,183
Harrison (Whig)	688	Hayes (Rep.)	2,747
1840—Van Buren (Dem.)...	1,070	1880—Garfield (Rep.)	2,648
Harrison (Whig)	1,016	Hancock (Dem.)	3,555
1844—Polk (Dem.)	1,340	Weaver (Ind.)	71
Clay (Whig)	1,107	1884—Blaine (Rep.)	2,801
1848—Cass (Dem.)	1,411	Cleveland (Dem.)	3,366
Taylor (Whig)	1,122	1888—Harrison (Rep.)	2,877
1852—Pierce Dem.)	1,627	Cleveland (Dem.)	3,409
Scott (Whig)	1,286	1892—Harrison (Rep.)	2,664
1856—Buchanan (Dem.)	2,075	Cleveland (Dem.)	3,492
Fremont (Rep.)	1,286	1896—Bryan (Dem.)	3,828
American (Know Noth- ing)	142	McKinley (Rep.)	3,219
1860—Douglas (Ind. Dem.)..	2,017	Levering (Pro.)	54
Breckenridge (Dem.) .	43	Palmer (Gold Dem.) ..	19
Bell (Union)	25	1900—Bryan (Dem.)	3,846
Lincoln (Rep.)	1,900	McKinley (Rep.)	3,291
1864—Lincoln (Rep.)	1,837	1904—Roosevelt (Rep.)	3,669
McClellan (Dem.)	2,223	Parker (Dem.)	3,550
1868—Grant (Rep.)	2,069	1908—Taft (Rep.)	3,493
Seymour (Dem.)	2,592	Bryan (Dem.)	3,981

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The following is a list of the various men who have represented Shelby county in national, state and county affairs from 1822 to 1909:

CONGRESSMEN.

Year.		Year.	
1821-23	William Hendricks.	1865-67	George W. Julian.
1824-25	John Call.	1867-69	George W. Julian.
1825-27	Jonathan Jennings.	1869-71	William S. Holman.
1827-29	Jonathan Jennings.	1871-73	William S. Holman.
1829-31	Jonathan Jennings.	1873-75	William S. Holman.
1831-33	John Carr.	1875-77	William S. Holman.
1833-35	George S. Kennard.	1877-79	Milton S. Robinson.
1835-37	George S. Kennard.	1879-81	Gilbert Delameter.
	William Herod (vacancy)	1881-83	William S. Holman.
1837-39	William Herod.	1883-85	William S. Holman.
1839-41	William W. Wick.	1885-87	William S. Holman.
1841-43	Andrew Kennedy.	1887-89	William S. Holman.
1843-45	William J. Brown.	1889-91	William S. Holman.
1845-47	William W. Wick.	1891-93	William S. Holman.
1847-49	William W. Wick.	1893-95	William S. Holman.
1849-51	Willis A. Gorman.	1895-97	James E. Watson.
1851-53	Willis A. Gorman.	1897-99	William S. Holman. died.
1853-55	Thomas A. Hendricks.		Francis M. Griffith (vac.)
1855-57	Lucian Barbour.	1899-01	James E. Watson.
1857-59	James M. Gregg.	1901-03	James E. Watson.
1859-61	John G. Davis.	1903-05	James E. Watson.
1861-63	Albert G. Porter.	1905-07	James E. Watson.
1863-65	George W. Julian.	1907-09	James E. Watson.

STATE SENATORS.

Year.		Year.	
1825-31	James Gregory.	1853-57	George W. Brown.
1831-34	Thomas Hendricks.	1857-61	David S. Gooding.
1834-36	William Fowler.	1861-65	Martin M. Ray.
1836-40	John Walker.	1865-69	James L. Mason.
1840-43	Joseph E. Nickall.	1869-71	Thomas G. Lee.
1843-46	John Y. Young.	1871-75	Oliver J. Glessner.
1846-49	August C. Handy.	1875-79	C. B. Tarlton.
1849-53	James M. Sleeth.	1879-87	T. M. Howard.

Since about 1890 Shelby county has had joint relations with other counties, hence the State Senator is not named in this connection. The county elected Will A. Yarling to this office in 1908.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Year.		Year.	
1823-26	Thomas Hendricks.	1859-61	John L. Montgomery.
1826-27	Lewis Morgan.	1861-65	Jacob Mutz.
1827-28	John Smiley.	1865-67	James Harrison.
1828-29	Sylvan B. Morris.	1867-69	E. C. Thatcher.
1829-34	Rezin Davis.	1869-71	Isaac Odell.
1834-35	Jacob Shank.	1871-73	James J. Curtis.
1835-36	John Walker.	1873-75	Samuel D. Spellman.
1836-37	E. Powell and Ed. Gird.	1875-77	William Patterson.
1837-38	W. J. Peaslee and J. B. Nickall.	1877-79	Chris Gerton.
1838-39	Peaslee and Powell.	1879-81	Squire L. Vanpelt.
1839-41	William W. McCoy and J. B. Lucas.	1881-83	Edmund Cooper.
1841-42	John Hendricks.	1883-85	Jacob Mutz.
1842-43	Fletcher Tevis.	1885-87	Thomas Hoban.
1843-45	A. C. Handy.	1887-89	Charles Major.
1845-46	James M. Sleeth.	1889-90	Oliver Glessner.
1846-47	James M. Sleeth.	1890-92	B. S. Sutton.
1847-48	William Major.	1892-94	William J. Lowe.
1848-49	Thomas A. Hendricks.	1894-96	Robert W. Harrison.
1848-51	George W. Brown.	1896-98	B. S. Sutton.
1851-54	William Major.	1898-02	Adam F. May.
1854-55	Samuel Donaldson.	1902-04	David E. Poer.
1855-59	Thomas A. McFarland.	1904-06	E. Haymond.
		1906-08	H. S. Downey.
		1908	Robert Tomlinson.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

When the county was first organized it was divided into four civil townships. These were separated by the congressional township lines through the county. Number 14 was called "Union"; number 13 "Marion"; number 12 "Hendricks" and number 11 "Noble" civil township.

It was not until 1840 that a re-organization of the townships within Shelby county was effected. It should be here stated that at the May board meeting in 1822 the name of "Union" township was changed to Harrison, and that of "Marion" to Shelby. Addison township was organized February 11, 1823; Sugar Creek May 13, 1823; Liberty March 5, 1827, and Monroe, May, 1831; Fleming, Hanover and Moral were all among those formed prior to 1840, when the general re-organization took place.

At a meeting of the county board in January, 1840—date of re-organization—Jackson was formed out of the territory of Township 11, Range 6 east, and all of Township 11, Range 5 east, lying in Shelby county. The re-organization of the balance of the county has been described in the chapter on County Organization, which gives the boundaries of each.

Commencing in the northeastern part of the county, it may be stated that Hanover township is found, and its history is here given:

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Hanover, bounded by the north line of the county, as well as that of the eastern line, is north of Union and a portion of Marion townships, with Van Buren on the west. It comprises twenty-five full and five half sections of land, the half sections being along its western border. It contains a little over 17,000 acres. Within this sub-division of Shelby county there have been three villages platted—Morristown, May 3, 1828, which in 1876 had a population of 225; is now an incorporated place with a population of about 600. Freeport, platted March 7, 1836, had in 1876 a population of sixty. Gwynneville, platted January 25, 1881. The line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad passes through the northeastern part of this township, which is a fine agricultural section. Its first settlement has already been treated in general with others in the "Early Settlement" chapter in this work, hence will not be repeated here.

According to the latest United States census, Hanover township contained a population of 1,865.

In 1909, this township was supplied with seven school buildings; had an enrollment of 233 pupils and had a high standard in educational matters.

The township according to the latest assessment had \$733,370 valuation.

Its population is made up, for the most part, of thrifty farmers who have become owners and tillers of the soil and hence are among Shelby county's most independent and intellectual populace. In the matter of religious tendencies, let it be stated in this connection that Hanover township has supported excellent churches from the early days to the present.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the three northern townships within the county, it being the central of the three. It is on the Hancock county line; to its east is Hanover township; to its south is Marion and a portion of Brandywine township, while it is bounded on the west by Moral township. It is made up of twenty-five full and five half sections, making it five and one-half miles square, equal to 17,597 acres, according to the government survey. The only village platted within Van Buren township is that of Fountaintown on the northern line. This place was platted by Matthew Fountain, December 23, 1854; in 1876 it contained a population of about 260, but has never grown to any extent. Its business interests are treated at another place, under the head of towns and villages. It is situated on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, which road passes through the extreme northeastern portion of the township. (See "Early Settlement" chapter for the pioneers of this township.) The population of Van Buren township in 1900 was 1,300. At this date it is well supplied with public schools, having eight school buildings, with an enrollment of 259 pupils, who are taught by none but the best of instructors.

The valuation placed on the property of the township (half of its true value) in 1908 was \$731,540.

From an early date, the citizens of this goodly township have been among the most law-abiding and industrious class of citizens within this county and have been represented in the various county offices and always proven themselves worthy of such public trust.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

[The facts herein narrated are largely the result of research on the part of Bertha Farthing, with such changes and corrections as we deemed proper to make.]

Union township was one of the four original townships within Shelby county, having, together with Marion, Hendricks and Noble constituted the

original sub-divisions, as ordered by the county commissioners, on April 9, 1822. Then "Union" township embraced all the north quarter of the county's territory. January 8, 1840, the commissioners re-organized the townships and created new sub-divisions, John Sleeth, Joseph Dawson and James Robertson being then County Commissioners. It was at that date that Union took on its present size and boundaries. It is in the eastern tier of civil townships and is bounded on the north by Hanover township; on the east by the Shelby-Rush county line; south by Liberty township and on the west by Marion and Addison townships. In extent, it is four miles from east to west and seven from north to south. It contains twenty-eight sections, or 16,606 acres. The assessed valuation of the property in this township in 1908 was \$702,485. It had a population in 1900 of 1,100 people. Its school enrollment for the year 1908 was 205, while its school-houses numbered eight—all good brick structures.

Ray's Crossing is the only hamlet within the borders of Union township; this is mentioned under another heading—"Towns and Villages". The Cambridge City branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad which passes diagonally through the territory from southwest to northeast, with its station point at Ray's Crossing. This hamlet has four stores, a blacksmith's shop, saw mill, tile factory, church, school and one of the best grain elevators in Shelby county. Large amounts of grain, poultry and other farm products are shipped from this township every month of the year. The township has the benefits of the rural free delivery of mail. That the religious element predominates, it only need be stated that here and there, throughout the township, there are five church edifices, including the United Brethren, the Christian, the Christian Union and the German church.

Of the topography of this section of the county, let it be stated that the surface is generally level and covered by heavy timber originally, including species of walnut, oak, ash, beech, sugar maple, etc., but this has nearly all been cut off and the ground thoroughly ditched with tile. This is also within the gas belt of Shelby county and a majority of the population use this for light and heat. Conn's creek runs through the southeastern part of the township; good gravel and sand are found along this and other small streams. From northeast to southwest, the Little Blue river courses its meandering way and this is spanned by four substantial bridges. The Rushville state road passes through Union township and the many gravel roads are kept in excellent repair.

Of the population now living, as well as those who formerly settled in this goodly section of the county, it should be said that one of the most thrifty community of Germans found in Indiana is located in the southeastern part of the territory. The Americans had taken up all the available lands, as they saw availability, and this section was low and marshy, but under the Germans' hands it has been reclaimed and made one of the finest sections of the state.

Five German families came thither in 1832 and entered two and a fourth sections of this land and others soon followed.

The northwestern part was settled by the Quakers from North Carolina. In the southwest, the first comers were largely from Kentucky.

At an early day there were numerous little saw and grist mills along the streams in Union township, but have long since gone to decay.

From 1830 to 1845 the still-house was a great industry and whisky was produced from corn and sold direct to consumers. One gallon was given for a bushel of corn.

Of the former people of this township it should be said that many achieved success, including Alonzo L. Rice, a teacher, who won high reputation as a famous poet; Mathew B. Phares, James M. Smith, David Houston, John Phares, Joseph A. Cotton and J. L. Brown are all successful ministers of the Gospel and once lived, in fact were reared, here.

Among the Friends ("Quakers") were the Barnards, Macys, Pitts and others.

Among the Kentuckians—Thomas and Reason Wheeler, Noah Barnes, James Robertson, Thomas Moberly and William Robertson.

Thomas Wicker, one of the pioneer band, still survives and is now eighty-six years of age.

In other parts of the township the early settlers were: William Cotton, Peter Dewitt, Mathew C. Brown, John Derrickson, Zachens Bennett, W. N. Bennett, James B. Gunning, John Glenn, Isaac Phares, Robert Brown, Moses Linville and Joseph Talbert.

The people of this township are a happy and thoroughly prosperous people, who appreciate what it has cost to subdue early-day Union township, to cause it to bloom as the rose.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Second from the north, as well as from the east in Shelby county, is Marion township, one of the four original sub-divisions in the county, and at one time embracing one-fourth of all the county. It is south of Van Buren and Hanover townships, west of Union, north of Addison and east of Brandywine townships. It is five miles square, containing twenty-five sections of very excellent farming land. The total acreage of this township is fifteen thousand two hundred seventy-eight acres. The total assessed valuation of the township in 1908 was six hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred fifteen. Its population, mostly American born, in 1900 was eight hundred sixty-eight. In it is found most excellent schools, with an enrollment of one hundred seventy-four pupils, who are provided for by six modern school-houses, and an excellent corps of teachers.

Within this township, as now described, was platted the old town of

"Marion," which platting was executed before the county was really organized and recorded in Franklin county, of which this was then a part. It was platted by the first settler in the county, James Wilson, and bid fair to become the county seat, but finally the juggling process went on with the locating committee, who finally determined to place it at the best possible point within the county, hence located it at Shelbyville. "Marion" village is treated elsewhere in this work, hence need not here be repeated. It is among the long ago extinct plattings of this county.

The township and village were both named in honor of General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary war fame.

This township has no railroad or town at this date. It is an excellent farming section and the farmers have subdued and kept alive the agricultural elements, thus reaping their annual harvest in abundance.

Regarding the pioneer settlers much is found in the "Early Settlement" chapter concerning them and their methods of living in a new section of the country.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Creek township is in the second tier from the north line of Shelby county; is bounded by Moral township on the north, by Brandywine on the east, by Hendricks on the south and by the county line on the west. In extent of territory it is four by six miles, containing thirty sections, or fourteen thousand seven hundred seventy-seven acres of land. It is traversed by two lines of railway—the main line from Indianapolis to Cincinnati that passes through its northeastern corner and the branch diverging from a point in Brandywine township passes through the southeastern part of Sugar Creek on into Johnson county.

At an early date this township was conspicuous in the history of not only Shelby county, but the entire state, figuring as it did in the famous "Boggsstown Resolutions," which amounted to acts of would-be secession, just at the breaking out of the Civil war, and which proceedings are fully and fairly treated at another place in this volume. In 1900 the United States census gave the population of Sugar Creek township at nine hundred nine. In its public school system it has ever kept abreast of its sister townships, and at a very early date possessed a great number of debating societies in which it is related that there were few great current problems before the American people which these debating societies did not attempt to solve, by their research and eloquence. At this time the number of school-houses within the township is six and the total enrollment of such schools in 1908 was one hundred eighty-four.

The property (assessed valuation) of the township is according to the latest county records six hundred twenty-one thousand nine hundred forty dol-

lars. It is a highly cultivated farm district and thrift is seen on almost every section within its territory.

The villages platted in Sugar Creek township are: Doblesville, platted October, 1837, which in 1875 had but ten population; Houghburg (now Boggs-town), platted July 10, 1838, with a population as late as 1875 of seventy-five. An account of this village is given under the heading of "Towns and Villages."

MORAL TOWNSHIP.

Moral is the extreme northeastern sub-division of Shelby county. It is south of the Hancock county line; west of Van Buren township and two sections of the territory of Brandywine township; north of both Brandywine and Sugar Creek townships and east of Johnson county line. The railroad from Indianapolis to Shelbyville passes through the southwestern corner. The village platings of Pleasant View and Brookfield, as well as London post-office, are within this township. Its territory comprises thirty-six sections of land, and is one of two of the largest townships within the county. In 1908 there was an assessed valuation of property to the amount of nine hundred thirty-eight thousand three hundred eighty-five dollars. The population in 1900, according to the United States Census returns was one thousand six hundred thirty-six. In educational matters this township is above the average in Shelby county. The superintendent's report for 1908 shows it to have had at that date an enrollment of pupils of two hundred eighty-five, while it was supplied with ten school buildings, all of which were being used.

In religious life, the people of this township have been divided into many denominational classes. Churches have been built in both the villages and in the rural section, as well, has the matter of church services been carried on from the earliest settlement.

From among the people of this township have gone forth into the various callings in life, both men and women who have made for themselves a mark in the world, in both a financial and educational sense.

The fertile soil of this section of Shelby county has been carefully cared for and tilled year after year, in a manner in which the crops and profits have indeed been immensely profitable. The farm-homes, here and there over the township, are the best evidence of the thrift of the citizens and land-owners.

The names of some of the pioneer settlers of this township are given in the Early Settlement chapter of this work. For a history of the various villages the reader is referred to "Towns and Villages," in this volume.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

In the second tier of townships from the north and also second in number from the west side of Shelby county, is Brandywine township. It is situated south of Moral and Van Buren townships; east of Marion and Addison; north

of Addison and Hendricks, and east of Sugar Creek townships. It is a very peculiar, irregular shape and contains but twenty-two sections of land, amounting to thirteen thousand five hundred acres in round figures. The railway passes through the center of this township, in a diagonal direction from northwest to southeast. The village of Fairland was platted in the northwest part of the township, as now described, October 21, 1852, and in 1876 had a population of about five hundred and has never gained on this number, and has now four hundred seven. See "Towns and Villages" for the history of this hamlet.

The population of Brandywine township, including the village of Fairland, in 1900 was one thousand three hundred fifty-eight. The township is purely an agricultural section—one of the best in the entire county, in many respects. Its property valuation (assessed value) in 1908 was five hundred seventy-eight thousand one hundred fifteen dollars. In schools it ranks well with the average township of the county. It has been provided with six good school buildings, and the total number of pupils enrolled in 1908, as shown by the county school reports, was two hundred eighty-four.

Its population is largely of American birth and highly prosperous. The religious sentiment has always predominated here and churches, as well as school, have ever been uppermost in the minds of the inhabitants. Various denominations are here represented to a good degree.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

This township is the subdivision of Shelby county in which the county seat, Shelbyville, is located. In extent it is four by seven miles, being four miles wide from north to south, while it is seven east and west. It contains twenty-eight sections of land, equal to seventeen thousand nine hundred twenty acres. It is situated south of Marion and a part of Brandywine townships; west of Union and Liberty; north of Shelby and east of Hendricks and a portion of Brandywine townships. This township was created by the County Commissioners in 1840 when the county was re-organized into different townships from the four originally made. Shelbyville, the seat of justice for the county, is the only platted place within its borders. (See history proper of "Shelbyville City.") The first settlements in the county were effected in Marion and what is now known as Addison townships and this has been gone over in the chapter on "Settlement," hence will not be further referred to.

In 1900, according to the United States census reports, Addison township, outside of the city of Shelbyville, contained one thousand five hundred two people. It had an assessed valuation of property amounting to nine hundred eighty-two thousand one hundred in 1908. In the matter of school-houses, the superintendent's annual report for 1908, gives six school buildings,

with an enrollment of one hundred seventy-five pupils—outside of the city of Shelbyville.

Its religious and civic, as well as general social relations, are almost identical with those of the city, and will be mentioned in its special history.

HENDRICKS TOWNSHIP.

Hendricks township is situated on the western line of Shelby county, the second from the southern border, with Marion county on its west; Sugar Creek and Brandywine on the north; Addison and Shelby on the east and Jackson and a small fraction of Washington on its south. This was the name of one of the four original sub-divisions of the county, and up to 1840 included a fourth of the county, but in the re-organization of townships which took place in 1840 in the month of April, it took on smaller territory and is now described as being a territory six miles north and south and seven east and west, hence contains thirty-six sections, equal to twenty-three thousand eight hundred eighty acres of land. It had an assessed valuation in 1908 of nine hundred sixty-two thousand three hundred sixty-five. It now has two village plats—Smithland and Marietta. It has no railroads or trading points at this date, but depends on the splendid facilities and inducements offered at the county seat—Shelbyville, which is only three miles from its eastern border.

This township has ever taken a likely interest in educational affairs, and in 1908 was according to the county school superintendent's report, making use of ten school buildings, with an enrollment of three hundred thirteen pupils, instructed by an able corps of instructors.

Its population in 1900 was one thousand seven hundred five. The villages mentioned as having been once in existence in Hendricks township were platted as follows: Marietta, June 19, 1839; Smithland, platted October 28, 1851. (See "Village History" for their description.)

Hendricks township is one of the several excellent farming sections of Shelby county, and its people have become independent and forehanded, with the march of years. While the earlier settlers had many hardships to endure, the present generation has been reaping from the sowing of their forefathers and grandfathers, especially, who bore the heat and the burden of the true pioneer times in Shelby county.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson is the extreme southwestern township in Shelby county, is bounded by the county lines on the south and west; by Hendricks township on the north, and Washington township on the east. It is six miles from north to south and five and one-half miles from east to west. It contains about twenty thousand acres of land.

One of the earliest settlements made in Shelby county was effected in this part of the county. It was what was long known as the "Haw Patch Settlement," three miles to the northeast of Edinburg. Many of the early settlers of this township became prominent in the affairs of the county. The first county Clerk of Shelby county came from this township—Colonel Hiram Alldredge. He held such office until his death some time in the thirties. Other prominent settlers of this township were: Judge Joseph Dawson, Rev. James Clark, Moses Pruitt, Judge Joshua B. Lucas, Zachariah Collins, Rev. Alfred Phelps, Ivory H. Leggett, Dr. Benjamin Sanders, John Cutsinger, Jacob Wirtz, David, and Jesse Scott, Abner Connor, John and George Warner and Dr. A. T. Treon.

Mount Auburn is the only village platted within Jackson township. See "Towns and Villages" in this volume for its history. It now has about one hundred sixty population. It is situated at the exact geographical center of the township; is twelve miles southwest of Shelbyville. It was originally named "Black Hawk."

In 1900 the population of Jackson township was one thousand one hundred forty. The assessed valuation of the property in 1908 was nine hundred eight thousand six hundred twenty-five dollars. In schools this township is fully up to the standard of other sub-divisions in Shelby county. According to official figures in 1908 there were seven school-houses and an enrollment of two hundred pupils in this township.

The chief business of the inhabitants of Jackson township is that of up-to-date agriculture, with all that this means today. The many farms and excellent improvements here found disclose the fact that during the past the tillers of the soil have been ever busy at reclaiming and developing what was at an early time a wild and uncultivated section wherein many a hardship was gone through with in order to set the first stakes of true civilization.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington is the central of the south tier of townships in Shelby county, and borders on the southern line of the county. In extent of territory it is five and one-half miles by six miles, being six miles from north to south. It contains thirty-three sections of land, equal to twenty-one thousand one hundred twenty-five acres. Its early settlement has been included with the general early settlement of the county. In 1900 it had a population of one thousand six hundred ninety-two. Its school-houses numbered five, while its enrollment of pupils was in 1908, according to the County Superintendent's report, three hundred fifty-eight. At the same date the township had an assessed valuation of property amounting to eight hundred eighty-three thousand nine hundred forty-five dollars.

May 3, 1828, there was platted a town within this township as now described, but then in one of the four original sub-divisions of the county. This town was called Norristown and was on section 26. At one time it had a trading point history, treated at another place, under head of "Towns and Villages." It has long since been extinct. The only village within Washington township at this date is Lewis Creek, a railroad station point.

Jackson township is to the west of this township; Shelby on the north, and Noble to the east, while the county line is to the south. Its farming communities are indeed excellent and its populace are among the well-to-do agriculturists within the county.

From this part of Shelby county there have gone out into the great busy world many young men and youths who have made their mark in the various useful and honorable callings of life.

With good educational facilities, church advantages, telephone, free rural mail service and railroads, this people are highly favored and with such modern-day improvements have made rapid strides in the way of advancement, ever keeping full pace with the sister townships of Shelby county.

SHELBY TOWNSHIP.

Shelby, named for the county, of which it is a sub-division, is the center township in the county, and the second from the southern line. It is four miles from north to south and seven miles from east to west. Its area covers twenty-eight sections of land, equal to 17,920 acres. It is one of the last townships created by the county commissioners, the date being June 26, 1882. It was settled, as was Addison, by pioneers whose names have already been mentioned in other chapters. In 1908 its assessed valuation was \$836,450. The census of 1900 gave this township a population of 1,251. In 1908 it contained eight excellent school buildings, with an enrollment of 253 pupils.

The Pennsylvania (branch line) Railroad passes through this township from north to south, in a diagonal course, and has a station point at Fenms, in the southern part of the township, and about five miles to the southwest of Shelbyville. The railroad from Indianapolis to Cincinnati passes through the extreme northeastern corner of this township. This is another one of the feeders for the enterprising city of Shelbyville, where the majority of trading is accomplished by her hundreds of thrifty agriculturists. Possessing a good and fertile soil and having been duly appreciated and tilled for a long series of years, it has developed into one of the choicest portions of Shelby county.

Its social and religious interests are allied largely with the people of the city of Shelbyville, who are their near neighbors on the north.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

(By Marie P. Higgins.)

Liberty township is on the eastern line of this county: is east of Rush county; north of Noble township, in Shelby county; west of Shelby and Addison townships and south of Union township. In territorial extent this subdivision of Shelby county is four miles from east to west by six miles north and south. It contains twenty-four sections of land, amounting to about 15,000 acres. Its assessed valuation, in 1908, amounted to \$686,495.

In its educational advantages, it has always ranked high with its sister townships, having in 1908, as per official reports, six school-houses, and an enrollment of 262 pupils, who are taught by none but competent instructors.

The population of this township in 1900, according to official count, was 1,420.

This was one of the townships made in the re-organization of townships in April, 1840.

The main line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railway passes through the extreme southwestern corner of Liberty township, with a station at the village of Waldron, a place of over four hundred population at the present time. (See "Village History.") Another village was platted within this township, June 19, 1829—known as Middletown, which was situated on sections 25 and 26, but has long been numbered among the extinct places of which Shelby county boasts of so many of an early-day make. In 1875 this village had a population of near two hundred.

Cynthianna, another village, was platted August 19, 1835; had one hundred people in 1876 and now has increased to 202. It is located in the northeastern part of the township. It is eight miles to the east of Shelbyville.

This with Union township on its north has been noted many years for the thrift and genuine prosperity of its excellent class of farmers.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Noble township is the extreme southeastern sub-division of Shelby county. It is bounded on the east by the county line, also on the south and to its west is found Washington township, while to its north is Liberty and two miles of Shelby township. It has the distinction of being the only actually square township in Shelby county, it being made of thirty-six full sections of land. Its domain includes 23,040 acres of excellent agricultural lands. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati railway line barely touches its northeastern corner. It was one of the pioneer townships laid off in this county, being one of the original four sub-divisions, and continued so to be until April, 1840, when its territory was cut to its present size and shape.

In 1900 it was shown to have a population of 1,576. Its assessed valuation in 1908 was, according to the official books, \$896,340.

Its educational advantages are shown by the superintendent's report for 1908, in which it is given as having nine good school buildings, with an enrollment of 285 pupils.

Within Noble township there have been numerous villages platted, including—Geneva, platted October 28, 1853; Mt. Pleasant, platted June 2, 1831; St. Paul, platted April 4, 1856. (For an account of these villages the reader is respectfully referred to the chapter on "Towns and Villages" in this volume.)

The churches and schools of this section have kept pace with those of any other part of Shelby county. Its people are highly intelligent and for the most part, are today in a prosperous condition. As an agricultural section this township is indeed one of the best in all this part of Indiana in many respects.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY.

SHELBY COUNTY'S PART IN THE GREAT WARS OF OUR COUNTRY.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

War has ever been the way of settling great tribal and national differences, even from the first advent of men on this globe. With all that advanced thinkers, philosophers, theorists and non-combatants may have to offer against war, thus far no great progress has been achieved among the people of uncivilized and civilized, yes and Christian nations, save by the use of the sword and gun. That the day may come when all swords shall be beaten into plow shares or pruning hooks, is to be hoped. The idea of settling difficulties between contending forces, states and nations, by means of cool, deliberate arbitration, has come now-a-days to assume a hopeful outlook, and will no doubt, sooner or later, obtain in the minds of the great nations existing on this earth.

The first of the great conflicts in this country after the organization of Shelby county was that known in history as the Mexican war, from 1846-48. Shelby county proved her loyalty in that short but decisive struggle. Two companies were raised and mustered into United States service for that war from Shelby county. The first of such companies left for the front in June, 1846. This was Company H, of the Third Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. Its officers were Voorhis Conover, captain; Samuel McKinsey, first lieutenant; William Aldridge, second lieutenant, and Jonathan Keith, third lieutenant. It was a full company and served one year. It was in no large engagements, save the battle of Buena Vista. It returned home in July, 1847. Another company was at once organized by Lieutenant McKinsey, who was chosen captain. But little, at this late date, can be learned of the movements of this company, as the war soon ended after they reached Mexico.

At the date of April 8, 1909, there were at least three Mexican soldiers still surviving and living in Shelby county—William Elliott, of Shelbyville; Henry M. Ensley, of Fairland, and Benjamin Boon, of Fairland. All are over eighty years of age.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Rebellion, or great Civil war, between the North and the South, beginning in April, 1861, and ending in the defeat of the Southern Confed-

eracy, in the spring of 1865, is so well known in history that its cause will not here be entered into. It may be said in passing, however, that slavery was the real cause of this conflict, and that the world has never seen so great a civil strife, and one so far-reaching in its general influence in defining, for all time, the true meaning of the word liberty.

The campaign of 1860, in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President, was one of unusual excitement in Shelby county. The fact that Thomas A. Hendricks, then of Shelbyville, was the candidate for Governor of Indiana, at that time, gave added interest and zeal in the campaign. Rallies were had in all parts of the county, heated discussions ensued, and men on both sides were fully abreast to the great conflict that was about to darken the political horizon of the nation. The Republican "Wide-a-Wake" clubs and the Democratic "Hickory" clubs, each had much of the spirit of fire. Mr. Hendricks carried his home county by two hundred and forty-two votes, while he was defeated in the state by Mr. Lane, by almost ten thousand. This set the pace for party workers in the Republican ranks of Shelby county. At the fall election Indiana went strong for Lincoln, and in Shelby county his vote was one thousand nine hundred against two thousand forty-seven for Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln was elected, having received one hundred eighty electoral votes out of the three hundred three cast for President. The news soon followed that secession of the Southern states was next in order, at which intelligence many a stout heart faltered.

Saturday, January 19, 1861, there was a call for a mass meeting "irrespective of party" to be held at the court-house, in Shelbyville. Speeches were made by James M. Sleeth, James Harrison, and Thomas A. Hendricks, on behalf the Democrats, and by Captain Brandwine and Jasper H. Sprague, Republicans. A dispute arose and hence the double set of resolutions offered did not pass.

"*The Famous Boggsstown Resolutions*," and the meeting at which they were offered, in Sugar Creek township, Shelby county, at a school-house, Saturday, February 16, 1861, were the subject of a well handled article by the secretary of that gathering—William R. Norris—and from it we make extracts, and draw facts for this historic item, that it may be correctly recorded in the latest local history of the county, where the occurrences transpired.

This meeting had been well advertised; the school-house was full to overflowing and the audience, like the country at large, greatly excited. The evening was mild, but cloudy and threatening, as was the political aspect of the nation itself, at that date. The meeting was organized at one o'clock sharp, by the election of W. C. E. Wance as president and William R. Norris, secretary, both being citizens of Shelbyville, at a later date. Then, Sugar Creek township probably possessed more debating talent than any other township in the entire county. For many years, at Boggsstown, these debates had been

going on, until all could publically express their views, whether in good English or not, they had their say on all great subjects coming up for solution. Old horny-handed farmers and their sons all joined in the debates. There were then three Democrats to one Republican within Sugar Creek township. The president, or "chairman," appointed Dr. J. W. Smelser and William R. Norris as a committee on resolutions. These gentlemen repaired to the outside and to the back end of the old school-house for consultation. Doctor Smelser drew from his pocket a "cut and dried" set of resolutions, prepared by himself and a cousin from Kentucky—a Mr. Fullalove—who had been visiting there two weeks, and who desired to take the resolutions to his home in Louisville, Kentucky, and have the same published as the true sentiment of the people in one of the banner inland townships of Indiana. Doctor Smelser returned to the building and read the resolutions and spoke twenty minutes on them. Norris followed in support of the same in an eloquent appeal.

Next the president stood upon his feet and drawing a book from his pocket, proceeded to read in a most excellent manner, a treatise on the "Horrors and Terrors of War." This occupied ten minutes or more. These three "clinchers," in favor of the adoption of the resolutions, seemed to indicate that all was a one-sided affair, and that a vote would be unanimous, but a little later Dr. William G. McFadden, a young physician and ardent Republican who lived and practiced near Boggs town, and who afterward became one of the highly honored citizens of Shelbyville, called for the reading of the resolution again, which was done by the secretary.

The young doctor took exceptions and made a radical speech against the sentiments contained in the resolutions—especially the latter sections. He favored union, if possible without war, but union at all hazards, even if civil conflict must ensue. He created a profound sensation among those present in the school-house on that eventful occasion. The secretary, Mr. Norris, sprang to his feet and argued strongly in favor of the proposed resolution, on the ground that "God Almighty and nature designed them to be one indivisible, that as the water of our state flowed to the Mississippi, and the Mississippi to the Gulf—nature herself had pointed out our destiny—that as for his part, he was born with Southern blood in his veins, that he could never go back to his native state, old Kentucky, that he had lived, as they were all aware, for more than two years quite recently, in the land of border ruffians, Western Missouri, right in the hot-bed of negro slavery, where they all owned slaves—that to his certain knowledge Western Missouri was a perfect nigger's paradise, that the slaves were well treated, many of them better than they deserved." That from his knowledge of Southern slave-holders, he would much prefer going among them if they did secede and leave the Union, to allying himself to the hypocritical, cunning, crafty, foxy, blue-bellied Yankees of the New

England states—and a great deal more was added by the secretary in defense of his position.

Doctor Smelser followed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the South, stating that he was posted about the condition in the slave states, and insisted that the "nigger" was a thousand times better off in the care of his good master than in the hands of operators in the North, who overworked and underpaid them there. He would much prefer a home among Southern slave-holders, than among hypocritical Pharisees of New England, the cold-blooded, calculating Yankees, whose only God was money, who first stole the niggers from Africa and sold them in the Southland of our country and who now wanted to free them so that they could get them North to work for them, pay them small wages, when they felt so disposed, and let them wear their old clothes and eat cold victuals, whilst pretending to be their friends. He said they would rather steal a nigger from a comfortable home in the South, than to pay some poor white man good living wages to do their drudgery.

About this stage of the meeting, Homer Palmeter, an old man, and a rock-rooted Jackson Democrat, who read the New York Day Book (an ultra, fire-eating Democrat paper), morning, noon and night, took the floor. The old man's soul was absorbed in its very passion in politics, and who, while illiterate, was well posted on the living issues of his day and generation. Among other things he said: "Mr. President, we hear much said about coishun (coercion) in the papers, they'r full of it, both Dimikratic and Rippublican. I say, Mr. President, let's bring it right home to ourselves. How would you, Mr. President, like to be coished (coerced)? I know you wouldn't. We all known you wouldn't. Now, if it isn't right to coish (coerce) a man, it ain't right to coish a state. What's right between man and man is right between states and states. 'Do as you would be done by,' is the golden rule of Holy Writ, laid down by Christ himself, and don't undertake to coish (coerce) our Southern britherin."

Numerous speeches were made later on, but one must not be left unmentioned in this work, the one delivered by Adam Smith, who distinguished himself later in advocating the theory that the earth stands still and the "sun do move" around it. He had many heated arguments with some of the lighter weight scientific men of his times. Uncle Adam said: "Gentleman, I have been much interested in the discussion of the resolutions, and I for one, am emphatically in favor of their adoption. If it comes to a separation of the states I prefer to go with the Southern nigger drivers all the time, to agoin' with the blue-bellied Yanks. By giddy! Them's my sentiments, gentlemen."

Doctor McFadden was left almost entirely without support—all seemed to have been converted to the pro-slavery cause, by the eloquent learned appeals of the various speakers. He arose once more and said: "Gentlemen, the people of New England are not all Abolitionists, and they are not all as bad as

has been represented. The Yankees were good soldiers in the war of the Revolution, they helped us mightily to achieve our independence. The Revolution, you must remember began at Lexington and at Bunker Hill. I for one am not willing to give up. Yankee Doodle, Lexington and Bunker Hill."

Ben Farnbrough, the great trading man of Sugar Creek township, was asked for an expression of his sentiments, and responded as follows, in his own peculiar quaint and dry manner: "Gentlemen, you all know I am not a speech maker, but at such a time as this I think it stands every man in hand to impress his sentiments. I know the Southerners well; I have traded in Ole Kentuck; I have bought stock thar and sold stock thar. Whatever a Kentuckian tells you, you can depend on; he's fair and squar; his word is as good as his bond. I speak what I know; I have et at thar tables, staid at thar houses of nights, and had lots o' dealin's with 'em, and thar's not a more cleverer or a more honorabler set of people on the face of the uth than they ar. As for the blue-bellied Yanks, I've had dealins with them, too; and uve got to watch 'em as well as pray, for prayin' won't do no good; they'll cheat you any chance they git, and make a chance if they don't see one. I tell you the devil will never git his own until he gits the Yanks, and he will be mighty loth to claim 'em; he knows they wouldn't be in hell six months before they cheat him out of his kingdom and set up a government of thur own. No, he'll not take 'em in if he can help it, he'll just shut the door in their face and tell 'em thro the keyhole, that he don't want 'em, for 'em to go on still lower down, and set up a kingdom of ther own and cheat it out among themselves. If we had the few good Dimmikrats out o' New England, I would say, go to thunder; we don't want to be associated with yon dead-beats and everlasting cheats no longer. I fur one am fur the South. Them's my sentiments."

This speech brought down the house and capped the climax. Next in order the vote on the "resolution" was called for and had. There were but three votes against the passage of the resolution—Doctor McFadden and two whose names are not known to the writer. Mr. Fullalove, mentioned before as being from Louisville, took a copy of the resolutions to his southern home, and they were at once copied in the Louisville papers, with a glowing account of the meeting. The whole proceeding was later copied all over the South and West as an index of the sentiment in Central Indiana, and this was very unfair and not the true sentiment of a majority of the people of the Hoosier state. This was at that date Thomas A. Hendricks's home. It was believed abroad that all were of the same political belief, but not so. There is little doubt that the circulation of the resolutions of the Sugar Creek township meeting, by the newspaper press from one end of the land to the other, had much to do in stimulating the spirit of real secession and possibly hastened the advent of that long drawn out civil conflict—the Rebellion.

The Resolutions: The newspaper published at Shelbyville, in its issue of

March 7, 1861, contained this article: "The following are the resolutions passed by the Sugar Creek union meeting on the 16th ult. The first and second resolutions were passed unanimously, and the third by three dissenting voices. The meeting was about equally composed of Democrats and Republicans." The resolutions in question read as follows:

"WHEREAS, We do acknowledge and are proud to confess the services of our Congressmen who are stirring and using their united efforts to promote the best interests and safety of the Union, and,

"WHEREAS, We do fully endorse the Crittenden resolutions or any fair and honorable adjustment, that will answer as a basis for the settlement of our National affairs, that will be honorable and fair to the interests of all portions of our Nation. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Sugar Creek township, do most earnestly recommend and request the General Assembly of this state, now in session, to make application to Congress to call a convention as soon as possible for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, based on the Crittenden resolutions, or any other fair and honorable policy, that will amicably and forever settle the slavery question between the North and South.

"Resolved, That while we deprecate the precipitate action of the Southern states, we are opposed to the general government using any means of forcible coercion, but believe if proper concessions and compromises are offered by the Northern states with adequate constitutional guarantees, that all these seceding states will readily come back, and a reunion of our glorious Union will be the result.

"Resolved, That if, after all peaceable efforts have been made to keep the several states united in one grand confederacy, they must divide, and we must be cast with one or the other portion, we do of choice prefer to be attached to the Southern Confederacy."

No further attempts were made at holding union meetings in Shelby county for some time after this episode, which was given a national-wide circulation. The next shot was the firing on Fort Sumpter, which created great consternation in the county, in common with all the Union. At President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men, no section was more in haste, or responded more loyally, than did the people of Shelby county. Inside a week two full companies were organized and ready for the field, while the enlistment of five others was almost completed. One of these was accepted by the authorities at Indianapolis and was assigned the position of Company C, in the Seventh Regiment, three months volunteer service. It was mustered into service April 22d, ten days after the first shot had been fired at Fort Sumpter, with John M. Blair as captain; John M. Flynn, first lieutenant, and John C. Maze, second lieutenant.

The local paper, the *Volunteer*, of April 25, 1861, said:

On Sabbath afternoon last Johnson's Hall was filled to overflowing with citizens to witness the presentation of the elegant flag (purchased by the patriotic ladies of Shelbyville) to the first company of volunteers from this county under the command of Capt. John M. Blair. The ceremonies were of an impressive character. Order of exercise: First, prayer, by Rev. Lynch; second, song, "America;" third, addresses, by Revs. Montgomery, Smythe, Kent and Lynch; fourth, presentation of a copy of the Bible to each of the officers, and a copy of the Testament to each volunteer. The Bible and Testaments were presented by the American Bible Society, and a full copy of the Bible would have been given each member had the agency at this place had a sufficient supply on hand; fifth, presentation of the flag, Misses Annie Greene, Laurie Sprague and Fannie Robins, in behalf of the lady donors, came forward and presented the elegant flag, procured for the occasion as a gratuity of their zeal for the cause in which their country men were about to engage. The presentation address was quite lengthy, but replete with patriotism, and ended with these words:

"In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
God's right hand will shield thee then."

Let your motto be, "Victory or Death," and may this flag with its stars and stripes never be trailed in the dust, but "long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Captain Blair responded:

"To the liberal and patriotic ladies of Shelbyville, allow me, and in behalf of my fellow soldiers, to express our warmest gratitude for this noble banner. Speaking is not the soldier's province. Rather, it is their duty to defend that right, when the voice be raised in behalf of the Union and Constitution, but to crush it out when uttered by unworthy men against the Constitution and the glorious old banner, which has so often waved over many a hard-fought battle-field, and never yet been struck at half-mast until assailed by the traitorous hands of our fellow countrymen. We accept this noble and generous gift, and with it, the motto suggested by the fair donors, 'Victory or Death.' May we hope that first sentiment shall crown our efforts. But, for me, and I but reiterate the sentiments of my fellow soldiers, death is more preferable than this noble banner should ever be disgraced."

After this the newly volunteered company sat down to a sumptuous banquet given by order of the City Council.

THE SECOND COMPANY ORGANIZED.

April 22, 1861, the second company of volunteers was organized in Shelby county, by the election of T. A. McFarland, captain; D. T. Sleeth, first lieutenant and Robert Connor, second lieutenant. The time for this company to recruit was April 17th. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed and forty new names were added to the roll of volunteers. After giving three rousing cheers for Governor Hicks, of Maryland, and three times three for the "Stars and Stripes," the meeting was adjourned. On the 22d of that month the company had filled its quota and had taken on the name of "Shelby Guard of Honor." An invitation was then sent forth inviting the "Freeport Rovers," the "Brandywine Invincibles," the "Home Guard," at St. Paul, and all other military companies in Shelby county to meet at Shelbyville and thus muster the military forces of the entire county. Colonels McKenzie, Shank, and Captains Coleseott and McGuire were asked to assist in the drilling and mustering.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Among the many happy incidents at Shelbyville during the Civil war period may here be mentioned the presenting of a beautiful sword, revolver, sash and belt, to Capt. James E. McGuire, of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment. It occurred November 23, 1861—first year of the war—and was graciously and tenderly presented, with a patriotic, sentimental speech delivered by Eden H. Davis, the same being too lengthy for the purpose now at hand. It was touchingly responded to on the part of the gallant captain, in words as follows:

"Mr. Davis: On receiving at your hands this splendid sword, sash and revolver which have been purchased with funds voluntarily contributed by my personal friends, and by you presented to me, permit me to say that I thank you most heartily for the favor you thus confer upon me, and allow me to add, that during my eight years' residence in old Shelby county, I have always been surrounded by friends who are firm and true and tried. I will not boast that I intend to perform great deeds in the future. If I survive this war I do not expect to emerge from it wearing such laurels as crowned the Father of my country. I simply expect in my humble way to faithfully and honestly perform those duties assigned me, and when it becomes necessary in the performance of my duty, to buckle on this sword and girt about me this sash, sweet memories of those who have presented them will flash through my brain and nerve my arm for the conflict. Should it be my lot to fall in battle I could ask no more than just such friends would place me in the silent tomb, where I will wake no more to the voice of my commander until God shall call and angels muster the long line of resurrection. Hoping that this black cloud of war that now obscures the star of our country's destiny will

soon be dissipated, and the bright wing of peace once more hover over a united and happy people, the Ship of State riding securely at anchor in a tranquil harbor, the stars and stripes waving over every hill-top and valley on the continent, the soldier restored to the bosom of his family and friends, peace and prosperity reign supremely over our whole broad land, the bonds of the Union made so strong that an occasion for presenting a sword to defend it may never occur again, I bid you adieu."

THE MORGAN RAIDERS—GUERRILLAS.

Perhaps no event connected with the Civil war created so much consternation and excitement as did the Morgan raid, during the month of July, 1863, when Confederate Gen. John H. Morgan invaded Indiana, crossing the Ohio river at Corydon and at once began his terrible raid across the state. He went through Washington county, took in Vernon in Jennings county, and directed his force toward Lawrenceburg. He was finally captured with his daring, fool-hardy band of four thousand men.

Upon the receipt of the news that Morgan and his men had reached Indiana soil, the people of this state generally believed the Confederates had concluded to directly attack and destroy the state, kill its people and continue in the work of rebellion.

In Shelbyville the excitement was fully equal, if not greater than at other points. Steps were taken to repel, and if possible capture this noted, daring Rebel leader with his outlaw gang. The Mayor of Shelbyville at that date was James E. McGuire. He assumed the leadership and issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens of Shelby County:—You are all aware that John Morgan, with his guerilla band of from six to eight thousand men, is invading our state, putting to death our citizens, applying the torch to our towns, our railroad bridges, mills and newly gathered crops; horses, mules, beef cattle, wagons, farming implements, everything that can be of use to our citizens is destroyed wherever he goes. He is at this time marching in the direction of our county; he may, however, change his course, but of this we are not certain. And in order to foil his designs upon this place, I call upon the citizens of Shelby county to bring forthwith to this city all rifles, shot guns, and other arms that they may be in possession of, to be formed into companies and squads for the purpose of ambushing, bushwhacking and harassing him in front, until the organized troops in the rear overtake him.

I call upon others who have no arms to come in with axes, spades and picks, to be formed into working squads for the purpose of building stackades and barricading the approaches and be ready to fall timber, forming abattis to prevent his approach if we should ascertain definitely that he is marching upon this point.

Come in, fellow citizens, without delay, and let us unite in solid body and beat back this Rebel invader in a manner so terrible and decisive as to render it their last attempt upon the state of Indiana.

(SIGNED.)

JAMES E. MCGUIRE,

July 13, 1863.

Mayor of Shelbyville.

A meeting was called at the Mayor's office and the work of organizing companies was begun at once. "The Daily Republican," of a later date, said:

"Our meeting was then adjourned. When we arrived at the public square it was literally jammed with people, men, women and children all discussing the grave situation, and each one had his own plan of operations. All was confusion. No man would stand still long enough to hear the other's plan. The present whereabouts of John Morgan was what the cooler-headed ones wanted to know. We inquired by telegraph of Indianapolis, but received no reliable information. Parties began recruiting a company of infantry and others, among them, E. B. Amsden was the leader, commenced recruiting a company of cavalry, all to be armed with such guns as could best be obtained in city or country. The Amsden party had the best argument. They would say: 'What do you want to go in the infantry for. Morgan's men are mounted and none but mounted men can follow him,' which was true.

"The next morning recruiting was resumed with great vigor. Country people came streaming from all directions and by 9 o'clock the city was literally filled with people anxiously inquiring the news. It had been learned that Morgan had passed through Salem, the county seat of Washington county, taking many valuable horses, and compelling Mr. DePauw, the banker, to give Morgan five thousand dollars, and that he had marched out and would strike either Vernon or Seymour. Excitement now ran high and the people were very earnest, but much perplexed to know what to do. Another effort was made to hold a meeting at the Mayor's office, but all was to no avail, you might as well have called upon the clouds to come and hover over and give shelter to those on the public square exposed to the rays of that burning hot July day.

"One of the details of infantry being posted near George Senour's field across the river, about 10 o'clock at night, the squad concluded that pickets ought to have some whiskey; so a purse was made up and one of their number appointed a committee to come into the city and get the 'commissary supplies.' The farmers having heard of the cavalry and how they were seizing

horses that were brought to town for the use of new recruits, hitched their horses along the fences north of the river. This committee of one on his way over to procure the needed whiskey, discovered the horses and went back and told his comrades that Morgan had already arrived in Shelbyville; that they had dismounted and thousands of horses were hitched along the fences and that the men had gone on in on foot. Whereupon the guards fired their guns and started on a run for the city, not taking time to climb the embankment and cross the railroad bridge, but waded the river wherever they came to it. All that night men and women stayed upon the public square anxious as to their welfare. Morning came and with it the news that our troops had a skirmish with some of Morgan's men, near Lawrenceburg, but that Morgan had made his escape, and was marching in the direction of Harrison, Ohio. Then came a general hand-shaking and expressions of great joy on every hand. Hundreds visited the Rebel prisoners in jail. The last duties our cavalry performed was to escort the Rebel prisoners to the train and deliver them to the proper authorities. Our troops were disbanded and peace and quiet reigned once more in Shelbyville."

Thus ended a highly exciting period in the Civil war, as connected with Shelby county. The precaution taken by the Mayor was but the part of wisdom, and had Morgan invaded Shelby county, he would certainly have been frustrated in his plans of killing and robbery.

PUBLIC OPINION IN 1863-64.

With the advance of the war, and the coming on of another Presidential election, party strife began to run high-tide again. The Democrats favored the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for first place on the national ticket and Mr. Lincoln was strongly favored by the radical wing of the Republican party, while others wanted William Seward for the next President. During the spring of 1863 a new Republican paper had been established in Shelbyville. At the state elections, in the autumn of 1862, the Democrats had made many party gains in strongholds at the North, and all this gave new impulse to the campaigns. During the summer of 1863-64 mass meetings were frequently held in Shelby county, at which leading speakers waxed warm and eloquent. The Republican administration, under Mr. Lincoln, had espoused the theory of emancipating the slaves, which of itself made Democrats more hostile toward the general plan of conducting the war that was then at its highest stage—and seemed as if hanging in the balance and liable to go one way or the other within a short time. Democrats were in favor of "preserving the Union as it was," while the opposition party insisted on Union, even though it become necessary to free slaves and arm them so that they might be of service in putting down the Rebellion.

"KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE."

This was a society, very strict and secret in its nature, made up of that class of citizens who were against the policies of the government concerning the war of the Rebellion. They were in fact traitors toward the flag under which they lived. They met in secret, secluded, almost unknown places and gave aid and information to the enemy. The men who took either side and fought in the clear and open, were worthy of the respect of all people—North and South—but the man who worked in the darkness and hissed others on, had but few friends in any section of the country. Owing to the secret workings of the Knights of the Golden Circle, it is not positively known how many, if indeed, any, such organizations were maintained within Shelby county during the war, but the local newspaper—"Union Banner," openly charged that such was the case, and called attention to times and places of meetings. Party strife ran high and many personal encounters were had between contending parties.

THE INDIANA "LEGION."

This organization was found throughout the state. It was for home defense in case of emergency. It had other good features than that of a "Home Guard." It was the medium through which many good men were induced to enter the army, thus avoiding the dreaded draft. The drilling which they gave was also of great benefit, preparing, as it did, men for actual battle warfare, in case they later entered the service. It was a sort of training school for men who might be called on to fill up the broken ranks of a company. Shelby county had seven such companies belonging to the Union and the roster of officers shows the names of many who led companies to the field of battle at the Southland.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

In accordance with the wise provision of the general government, through the Secretary of War, volunteering was stimulated much by the payment of bounties early in the war, to those who should enlist for a term of three years. At first, in 1861, the amount was limited to one hundred dollars, but from time to time the sum was increased, even to four hundred dollars, owing to time of service. Another inducement was the offering of forty acres of land to be claimed under a land warrant upon an honorable discharge. Besides the national bounties, many times very extravagant local bounties were paid by the county from which the soldier might enlist. The people said "This Union must be preserved," and cost what it did, soldiers were sent to the front whenever needed. The County Commissioners of Shelby county always met these bounties and paid what seemed wise at the time. The amounts

ranged from three to five hundred dollars for an enlisted soldier who should serve and receive his honorable discharge. In this, as in other sections of the country, there were some who deserted, but the percentage was not greater here than in other sections of the country.

In the matter of soldiers' relief, Shelby county ever met the requirements of home provision for the "war widows," as the soldiers' wives were generally styled. Supplies were paid for from out the county funds, a tax being levied for this purpose. After the war had continued a few months, it was seen how utterly without means the government was to provide the things needed in field and hospital, to be administered to sick and wounded soldiers. Hence it was not long before Soldiers' Aid societies sprang up throughout the North. One was early formed at Shelbyville, by the ladies of the place. Scarcely a week passed that a large shipment of supplies was not sent to the fighting front. These supplies included mittens, socks, blankets, and many articles, such as bandages needed in hospital life. These things were all donated, and in this way many thousands of dollars were sent in way of relief funds, that were not included in the amounts appropriated by the county.

The actual amounts paid out by the regular county methods in this county were as follows:

Shelby County Bounty	\$121,840.00
Shelby County Relief	39,041.19
Amount of Relief furnished by the Townships, independent of the County contributions	20,000.00
Total Bounty and Relief	\$180,889.19

SOLDIERS FURNISHED.

As the war proceeded more soldiers were asked for and always forthcoming from Shelby county. Over three thousand men were sent to the front from this county, which at the beginning of that terrible conflict had been advertised as disloyal, and of the "Copper-head" stripe of people. President Lincoln made nine calls for troops during the Rebellion. They aggregated two million three hundred thousand soldiers (2,300,000). It will of course in a work of this character be of interest to know how manfully Shelby county helped swell these vast armies in numbers.

The enrollment of the militia in Indiana in 1862 gave the number of able bodied men, subject to military duty (aside from exemptions), as two thousand eight hundred and sixty, who were subject to draft if such emergency was necessary. It was under this enrollment that the first draft in Indiana occurred in October, 1862. Shelby county's quota was one hundred and forty-one men, apportioned in the townships as follows: Jackson, twenty; Noble,

thirty-two; Liberty, twenty-eight; Hendricks, twenty-two; Union, nineteen; Moral, twenty. The draft officers were: Martin M. Ray, commissioner; Isaac Odell, marshal and John Y. Kennedy, surgeon. Be it said to the credit and loyalty of Shelby county, that the draft was unnecessary here, for the men were freely furnished by volunteers.

Under the first three calls for men, in 1864—the trying year of the conflict—the total quota for Shelby county was one thousand two hundred and seventeen men which had an offset of one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine men already in the service, which placed the county ahead of her quota by seventy-two men—hence no draft was had that call.

The President's last call for men was on December 19, 1864, when Shelby county was asked for three hundred and twenty-one men. Against this was an offset of two hundred and fifty-nine men new recruits, forty-nine veterans and twenty-one by draft, making in all, three hundred and twenty-nine men. This was the condition of the military account with Shelby county in April, 1865, at which date all efforts to raise more troops had been abandoned, as the war was nearing its close, and Mr. Lincoln had been sacrificed at the hands of a foul assassin.

The draft under the last call for men was made upon the basis of the third enrollment of the state and the second under the enrollment Act of Congress. That enrollment showed Shelby county to have a militia force of two thousand three hundred sixty-nine men. These figures show that the county furnished three thousand two hundred sixty-one soldiers, or within twenty-four of the number first reported as its total militia strength. About four hundred of these men veteranized—some re-enlisted three and more times, so that the total number of men sent out was more than sufficient to have filled up three full regiment of soldiers.

These brave defenders of the country's flag served in the following commands: Seventh Regiment, Sixteenth Regiment, Seventeenth Regiment, Eighteenth Regiment, Twenty-first Regiment, Thirty-third Regiment, Fifty-first Regiment, Fifty-second Regiment, Seventieth Regiment, Seventy-ninth Regiment, One Hundred Twenty-third Regiment, One Hundred Forty-sixth Regiment, One Hundred Forty-eighth Regiment, all infantry service.

Of cavalry commands there were from Shelby county—members of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Seventh Regiment, Ninth Regiment, Thirteenth Regiment, also in battery service, members of the Third and Twentieth Light Artillery service.

Of this soldiery, in round numbers (not varying either way but little), there were two hundred who lost their lives, either in battle or otherwise. This being a fraction less than seven per cent. of all the men who went from Shelby county, yielding their lives on the altar of their country.

CIVIL WAR ROLL OF HONOR.

While the following is not an absolutely correct list of the Shelby county soldiers who sacrificed life, from the commencement to the ending of the Rebellion, it is accurate as the adjutant-generals' reports of the state afford, and will be given in this connection for such facts as it does contain:

COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT. (Three Months Men.)

Smith, John R., killed at Bealington, Virginia, July 8, 1861.

COMPANY A, SIXTEENTH REGIMENT. (One Year.)

Barch, Philip, died at Columbus, Ohio, July 23, 1861.

COMPANY H, SIXTEENTH REGIMENT. (One Year.)

Cadmill, Robert T., died at Camp Seneca, November 5, 1861.

Potter, William, died at Aldie, Virginia, March 22, 1862.

Strange, George, died at Warrenton Junction, May 2, 1862.

COMPANY D, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Deitzer, Nicholas, died August 21, 1863, of wounds received at Hoover's Gap.

COMPANY K, EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Burlington, Benjamin B., died at Helena, Arkansas, August, 1862.

Crigler, Joshua, killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

Hank, John, killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

Hays, Timothy, veteran, died March 19, 1864.

Hull, Daniel, died at Georgetown, Missouri, September, 1861.

Israel, George, killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

Littlejohn, William F., killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

McLaughlin, John A., killed at Vicksburg, May 23, 1863.

Miller, James T., killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

McGee, William, died at St. Louis, Missouri, November, 1862.

Mann, James N., died at Black River, Mississippi, May 18, 1863.

Morris, Carlo, died at Indianola, Texas, November, 1864.

Osburn, Wallace, died in Missouri, 1862.

Wilhelm, Benjamin F., died at Booneville, Missouri, September, 1861.

Young, Homer, died at Helena, Arkansas, 1862.

COMPANY M, TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Britton, Alfred D., died of incision of neck, made by himself, September 7, 1864.

Gaines, William F., died near Terre Haute, September 26, 1864.

Hyatt, Milton, died at New Orleans, October 25, 1864.

Pope, James, died at New Orleans, September 11, 1864.

Woodward, John, died at New Orleans, September 2, 1864.

COMPANY D, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Barger, Thomas H., died at London, Kentucky, November 19, 1861.

Boicourt, Davis, died at Big Shanty, Georgia, June 25, 1864.

Casto, William, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, November 24, 1861.

Corney, Frederick, died March 12, 1862.

Candell, Fountain, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 12, 1861.

Campbell, James, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.

Coalscott, Benjamin F., died at Columbia, Tennessee, March 7, 1863.

Divert, Jefferson T., died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 11, 1862.

Erwin, John, died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 8, 1864.

Gillard, James, died at Spring Hill, Tennessee, of wounds, March 7, 1863.

Husted, James, died of wounds, July 20, 1864.

Hynes, Milton, died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 27, 1863.

Kennedy, Samuel, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, February 14, 1862.

Messick, Henry, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 19, 1861.

McConnell, James, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 7, 1861.

McConnell, Louis B., died at Sidney Pass, October 31, 1862.

McQueen, Benjamin F., died at Spring Hill, Tennessee, March 7, 1863.

McFerran, Lewis, killed at Wild Cat, Kentucky, October 21, 1861.

Phillips, Emanuel, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 10, 1861.

Phillips, Memory, died of wounds, Columbia Tennessee March 7, 1863.

Robertson, William, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, November 27, 1862.

Warble, Jacob, died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, November 27, 1862.

Willis (Wills), Andrew C., died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 12, 1861.

Williams, Franklin, died at Kingston, Georgia, June 22, 1864.

Mitchell Hiram, died at Nashville, July 15, 1864, of wounds.

Winterrowd, Anderson, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.

Smith, William, died January 24, 1862.

Norvell, Robert, died at Shelbyville, Indiana, April 20, 1863, of wounds.

Smith, Henry H., died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, December 17, 1861.

COMPANY L, EIGHTH CAVALRY (THIRTY-NINTH) REGIMENT.

Conrad, William H., died at Nashville, June 26, 1864.
Irwin, Wesley, died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 23, 1864.

COMPANY F, FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Gatewood, John M., died at Nashville, March 29, 1862.
Gatewood, Robert, died at Nashville, January 28, 1863.
Kendall, Ethan A., killed at Day's Gap, April 30, 1863.
Lock, Levi, died at Woodsonville, Kentucky, March 21, 1862.
Miller, Fielding J., died at Bardstown, Kentucky, January 4, 1862.
McConnell, John E., died at Nicholasville, Kentucky, March 27, 1862.
Palmer, James, died at Bardstown, January 5, 1862.
Parker, Washington, died at Day's Gap, May 3, 1863.
Raines, Robert, died at Camp Morton, Kentucky, January 11, 1862.
Shylock, John, died at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 29, 1861.

COMPANY I, FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Aldridge, James, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Burr, Lewis R., died at Louisville, January 7, 1862.
Creviston, Aaron, died at Nashville, March 26, 1862.
Chambers, James, died at New Orleans, July 14, 1865.
Ellington, Albert, died at Bardstown, December 28, 1861.
German, Charles E., died at Bardstown, December 29, 1861.
Holden, Charles, died at Stanford, Kentucky, February 1, 1862.
Jarvis, John, died at Huntsville, July 2, 1862.
Smith, Samuel, died at Bardstown, February 4, 1862.
Williams, Francis O., died at Lebanon, February 6, 1862.

COMPANY B, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Barton, Francis A., died October 6, 1864.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Medhiff, William, died February 15, 1862.

COMPANY B, SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

Adams, George W., died at Bowling Green, September 30, 1862.
Adams, John H., died at Laverne, Tennessee, June 20, 1863.
Aydelott, Joseph W., died at Scottsville, Kentucky, November 27, 1862.
Gordon, Zacheus, died at Bowling Green, November 27, 1862.
Gibbons, John W., died at Scottsville, December 2, 1862.
Hawkins, Alexander S., killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.

- Lazar, Charles, died at Nashville, November 19, 1863.
 Miller, John W., died at Sandersville, Tennessee, February 7, 1863.
 Miller, Thomas D., died at home, August 11, 1862.
 Miller, Robert H., died at Chattanooga, July 22, 1864, of wounds.
 McMillen, Abraham, died at Sandersville, February 22, 1863.
 McFall, James H., died November 7, 1862.
 Malholm, George H., killed by railway accident, November 6, 1864.
 Newton, John H., died near Atlanta, of wounds, August 12, 1864.
 Price, George A., died at Chattanooga, August 29, 1864.
 Powell, Elijah, died at Chattanooga, May 24, 1864.
 Rogers, Achilles, died of wounds, July 14, 1864.
 Story, William, died at Bowling Green, August 30, 1862.
 Scofield, David F., died at Scottsville, Kentucky, December 17, 1862.
 Stoddard, Marshall, died at Scottsville, Kentucky, November 19, 1862.
 Smith, Adelman, died at Indianapolis, August 7, 1862.
 Tanner, Robert, died at Gallatin, Tennessee, May 7, 1863.
 Wheeler, Jeremiah, died at Gallatin, Tennessee, December 23, 1862.
 Walton, John B., died at Gallatin, Tennessee, December 15, 1862.
 Clark, James, died at Lookout Mountain, February 2, 1865.
 Frank, Charles W., killed at Resaca, May 14, 1864.
 Goodrich, Louis, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
 Stubbs, Jesse, died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, September 4, 1864.

COMPANY F, SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

- Andrews, John W., killed at Resaca, May 15, 1864.
 Arthur, James M., died at Murfreesboro, July 15, 1863.
 Bassett, Samuel, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
 Cox, John, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864.
 Collins, Leander M., died at Murfreesboro, August 10, 1863.
 Hulsopple, William, died at Murfreesboro, August 1, 1863.
 Hulsopple, Andrew J., died at Bowling Green, November 1, 1862.
 Howerly, Charles, died at Sandersville, January 28, 1863.
 Howard, Watson C., killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
 Hacker, William A., killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 14, 1862.
 Joyce, Thomas S., died at Bowling Green, November 16, 1862.
 Nichols, Jasper, died at Gallatin, Tennessee, February 22, 1863.
 Odell, Jeremiah, killed at Kenesaw, June 15, 1864.
 Rouse, William T., killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864.
 Rouse, Philip, died at Bowling Green, November 16, 1862.
 Ross, Thomas, killed at Resaca, May 15, 1864.
 Stewart, James, died at Bowling Green, October 21, 1862.

Speagle, George S., died at Sandersville, December 19, 1862.
Vanlew, John F., died at Sandersville, Tennessee, January 15, 1863.
Alexander, Thomas, died at Bowling Green, November 1, 1862.
Brady, John, died at Gallatin, Tennessee, April 25, 1863.
Griffith, Luke, died at Bowling Green, October 15, 1862.
Holdrom, Thomas K., killed at Resaca, May 14, 1864.
Miller, Philip, died at Madison, February 20, 1864.

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Burk, Edmund, killed by guard, at Louisville, September 5, 1862.
Dick, Samuel, died at Nashville, November 7, 1863.
Davis, George W., killed at Atlanta, July 21, 1864.
Fox, Daniel, killed at Stone River, January 2, 1863.
Golden, William B., died at Nashville, December 5, 1862.
Hill, Milton, died at Louisville, December 30, 1862.
Kendall, John E., killed at Stone River, January 2, 1863.
Larmoro, Oliver P., died at Lebanon, Kentucky, November 15, 1862.
Laird, Robert, died at Louisville, October 25, 1862.
Reed, James, died at Cave Springs, Kentucky, November 24, 1862.
Smith, Henry, died at Nashville, December 15, 1862.
Tucker, Benjamin, died in Shelby county, Indiana, November 24, 1862.

COMPANY I, SEVENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH) REGIMENT.

Cherry, James, died in Andersonville Prison, September 5, 1864.
Peterson, William, died at Union City, Tennessee, January 22, 1864.
Phillippe, John W., died at Memphis, May 28, 1865.
Robinson, Lewis, died at Andersonville.
St. John, Albert, died February 22, 1864, of wounds.

COMPANY II, NINTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIRST) REGIMENT.

Aydelott, Joseph, died January 26, 1865.
Allison, William M., died February 24, 1865, of wounds.
Bagley, Joseph, died July 13, 1864.
Bagley, Henry, died April 15, 1864.
Beckley, Charles, killed at Sulphur Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864.
Colcaizer, Philip, died at Pulaski, Tennessee, August 17, 1864.
Delano, George W., lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.
Goius, Milton, died at St. Louis, Missouri, June 16, 1865.
Hill, Lorenzo D., died September 22, 1864.

Houton, Cassender T., killed at Sulphur Trestle, September 25, 1864.
Huls, Marion, died April 4, 1865.
Hulsopple, John, died at Pulaski, September 8, 1864.
Jenkins, John, died at Nashville, March 19, 1865.
Smith, Milton, killed by guard at Vicksburg, July 11, 1865.
Strap, James H., died at Memphis, March 13, 1865.
Shull, John W., lost on the Sultana, April 27, 1865.
Swango, Henry, died at New Orleans, April 27, 1865.
Vance, William D., died at New Orleans, April 27, 1865.
Williams, John R., died in Rebel prison pen, February 5, 1865.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Holton, William F., killed near Kenesaw, July 17, 1864.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Denickson, John W., died near Atlanta, August 27, 1864, of wounds.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Pence, Jacob, died at Louisville, March 2, 1865.

COMPANY I, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIRST) REGIMENT.

Anderson, John B., died at Louisville, October 29, 1864.
Dodd, John M., died at Chattanooga, September 9, 1864.
King, Thomas B., died at Murfreesboro, December 26, 1864.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Gunning, Hiram, died at Baltimore, May 14, 1865.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Badger, Milton J., died at Columbus, Tennessee, August 15, 1865.
Newton, Thomas G., died at Indianapolis, March 3, 1865.
Pearson, John J., died at Nashville, March 25, 1865.
Roe, James M., died at Pulaski, May 12, 1865.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Crouch, George, died at Columbia, Tennessee, April 12, 1865.
Keith, William G., died at Nashville, March 22, 1865.
Mossman, John C., died at Nashville, May 5, 1865.

THIRD BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Ray, Henry L., killed at Lone Jack, Missouri, August 16, 1862.

TWENTIETH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Kenedy, Albert, died at Nashville, February 10, 1863.

Kenedy, Nathaniel, died at Nashville, April 15, 1863.

Pope, Charles L., died at Nashville, May 3, 1863.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The war with Spain, brought on with this country over the persecutions carried on for hundreds of years on the near-by island of Cuba, began by a proclamation of war on the part of the United States government in April, 1898, immediately after the sinking of the United States battleship "Maine," which disaster was at once charged to the Spanish authorities. Upon the call for troops by President William McKinley, Indiana, including Shelby county, came gallantly to the rescue in the raising of companies and regiments for the service.

The principal company of men from Shelbyville was known as Company C, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment. The colonel of this regiment was W. T. Durlin; lieutenant-colonel, V. M. Backus; majors, Harold C. Megrew and Matt R. Peterson.

The officers of company C, largely from Shelbyville, were: captain, Thomas J. Hudgins; first lieutenant, George E. Goodrich; second lieutenant, Ivy L. Reynolds; first sergeant, Robert C. Maddox; quartermaster sergeant, Robert H. Hudgins, Jr.; sergeants, Moses A. Parkinson, John S. Hopkins, Walter B. Ballard, Con L. Miles; musicians, William A. Michelson and Henry E. Lane; wagoner, Walter Cummings.

Including officers and recruits, together with original volunteers, there were about one hundred and twenty-five men in this command. Of this number there were two deserters. No lives were lost during the entire term of enlistment—a record remarkable.

This regiment (of which Company C was a part) was made up of men residing in Hammond, Mount Vernon, Shelbyville, Madison, Jeffersonville, Richmond, New Castle, Rushville, Monticello, Columbus, Michigan City, and Lawrenceburg. They rendezvoused at Camp Mount July 15, 1898, and were mustered into the United States service and drilled there until August 11th, of that year, then ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, arriving there August 14th, and were assigned to the Seventh Army Corps (under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee), moved to Savannah, Georgia, October 23d, and on to the Island of Cuba, De-

cember 23, 1898, arriving at Havana the 15th of that month and camped there two days, then embarked for Savannah, Georgia, where the regiment went into camp and remained there until March 29, 1899. They were finally mustered out and discharged April 30, 1899, at Savannah, after which they proceeded to Washington, D. C., and were reviewed by the proper military authorities, came to Indianapolis and were welcomed by the people of that city, May 3, 1899.

THE GRAND ARMY POSTS.

With the closing of the great Civil war in 1865, and the speedy return of the veterans to their homes and firesides to again take up the peaceful vocations of true American citizens, there was nothing more natural than that some soldiers' organization, for re-union of comrades, if nothing more. Finally a soldier living in Illinois set a foot and really organized what is known as the Grand Army of the Republic, of which there is scarce a town in all the country where posts of this order have not existed. Indeed this has come to be one of the great civic federations and one whose ranks are fast being depleted by the ravages of old age—none but honorably discharged Union soldiers have a right to become members. The badge of this order is the simple, but suggestive, copper-colored button worn on the coat lapel.

In Shelby county there have been four Grand Army posts organized. They are the George Henry Post, at Morristown; Andrew Winterrowd Post, of Flatrock; Meridith Post, at Mt. Auburn; Dumont Post No. 18, at Shelbyville. These posts were most organized in the early eighties, and in 1887 there were about three hundred members within this county, of which one hundred and eighty were from the vicinity of Shelbyville. At the present there are but two posts in the county and the membership at Shelbyville, as shown by the roster in April, 1909, was one hundred and eighty-two. The post at Flatrock is now made up of about a dozen ex-soldiers who have no regular meeting place or time, but engage in each returning Memorial Day, and thus keep alive the interest in the post. Of the post at Shelbyville, the following is an epitome compiled from the records of the post in April, 1909:

In 1867 a Grand Army Post was organized in Shelbyville, but there appears to be no authentic record of the name and number and the department records make no mention of any such post.

James C. Bennett was the first and only commander. The building in which they met was burned, destroying all records and paraphernalia. It appears there was no effort made to revive it, and it died. Fifteen years later, or in 1882, A. P. Boon, J. E. McGuire, Oscar Mathers, J. B. Hardeback, J. H. Bassett, T. K. Alexander, James Whitcomb, N. B. Berryman, S. L. Pierce and J. H. Vance applied for a charter for a post and they, with a number of

others, ex-soldiers, met on July 28, 1882, in the Red Men's hall, which is now known as Grand Army Hall. J. H. Wooden, of Greensburg, was present, and proceeded to muster and organize those present, after which A. P. Boon was elected commander. The first records are rather incomplete and some of them are missing. The post was numbered eighteen (18) and named "Dumont," after Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, of Indianapolis. It may be said in passing, that Terre Haute has Post No. 1; Brazil, No. 2; Greensburg No. 5, and Indianapolis No. 17.

In 1885 the post held a festival and cleared enough money to pay for the furniture then in the Red Men's hall; it has been the home of the post at Shelbyville for twenty-seven years. In that time the post has had twenty-two commanders. Of this number A. P. Boon, J. C. McGuire, J. C. Edwards, Norris Winterrowd and G. L. Haymond have died. Henry Byers and S. L. Pierce have been dropped for non-payment of dues and J. H. Vannostrome were granted transfers. At this date there are thirteen (13) past commanders of this post, ranking as follows: Elisha Weakley, P. D. Harris, T. Wilkes, S. S. Carson, C. J. Limpus, J. B. Wilson, A. M. Weed, S. B. Morris, J. S. Byers, J. B. Randall, J. W. Neeves, John Shoner and A. J. Ensminger. Besides those there came in by transfer cards, as past commanders: T. L. Haymond and T. K. Alexander and James C. Bennett was "by Department encampment," re-instated as past commander of the old post, making sixteen past commanders, and J. K. Bowers the present commander.

Two of those who signed the charter are still members of the post, viz: T. K. Alexander and J. B. Hardenback.

There have been mustered in and received by transfer cards four hundred thirty-eight (438) members; ninety-four members have died and the most of them have been buried with military honors.

At this date (March, 1909), there are in good standing one hundred eighty-two (182) members. Among this number there is a department commander, Daniel J. Ryan, a past senior vice-commander, P. D. Harris; a past member of department council, T. Wilkes, and several members who have been delegates and aids at national encampments.

In average attendance this post ranks among the foremost of the state, and its influence in state encampments was always large whenever it chose to take a hand in the game.

Much of its success is due to the influence and help of the Woman's Re-life Corps, No. 51.

In 1894 this post by unanimous vote tendered its services to Governor Claude Mathews, to maintain law and order during the "car riots," and received a reply acknowledging the receipt of the first offer of assistance and thanking the post for the same, and saying such offers went a long way toward assisting the state's officers.

Through this post's influence, the county built a three thousand dollar cottage at the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette.

Two men succeeded in joining the post illegally, without being in the Union army; one of them dropped out before his case became known, and the other was court marshalled and dismissed.

This post has a record of the graves of four hundred seventy-two (472) ex-soldiers buried in Shelby county; also the names of, as well as the address of three hundred forty-two (342) ex-soldiers yet living within this county, more than one-half of whom belong to this post.

There are eighty-eight graves in the city cemetery and ninety-seven in Forest Hill cemetery.

NOTE—The above facts were kindly furnished the publishers by Comrade T. Wilkes, of this post.

The officers of Dumont Post No. 18, serving in 1909 were as follows: J. K. Bowers, commander; Robert Smith, vice-commander; William Norris, junior vice; J. B. Randall, quartermaster; T. J. Woods, adjutant.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 51.

This corps, a helpful auxiliary to the Grand Army Post, at Shelbyville, was organized soon after the post was formed, and has been really the life of the post itself. Too much praise cannot be given these willing patriotic workers.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Frank Talbert Camp, No. 85, was instituted January 17, 1888, at Shelbyville, and meets each Tuesday evening. The first officers of this organization were: Commander (then known as Captain), William A. Goodrich; Senior Vice Commander, Levi Todd; Junior Vice Commander, Omer Bennefield; Chaplain, Thomas Briggs; Horace Weakley, Horace Gerard and Isaac Allen, Camp Council; Harry Griffey, treasurer; Harry Goodrich, musician; J. Marsh Goodrich, sergeant of the guard.

The order has prospered from the start and is now full of the true spirit of patriotism. It has between seventy and eighty members. Its present officers are: Commander, Benjamin F. McKinney; Senior Vice, James Smith; Junior Vice, Ralph L. McKinney; Chaplain, W. I. Winton; Secretary, J. S. McKinney; Treasurer, William E. Fagel; Guard, Edward Deitzer; Color Sergeant, George W. McKinney; Chief Musician, B. Hines; Picket Guard, Peter Manford; Patriotic Instructor, Val. Hey.

This order meets at Grand Army hall and carries out the object for which it was organized and is assisted by a woman's auxiliary similar to that of the Relief Corps. It is truly befitting that the sons of the men who fought

in the Civil war in this country should be banded together in friendly relations as one by one the old veterans are answering the last roll call and soon there will be no Grand Army of the Republic, but these their sons will then take their places in patriotic circles.

CHAPTER XI.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Ever since the Christian era began the "Man of Galilee," and the great truths he uttered have had their devotees in all parts of the civilized world. Perhaps no section of the West had a larger proportion of believers in Christianity than did the territory now known as Shelby county, Indiana. While books were few and newspapers not largely a thing of circulation at that early date, the pioneers studied what they had been taught to be the Book of books—the old family Bible. Almost every known denomination was represented among the little settlements made within this goodly portion of Indiana. No sooner had the family fairly got settled in their newly built cabin home, than their thought ran out toward some one who might perchance be induced to come into their midst, if only for a season, and preach the Word to them. And hence it was that traveling ministers and home missionaries would make their periodical calls and if possible cause enough to take interest in religious things and church work, to form a society or class. Thus commenced the chapter of religious history in Shelby county, away back in the twenties. It has grown with the advance of time, so that now nearing the close of the first decade in the twentieth century church spires are seen in almost every nook and corner, while bells echo back their chimes from one side of the country to another, giving evidence that this people are still a God-fearing and worshipful class of citizens. While religious sentiment and thought has somewhat changed in the people's minds since 1822, and more liberality now exists, with less stickling for sectarian creeds and church polity, yet the theology is really the same as was preached by Paul at Athens, long centuries ago. Then there was but the one church organization, or denomination but now many, and it is the object of this chapter to give an account of the rise and development of these various denominations within Shelby county, as best it can be done with an imperfect set of church books and records from which to glean the more important facts.

As has been the case in many another newly settled country, the itinerant Methodist preacher was the first to proclaim the Gospel in these parts. The first regular preaching place was at the house of Mrs. Jane Sleeth, a mile north of Marion. Later they were held at the home of William H. Sleeth. The Sleeth family was originally from old Virginia, and there they had been reared in the atmosphere of the Methodist Episcopal church and hence very naturally wanted to transplant this branch of the church into communities in Shelby

county, and in which they were not long in bringing about. In the autumn of 1821 John Sale, Aaron Wood, James Horn and William Beecham held meetings at the places just mentioned. Within a few years the school-house was used also for church purposes. In 1840 the society known as the Sleeth's Class, was removed to Marion village, where in the school-house there the meetings were held until the erection of a frame church edifice, in 1862.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The beginning of Presbyterianism in Shelby county was in Hendricks township, July 7, 1824, and the efforts there culminated in the formation of the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville, the history of which is here outlined, by the present pastor, Rev. L. C. Richmond:

The first Presbyterian church of Shelbyville, Indiana, had its first beginning in the rude and primitive log cabin of Zebulon Wallace, Hendricks township, Sabbath morning, July 7, 1824. With Rev. John McElroy Dickey as the minister the church with thirteen members was organized and the Holy Communion was observed for the first time. On the 11th of October it was duly enrolled by Presbytery and the Rev. Mr. Dickey was appointed by that body to supply the church as minister during the next six months, until the next meeting of Presbytery. At the fall meeting of that body, October 7, 1826, the church reported fifteen members, three having been added since its organization in 1824. The year of 1829, the year Andrew Jackson became the President of the United States, found Shelbyville the acknowledged social and business center as well as the county seat. As this was the only Presbyterian organization in the county it was, after careful deliberation, unanimously decided by the church members to change the name and location of the church to Shelbyville. Rev. Eliphalet Kent was the minister from 1829 to 1835. Following Reverend Kent were Revs. William W. Woods, Wells Bushnell, Joseph Monfort, Charles McKinney, Samuel Orr, A. T. Hendricks, James Gilchrist and John M. Wampler. Up to 1839 the growth of the city was very slow, there being at that time not more than six or seven hundred inhabitants. The church also was small and poor with no regular house of worship. In 1839 they erected a building forty by fifty feet, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It had no foundation, but was supported by wooden blocks five feet high. It was built of undressed lumber and never was painted. On June 20, 1851, Rev. John C. Caldwell was ordained and installed pastor of the church. By this time the church had grown and improved to such an extent that the members soon began to awaken to the fact that they needed a more convenient and commodious house of worship. Soon therefore it was resolved to build provided three thousand dollars could be raised for that purpose. This was done and in the year 1853 the building was completed at a

cost of about five thousand dollars. It stood upon the corner of Jackson and Harrison streets now occupied by Doble & Griffey's hardware store. The church had many pastoral supplies and it was not until February, 1859, that another pastor was selected in the person of Rev. James Smythe, who remained until 1866. In that same year Rev. Charles P. Jennings for the second time became the pastor. His pastorate was marked by the great growth of the church in things temporal as well as spiritual. In December, 1870, Rev. George Sluter was called as the regular minister of the church. Following Reverend Sluter was Rev. George D. Marsh, who was one of the best preachers as well as popular men that the church has had. Unfortunately his health was poor and after a short pastorate of less than two and a half years, his ill health compelled him to give up his charge. During his illness the church was supplied by his nephew, Rev. Arthur Brown, the present secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He was followed by Rev. Thomas D. Hughes, a saintly and wise man, who still lives in the memory of many today as "Dear Doctor Hughes." He was pastor for nearly eleven years. It was during his pastorate that the church was moved from its old location on the corner of Harrison and Jackson streets to West Broadway, where it still stands. The new church there built, to which a Sabbath school room was only recently added, was erected at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. Rev. Albert Pfansteil, who followed him, unable to resist the alluring call of the church at Lafayette, Indiana, remained only a year and a half. Reverend Pfansteil drew large congregations, was a splendid pastor and was beloved by all. Rev. J. C. Caldwell was the next minister for nearly five years. Doctor Caldwell was a splendid man, a fine scholar, and a cultured gentleman. After his five years of service he resigned to go onto the lecture platform, for which he was well fitted by temperament, culture and ability to excell. Rev. Martin Luther Tressler was the next minister. He was an aggressive up-to-date man and that the church is on its present excellent financial basis is said to be due to no small extent to Reverend Tressler's three and a half years of excellent service. Reverend Tressler was followed by Reverend Price, who was a most acceptable minister for about four years, when he resigned to accept a call to the large and influential church, of Geneseo, New York. At present Reverend Price is vice-president of one of the large Southern colleges. Reverend Price was followed by the present minister, Rev. L. O. Richmond, who was called here from the church at Ironton, Ohio, in March, 1907.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (German).

This church was organized at the instance of the Indianapolis Presbytery, New School, in 1867. The organization was perfected by Henry Burkler, Sr., Mathias Schoelch, John De Prez, George Posz, Henry Hale, John Maholm,



August Schwall, John Mohr, Jacob Stephens and John Shutt. Rev. Francis Friedgen was largely instrumental in bringing the organization about. He served as pastor until March, 1872, and was followed by Rev. I. Eslmeyer, educated in Germany, and ordained in 1855. Until 1872 services were conducted in the old Presbyterian church, on the corner of Jackson and Harrison streets. In that year, however, the society completed its own edifice on East Washington street, at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars, Henry Burkher being by far the largest contributor. By 1878 the church had a membership of one hundred and forty communicants. Early in 1880 dissensions arose and differences between influential members and the pastor, and a large number left the church—about seventy in all. In 1887 the membership was about fifty. A new church building project plunged the society in more difficulty, and the society finally went in with the Lutherans, but after a time that body did not seem to fellowship properly with this people. They commenced a large and costly edifice in Shelbyville, on the corner of Broadway Pike and Jackson streets. This was about 1902, but after having the foundation in and well under headway the society met with reverses—many of the membership being opposed to the costly structure, etc., left the church and many finally found church homes in the German Evangelical Protestant church, where they still worship. The building mentioned was never completed, and now there is no trace of its material.

The Boggsstown Presbyterian church was organized in 1831-32, by Rev. E. Kent, a missionary preacher, assisted by William Woods. At first services were held in a log house, but about 1833 the society erected a frame church, which was used until 1852, when another and better building was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The society struggled on for many years, but finally was greatly depleted. There is still a society in the neighborhood, and has its own building, in which it conducts service.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, OR CHRISTIANS.

The years following the first settlement of this county were made memorable by the religious awakening in the West. The strong battlements of denominational exclusiveness were being attacked and carried by storm. People would not accept the dogma of any denomination without the authority for such dogma could be found in the Bible. Anything else was human innovation and unworthy of belief. As a result new doctrines were evolved and old ones modified. The reformation started by Alexander Campbell, Barton Stone and Walter Scott, grew in magnitude and extended far beyond the limits contemplated by the originators. The teachings of Alexander Campbell were considered heterodox by the Baptists, with whom he had hitherto been associated, and in 1827 they severed all connection with the reformers.

who then organized a new church, which was called by them the Church of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian church, but by their opposers the Campbellite church. The cardinal principal of their organization was the rejection of all creeds or confessions of faith, and the adoption of the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice.

SHELBYVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(By Rev. James P. Meyers.)

Among the first to be converted by the teaching of Alexander Campbell was Father Obediah Butler. He at once became an apostle of the new religion, and soon had a sufficient following to organize a church class, which was effected in the spring of 1834. The meeting for that purpose was held at the house of Ovid Butler, that stood on the southeast corner of the public square, the present site of Teal's block. The little band that met Father Butler on that occasion and who constituted the charter membership of the church, was composed of James M. Smith, Sallie Smith, John Weakley, Nancy Weakley, Silas Jaen and wife, George Bates and wife, E. Knowlton and wife, Ovid Butler and wife and Spencer Thayer and wife. Of the history of this church for many years following its organization but little is known. Whatever of historic value there was has passed into oblivion with the death of those early members. It is known, however, that the organization was kept up, and at the time of the coming of Mrs. Martin Ray and her mother, Mrs. Nancy Cross, both devout Christians, meetings were occasionally held, although of infrequent occurrence, and often without the assistance of a minister. The members were few and poor, and could not afford to pay for the services of a preacher nor build a house in which they might meet to worship. But hungry for religious associations they met in the dwellings, which for the time they would transform into the temple of God. They came not to mock, but to pray and worship, and no doubt from that little band of believers arose the pure incense of unsullied faith and conscious and unwavering consecration. It is believed that God looked down with the same, if not deeper and more perfect approval than he does now upon the piles of stone and brick, covered and burdened with elaborateness of ornament till the human eye is wearied to behold. Meetings are remembered to have been held in the second story of the building now occupied by Ziegler's restaurant. Here it was that Reverend New, the father of Hon. John C. New, preached. He was a man of great earnestness, plain and practical, very pronounced in his likes and dislikes. Reverends O'Kane and Prichard may be classed among the pioneer preachers of the Christian church of Shelby county. They were both men of rare ability, forcible speakers and conscientious workers. It is probable

that the best type of a pioneer preacher was found in Rev. Decatur Davis, who occasionally preached at this place. He was illiterate, and it is said by one who knew him intimately that he read no book but the Bible, and that he had committed it to memory, having at his command the whole of it, when it became necessary to sustain a position taken.

In the early part of the fifties the old organization was revived, and meetings for a time held in Concert hall. The lot upon which the church now stands was bought and the foundation for a building laid. Sufficient money could not be obtained to erect a building and the lot was in a few years sold at Sheriff's sale. It was redeemed, however, and in 1867 a frame building was erected thereon. The church was forty by sixty feet, and with its improvements, costing two thousand five hundred dollars, made during the year 1887, the property became worth six thousand dollars. A few of the older members who worked hard to sustain the church during its struggle for existence were Bailes Coats, Jacob Wagoner, Isaac Woods, E. M. Wilson, Mrs. Nancy Cross, Susan Ray, Mother Davisson, Mr. and Mrs. Wingate and the Weakleys.

The officers then were: A. P. Bone, Doctor Clayton, J. L. Haymond and Charles Culbertson, elders; John Toner, senior and junior, Dr. E. W. Leech, T. J. Claycraft, John Whitehead and John Dobbins, deacons; A. P. Bone and William A. Moore, trustees. The following are those who had served the church in the capacity of pastor: Reverends Goodwin, Davis, Hughes, Wilson, Burroughs, Hopkins, Roberts, Stanley, Ackman, Samuel Tomlinson, J. H. Edwards, a missionary to Australia, and H. H. Nesslage. Reverend Nesslage was a native of the Empire state, where he was born August 22, 1854. He received his elementary training in the schools of New York City, and at the age of twenty, entered Bethany College, West Virginia, where he remained for four years, completing both the literary and theological courses. His first work was at Bellefontaine, Ohio. Reverend Nesslage was a young man of both natural and acquired ability, and was an earnest and conscientious worker.

One of the greatest auxiliaries of the church was the Sunday school, which was under the management of Mr. Charles Culbertson, superintendent. The attendance was large and much interest manifested.

MT. AUBURN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Through the efforts of Joseph Fassett, the following little band of Christians were organized into a church at Mount Auburn in the summer of 1837: William Record and wife, M. J. Nelson and wife, Giles Holmes and wife, Isaac Rodgers and wife, Joshua Nolton and wife and Elisha Townsend and wife. Of this number, Mr. and Mrs. Record are the only survivors who still retain

their membership in the church. C. M. Allen and wife, William Cutsinger and wife and Abner Conner, although not members at the time of organization, joined soon after, and are now among the oldest and most respected members.

After Fasset, William Irwin and T. J. Edmenson served the church for many years in the capacity of pastor. Rev. John Brazleton, of North Vernon, Indiana, the present pastor, has served the church in a most acceptable manner for many years. The first building was of logs and was probably completed as early as 1840. In 1854, the present frame house, costing about eight hundred dollars, was completed and dedicated, and with the additions and recent improvements, it is in fairly good condition. The present officers are—Elders, C. M. Allen, Thomas Clarke and Henry Lisk; deacons—John Clarke and William Cutsinger.

THE MORRISTOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Morristown Christian church is the outgrowth of the old Hanover class, which was organized in the latter part of the thirties in a school-house which stood in section 23, Hanover township. Many of the early members and ministers were formerly Baptists, having been constituent members of a society of the denomination, which was established at the same place as early as 1824. Rev. Isaac Benjamin, having the most earnest supporters of the doctrines of the Church of Christ, and many of the members left the old church and with him as their pastor, organized the new. Among the most prominent early members were the Coles, Stones, Bloods, Dyers and Caulkins. Elder Butler was probably the first regular pastor after Benjamin. Reverends Hollingsworth, Hurst, Hobb, Smith, Dabbin-spike, Franklin, Land, Raynes, Conner McDuffey and Campbell all served the church in an early day. In 1843 a large frame church house was erected, and although it has stood for almost a half century, it is still in good condition, and is an evidence of the character of the work done in those days. Within the last twenty years the membership of the church has been composed largely of citizens of Morristown and vicinity, and the convenience of having the church located in or near the town was universally conceded. The present brick edifice, costing three thousand eight hundred dollars, was completed and dedicated in 1880. The officers of the church are: H. B. Cole, trustee; John Keaton and William Carney, deacons, and Jesse Robinson, elder. The membership is one hundred twenty-five. Reverend Prichard, of Indianapolis, is the pastor in charge.

CAVE MILL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Cave Mill Christian church is located on Flat river, in Washington township. Meetings anterior to the organization were held at the private residences, and in one of the rooms of the old mill, as

early as 1855. It is probable that no permanent organization was effected before 1859 or 1860. While the organization was yet in its infancy, the tocsin of war was sounded, and so universally did the male members respond to the call of their country, that the church was almost deserted, and suspension became necessary. Prominent among the members of this first organization were: Doctor Norris and wife, J. C. Deacon and wife, Elder Higgins and wife, Sarah Bone, Stephen Knowlton and wife, and Mrs. Harvey. Rev. John A. Williams was the first pastor. After the war had ceased and the survivors had returned, steps were at once taken to re-organize, but this was not effected, however, until early in the seventies. A frame house was erected near the old water mill, and the church is now in a prosperous condition.

The ministers who have served the church are John Williams, Revs. McGowan, Huff, Finley, Howe and Brazelton.

FOUNTAIN TOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It is probable that more than a half century ago the members of this denomination held services in the vicinity of Fountaintown. The birthplace of the church was two miles east of the present site of Fountaintown, in what was known as the Pope neighborhood. The organization was effected in the old Methodist church, with the Popes, Davises, Dobbles, Duncans, Roans and Robinsons as active members. Meetings were, for several years, held at the residence of Peter Pope, and later at a church-house built in the Pope neighborhood, which was destroyed by fire about ten years after its erection. Early in the sixties the present church was erected. It is a frame structure and cost one thousand eight hundred dollars. The members who were active in building and sustaining this church and who deserve special mention in this connection were: James Conner, D. Holt, James Smith, John O'Kane and Reverend Walker.

CHRISTIAN CENTER.

This church is located near Gwynneville, in Hanover township. This society was first organized at Beech Grove, probably as early as 1850, by the Rev. James Conner. Active in the organization were the Darners, Swains, Pollitts, McConnells, Wests, Bogues, Webbs, Alexanders and Rigbees. The pioneer ministers of this church were: James Conner, Decatur Davis, Thomas Lockhart, Reverend Blackman, Aaron Walker and Noah Walker. After the lapse of a few years the place of meeting was changed, and the school-house of District No. 6 was used as a place of worship. In 1870 a frame church costing one thousand five hundred dollars, was erected on a lot donated by Mr. Gwynne. This is located three-fourths of a mile east of town. The pres-

ent membership is about forty. The officers are: John Alexander, Benjamin Duncan, Alfred Pollitt, George Hayes and J. R. Harris, trustees; J. W. Alexander and Hamilton Watson, deacons.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF SHELBYVILLE

(By Will F. Little.)

After H. H. Nesslage, the Rev. A. L. Crim was called. Rev. Crim was born in the southern part of the state. When a young man he farmed in the summer and attended school during the winter months.

His stay of two years was one of the most prosperous times the church had experienced up to the time of his coming. During his stay one of the most noted meetings, known as the Crim and Sellers meetings, was held, at which time one hundred and sixty members were taken into the church.

Rev. A. L. Crim was followed by C. M. Fillmore, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Reverend Fillmore was a member of Fillmore Brothers Music Publishers, and has since become famous as the author of the song known as, "Tell Mother I'll Be There," which has been translated into several languages. He remained two years and was followed by Rev. McArgue, E. B. Scofield and W. S. Groom.

In October, 1899, Rev. Finley Mahan was called to this place and took charge of the work at this time. Things were in quite a bad shape, the church having been without a pastor for several months. The church seemed to take on new life immediately. The attendance to hear Reverend Mahan was large and it was not long until the church had out-grown its place, and Reverend Mahan began to talk of a new church-house and while there were a great many discouragements, Mr. Mahan and his followers knew that where there was a will there was a way.

The old church was sold and a committee was appointed to find a place of worship. The place secured for temporary worship was the lodge room of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, corner Pike and Washington streets.

A lot was procured on West Washington street, near Tompkins street, for the erection of the new church building. Committees were appointed and at a meeting held nine thousand dollars was raised, a sum much beyond what anyone had expected at that time. Work was begun on the new church, April 15, 1901. The church was completed and dedicated March, 1903, at a cost for lot and all near twenty thousand dollars.

Reverend Mahan held several large revival meetings in the new church, one of them being known as the Wilson and Lint meeting, at which two hundred and sixty members were taken into the church.

The first altar was erected Monday morning, April 15, 1901, by the pas-

tor, Reverend Mahan, consisting of some boxes, under the wide spreading branches of an apple tree and from this altar the first Scripture lesson was read, and the first prayer offered preparatory to the building of the new edifice.

A large number of the church members were present to witness the first shovel of dirt thrown. After reading of the Scripture from Nehemiah, second chapter, and sixteenth chapter from Matthew, and an earnest and impressive prayer by the pastor, the first shovelful of dirt on the excavation was thrown out by Mrs. Mary Gatewood, president of the Ladies' Aid Society. This honor was bestowed in recognition of the valuable services this society had rendered in making it possible to establish this new home to the church it represents, but to the city as well.

The architecture is of an entirely different school from that employed in any other church in the city. It is a modification of the old Spanish Mission style, which was popular near the close of the fifteenth century. In this will be found the charming effect of the low side walls and sloping roofs, with just enough of the Gothic outline to add grace and dignity to the structure. The main audience room is octagonal in shape and will seat about five hundred people. The chapel is separated from the main auditorium by rolling slat partitions, which increases the total seating capacity to about eight hundred. Parlor, reception rooms and pastor's study have been fitted up in modern styles. In the basement are dining rooms, kitchen and pantry. It is a building of which all Shelbyville should feel proud.

On the 10th day of June, 1903, Reverend Mahan was married to Miss Jesse Means, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Means, of this city.

September 14, 1904, in the midst of his triumph, Mr. Mahan died, it being the second year of the new church. He left a wife and daughter and a congregation of seven hundred members to mourn his loss.

In January, 1905, Rev. H. O. Prichard took up the work, laid down by Reverend Mahan, and faithfully served the church for two years. During this time he was given a leave of absence of nine months, which time he spent attending school at Harvard. The pulpit was filled at this time by Rev. H. H. Harmin, of Irvington, Indiana.

The present pastor is Rev. J. P. Myers. He came during the last days of January, 1908, from Portsmouth, Ohio, and took charge of this church. So broken in spirit was the membership of the church over the death of the former pastor that no attempt was made for about a year to secure another pastor. His successor, however, did all in his power to resume the work of the church. When Reverend Myers came he found an indebtedness of about six thousand five hundred dollars. This debt had been standing several years. Reverend Myers determined to have this amount raised and wipe out the debt by at farthest, the date of October, 1909. By the month of April, when this sketch was compiled, all had been secured but about

seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars, and this amount is provided for, to be paid by October, as originally planned by the new pastor.

The society is growing; the Sunday school has doubled since Reverend Myers' coming. The Ladies' Aid Society of late years has been very active and helpful in the raising of necessary funds to carry on the work of the church. The leader and president of this society, Mrs. Hattie Bass, deserves special mention in this connection. During the last fourteen months thirty-eight have been added to the church membership. After having attended to the financial part of the church, Reverend Myers then turned his attention to the establishing of a men's Bible class, which now numbers about one hundred, and is doing efficient work. This is the largest class of its kind in Shelbyville, as is the Sunday school the greatest within the place, now numbering three hundred and fifty-seven.

Mr. Myers is a broad-minded, highly cultured minister, bringing with him diplomas from the best colleges and universities in this country. He is a great supporter of both home and foreign mission work. The church over which he now presides has a great mission to fill and has truly the confidence of all good citizens, whether in or out of the church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT.

Zion church, located in the southern part of Union township, Shelby county, was organized in 1836, and ten years later incorporated. The meetings were held at the residence of its members until 1845, when a small log church was provided as a meeting place for the small congregation. This log church stood near the site of the present church edifice. Among the early with this church and denomination, may be named: George M. Hachl, John J. Hachl, Conrad Hachl, Peter Neeb, Henry Neagle, John Gegenheimer, Valentine Freitag, John Fuchs, Adam Smith, George Burk, George Cowein, John Ohmer, George Keppel, John Keppel, George Zeiss, and G. M. Becker. The old log building referred to served as a place for worship for more than twenty years, but in 1868, at a cost of four thousand dollars a frame structure was erected. The first pastor of this church was Reverend Rice, who served his flock most faithfully. His successors were: Reverends Huhnholz, Miller, Caltenhaenser, Teichmann, Flick, Brandstratner, Baumann, Sachs, Anker, Waterstrom, Richter, Kissel and the present pastor, Dr. G. G. Winter, who has served almost forty years, and besides his many other duties as pastor at Shelbyville, where he has resided since 1880, his educational duties as teacher and a moderate medical practice, his is indeed an exceptional useful and busy life among the people of Shelby county.

The church in Union township had a membership of almost two hundred in 1886, but at this date—1909—has ninety-four families, or about double the number the society had then.

The present pastor, Doctor Winter, caused the debt resting on the church to be paid off during the first year of his administration and since then no debts have been contracted.

In 1888 John and Caroline Hachl presented a bell to this church, valued at three hundred dollars. To place it an addition to the church was built and with it a steeple of high and inspiring altitude. In 1901 an imitation pipe organ was purchased and the year following an iron fence was built around the whole of "God's acre."

The present officers of the church are: George Fuchs, William Gegenheimer, Edward Hachl, George A. Kuhn and Jacob Keppel, Jr.

This church has had an even, steady growth ever since Doctor Winter was made pastor, away back in 1870. It numbers among its members many of the best citizens within Union township and has been the means of accomplishing much good to mankind.

SHELBYVILLE EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT.

This church was perfected in its organization June 11, 1880. It was the outgrowth of a division in the German Presbyterian church. About seventy members of the Presbyterian church withdrew and applied to Dr. G. G. Winter for the organization of an Evangelical Protestant class which was effected as above stated. Meetings were held in the Christian church building, which they paid for by the Sunday. In 1887 the building fund had increased to seven hundred dollars, and when about to erect a building of their own they saw it to their advantage to purchase the frame edifice that they had been renting from the Christian denomination, which they did in 1900, on July 30th, paying for the same three thousand six hundred dollars cash. Since that date the church has been thoroughly renovated on the inside, papered, painted and new carpets laid. In 1905 a new pipe organ was bought from Pilchers Sons, of Louisville, for one thousand five hundred dollars, and in 1906 a water motor was procured and attached to the organ.

This congregation has: A Woman's Association, Sewing Society, Young Ladies' Association, etc., all of which societies have been doing excellent work for the good and support of the church.

The choir consists of sixteen members, under the leadership of the pastor, and ranks among the foremost of the city of Shelbyville, where much attention is paid to church music of a high class.

The present membership is two hundred and forty-six. The present officers of the church are: president, Matthew Schoelch; secretary, Adam Reichel; treasurer, Albert Weingarh; trustees, William Frechtling, Henrich Meyer, and George Reichel.

By reason of his old citizenship, great learning in the professions and

sciences, his zeal for his chosen work and his general character as an untiring worker, Doctor Winter, who has so many years been at the head of this church, and one in Union township—Zion—he is known almost universally throughout Shelby county. He has, as pastor, married hundreds of couples and buried many of the old pioneer band that he found in the county when he first became a citizen. With the passing of the generations, the name of Dr. G. G. Winter will ever be referred to as one to be revered as will also that of his good wife who has always been true to the trust imposed on a minister's wife, while their family will ever be an honor to Shelby county and Indiana.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SHELBY COUNTY.

(By Father A. Kaelin.)

The surrounding towns, with Indianapolis as a center, have, in late years, become a stronghold of moral force. A wave of temperance that now sweeps over the country, had its inception in this remarkable center of moral uplifting and virtuous activity. Prison reforms that seem to be so far beyond what experts had deemed possible, were not only planned, developed and tried, but put into practical use; had gotten their start in this distinguished locality. The betterment of the conditions of female prisoners in many ways not thought of before was ingeniously "studied out" by minds living either in the capital city or in one of the surrounding towns. To such work of charity and humane uplifting persons are seen to take an active part in, whose home is in one of the nearby towns, in a way that makes the looker-on think they have become completely identified with the works and issues of the great capital city. The out-lying towns round about Indianapolis act as potent tributaries in the cause of religion and humane treatment of the downtrodden, that in the good result their efforts becoming united, the good achieved goes to the credit of all who took a part in it. Indianapolis and its nearby neighbors have become closely identified in the doing of good.

It was not so in the early days. This city of many beautiful churches, charitable institutions, hospitals, asylums, once upon a time was dependent on outside assistance for the establishment and progress of its religious work. As the numerical strength of the many denominations "increase from day to day," because the city is growing, so do the outlying towns round about Indianapolis keep pace proportionately. But looking back to those days when things had their beginning, they were so modest and unpretentious.

In the Catholic denomination, which has now two bishops in Indianapolis, two hospitals, academies, schools, convents, asylums and churches approaching the score figure—it had its mother church in Shelby county, near Shelbyville. Indianapolis was too small to have its own church or priest whilst out

at Shelby county was a thrifty little community that had its own church and pastor. Here resided the pastor that looked after the welfare of the souls in Indianapolis. This was a dependency of the parish church, St. Vincent de Paul, near Shelbyville. In the then small town of Indianapolis lived a few pioneer Catholic settlers. These the parish priest from St. Vincent's visited and gathered together for divine services once a month on a Sunday. Rev. Vincent Bacquelin was appointed by the rightful ecclesiastical authority as its first pastor in 1837. From that date until 1840 his pastoral visits were once a month. He found it necessary, however, to come more frequently—sometimes twice or thrice a month. After ministering to these few faithful on the Sunday he would on Monday or Tuesday return again to his home at St. Vincent's. His journey on horseback, on the faithful little sorrel mare, was along the National road, touching north of Fairland, the little cross-road hamlet "Pin-Hook," thence northeasterly towards what we now call Pleasant View, New Bethel, and from there over that long stretch of country down to the place of what was called Military Ground. Often in winter the good father would arrive at his "church" at Indianapolis Saturday evening, late, covered with mud, wet, cold, hungry and exhausted from the tiresome journey. St. Vincent's church was the mother church of Indianapolis until 1840. September 2d, of that year, when the zealous father was near Shelbyville, he was thrown from his horse and almost instantly killed. He was returning from a sick call. On receipt of the startling news by his congregation in Indianapolis, a company of five persons started on horseback to the little church where the body lay. The party consisted of Douglas O'Reilly, Thomas K. Barrett, Valentine Butch, Michael Barrett and Dr. George Negley. At the risk of their lives they arrived in time for the funeral. They devotedly assisted at the solemn obsequies of their beloved pastor and friend. Mr. Berry Sulgrove, a non-Catholic, says of Father Bacquelin: "He was a very modest, unpretending and amiable man; zealous in his duties and pious, if ever such a man lived."

ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH.

This little church and flock at St. Vincent's, under the leadership of this good priest, held a meeting on January 6, 1838, to deliberate about building a church. On September 9, 1838, they entered into contract for the sum of six hundred nineteen dollars to build a house of worship on a two-acre piece of ground donated by Thomas Worland. In October, 1839, the first services were held in this newly built edifice, and dedicated it to the patron St. Vincent de Paul.

Previous to this time priests now and then visited the few members, scattered over a thinly settled territory. They were men sometimes sent by Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, Kentucky, and at other times they were such as

had been among the settlers former parishioners, whom they came to see, and would then administer the consolations of religion to all that could be reached, knowing that since leaving their home in Kentucky they had been unable to fulfill their religious obligations. Such a priest came to Shelby county from St. Pin's church in Scott county, Kentucky, to look after his former spiritual children. He was Rev. Father George Elder, who came in the fall of 1828. On this occasion he also preached the Word of God in the public school-house in the little hamlet of Shelbyville. Everybody was anxious to take a look at the Catholic priest. He came again in 1829, and on this occasion baptized several children. In 1830 Rev. S. P. Lalumiere was sent by Bishop Flaget from Bardstown, Kentucky, to visit the Catholic families of Shelby county. He came twice a year—spring and fall. Father Petit, a Jesuit, accompanied Father Lalumiere, making a tour through Indiana, preached a short mission here, during which George Laws was baptized and received into the church.

In 1834 Rev. Stephen Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, on his way to South Bend, stopped with the congregation one week. Rev. Joseph Ferneding, from New Elsass, Dearborn county, Indiana, came on a visit in 1836. In May, 1837, Father Lalumiere paid his last visit here and then proposed to the congregation to have a resident priest among them, to which they gladly agreed. In 1837 the bishop at Vincennes sent Rev. Vincent Bacquelin to take charge of this congregation. He thus became first pastor of the church and congregation, and from here visited and ministered the consolations of religion to the faithful in the whole territory, south, beyond Columbus, Indiana, Indianapolis, and all points in this large expanse of what is now Shelby, Bartholomew, Johnson, Marion and Rush counties. In this wise St. Vincent's church became the mother church of all those points now situate in this large tract, so beautiful and prosperous.

In October, 1840, Bishop de la Hailandiere, from Vincennes, Indiana, visited the congregation, blessed the newly built church, and confirmed seven persons. He was accompanied by Rev. M. E. Shame, an eloquent priest, who preached the sermon. Father Bacquelin was pastor of St. Vincent's for nine years and one month. While returning from a visit to Rush county, September 2, 1846, this precious life was abruptly and sadly brought to a close by an unfortunate accident.

During the succeeding twenty years, four pastors ministered to this people. Rev. John Ryan followed soon after in the pastoral office. Then Rev. John McDermott, Rev. Thomas Murphy, Rev. John Guegen, the latter having charge for a few years; then Rev. Daniel Maloney succeeded him; then Rev. Father Martin, Father J. P. Gillig, Father William Doyle.

In 1861 the Sisters of St. Francis from Oldenburg opened a parochial school on the church grounds. Faithfully from this time on they taught not only the children of St. Vincent's neighborhood, but the Catholics from all

Shelby county would put under their gentle care their loved little ones. Many of the older members of the Shelbyville vicinity attended the Sisters' school at St. Vincent's.

In November, 1868, Rev. Joseph Rudolf was appointed pastor of this congregation by Bishop Saint Palais, of Vincennes, Indiana. Words can hardly do justice to the indefatigable zeal and energy that he displayed during his pastorate. The fine church that stands so majestically in that fertile plane of Shelby county, near Prescott, was the culmination of his splendid career. He, soon after completing it, was ordered to Connersville, Indiana, to build one more, even more beautiful than the one he with a generous, faithful and energetic flock had erected to the glory of the Eternal.

Since completing their church at St. Vincent's the congregation has continued to worship there and prosper in a remarkable degree. Complete in all details as they have furnished and equipped their church, school and parsonage, they also helped others, with a generous, open hand, yet never forgetting their own house of God. Their several pastors since the days of Father Rudolf were such brilliant men that frequently their bishops promoted them to larger fields of labor and to give reward to merit.

SHELBYVILLE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of the Catholic church at Shelbyville is almost concomitant and cotemporaneous with that of St. Vincent's. The pastors of this nearby parish always looked after the spiritual welfare of the few Catholic families of the county seat. To the middle of the fifties, the number of families had increased so as to make it necessary to rent a public hall where their services were conducted. Until this time the priest would celebrate the holy mysteries in private houses, of the O'Connors, Morgans and others. During the ten years that the little congregation gathered in the public hall for worship they had occupied two different locations, however, their minds and hearts were directed towards having their own church some day. Ground was purchased on East Broadway, by Rev. J. P. Gillig, and other preparations were gotten under way. On August 6, 1866, the first spade was struck in the ground for the foundation. After "roof was on and floor in," unplastered, they began to hold services therein. It was on Sunday in the month of June, 1868, that they gathered for the first time to celebrate the mass in this crude structure. Rev. William Doyle was the pastor of the two congregations. When in the fall of this year, Rev. Joseph Rudolf was appointed pastor of St. Vincent's, the Shelbyville church also came under his charge. Soon he had put the unfinished structure in a more befitting condition for church services. Hither, this upright man came to serve his flock, every Sunday and several days in the week, winter and a summer, rain and shine, early and late, until the day

of his removal to Connersville, in 1881. Under his careful guidance the congregation increased its membership quite considerably. In 1875 a parochial school was also opened in Shelbyville, by the Sisters of Oldenburg, in a wooden structure purchased with ample grounds, on East Broadway, with his personal funds, the indebtedness being reduced, year by year, with the ever ready charity of St. Vincent's congregation. From the very beginning, when the old church was being constructed, did the members of St. Vincent's church assist the struggling people in the county seat.

Father Rudolf was succeeded by Rev. Francis Torbeck, who was, like his predecessor, pastor of both churches. In 1886 the pastor was again changed—Father Torbeck being ordered to a larger field of labor after a very successful pastorate of four years.

An important event is now brought about—a new epoch in both churches. Each now received its own pastor—Rev. M. L. Guthneek came to St. Vincent's and Rev. Kaelin was sent to Shelbyville. Two separate parishes. Each had grown large enough to support their own congregations. The city of Shelbyville grew with the advent of industries—so did St. Joseph's membership. Year after year a strong increase was recorded. All were then inspired with zeal and push, thinking that the little old church would soon be inadequate for the growing membership. All worked in harmony toward the one end; the building of the new church which should be of such dimensions and striking in its architecture that should the city be twice its present size it would still be able to accommodate the whole membership. The purchase of the building space, the accumulating of monies, removing of obstructing buildings presaged the long-looked-for event. On September 8, 1902, the ground was broken for the foundation. On the 24th day of the following May, 1903, the cornerstone was laid with a great concourse of people—many priests from far and near came to assist the Rt. Rev. Dennis O'Donaghue, D. D., auxiliary bishop of Indianapolis. By autumn time the building operations had progressed so far that it could receive its roof. July 4, 1904, the lower auditorium had been finished and arranged to hold the divine services therein. It served as a place of worship until the church was completed and dedicated—August 2, 1908. During the pastorate of twenty years and three, of Rev. A. Kaelin, the congregation has grown to three times the numbers it was in 1886, when he arrived July 22d, to take charge thereof. Four deals were effected in real estate, five structures built, large and small, and eight different organizations established in the church. The members are elated at their beautiful new church.

Both churches—St. Vincent's and Shelbyville—are a credit to the whole county. The structures are imposing, architecturally correct and beautiful. The members of both are proud of their work. As citizens they are patriotic, law-abiding and industrious. From little bands of worshipers, each has grown

and developed into a large and prosperous community. The successful development, little by little, however, it was always the line of loyalty to their church, and in compliance with God's holy ordinances. They have built a house where God will hear their supplications, where poor man will be uplifted, where God will be adored in spirit and truth.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH.

A somewhat peculiar religious sect was in reality the outgrowth of the Civil war, and had its beginning in a convention at Columbus, Ohio in the month of February, 1864. The delegates were from different sections and from various denominations, who had become aggrieved at some real, or supposed, offense against them. This sect was organized on the following basis: "Having a desire for more perfect fellowship in Christ, and a more satisfactory enjoyment of the means of religious edification and comfort do solemnly form ourselves into a religious society under the style of "The Christian Union," in which we avow our true and hearty faith in the received Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as the word of God and the only sufficient rule of faith and practice, and pledge ourselves through Christ to keep and preserve all things whatsoever he hath commanded us."

From this convention Mr. A. M. Hargrave returned imbued with its spirit and with the following named, proceeded to organize the Blue River Chapel: Henry Wolfe and wife, August Handy and wife, Alexander Smith and wife, Mrs. William Handy, John Jackson and wife, Mrs. Dallas Smith, Charity Wolfe, Simpson Chandler and wife and Mrs. A. M. Hargrave. These persons had all been members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church and had all been Democrats and most all the church had belonged to that party, hence it came to be styled the "Democratic Church." In brief it may be stated that nearly all the branches of the newly-formed sect were from out the Democratic ranks. The first preliminary meeting was held at Gale's school-house, over in Hancock county, in the summer of 1864. Later they erected a frame building, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Rev. O. H. P. Abbott was the first regular pastor and served many years. Nothing is now known of the society.

UNITED BRETHREN.

This denomination was among the early worshipers in Shelby county. The first meetings were held at a school-house in Marion township. Some of the first meetings were held in a barn, while "God's First Temple"—the forest trees—were the shelter from the elements while these pioneer people worshiped after their own faith. Early in the forties what was styled Kingdom church was organized, and a hewed log house thirty by thirty-six feet, was built in

section 30, Hanover township, near the Union township line. The Blue River Chapel house was completed about 1855, costing one thousand six hundred dollars, and was remodeled in the eighties. Among the early members of this denomination in these parts were: the Bowerses, Montgomeries, Talberls, Nights, Youngs, Andersons, Workmans, Sleeths, Myers and McCombes. In 1887 this church numbered one hundred and fifty-five members.

Winfall United Brethren church, on section 27, of Van Buren township, was organized about 1848, by Reverend Mooth, and services were held many years in school-houses, one of which stood near where this people erected their church later. This building cost one thousand two hundred dollars, and was dedicated by Bishop Edwards. Among the early-day members were: Joseph Dungan and wife, George Boss and wife, Noah Miller and wife and Hardy Wray and wife. In 1886 the membership here was about seventy.

The third church of this denomination of the Blue River circuit was organized in the northeast corner of Hanover township, in 1877. A small church was completed in 1880. To Rev. Felix DeMunbrum, a Frenchman of great energy and rare ability, is due the credit of forming this church.

Liberty United Brethren church was organized as a class in 1881, by Reverend McNew, with a charter membership of fifteen. They purchased the old church owned and used jointly by the Baptists and Christian denominations.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

As early as 1832-33 Revs. Peter Clinger and Hawkey came as missionaries to Shelby county and established preaching at Joseph Hewitt's, in Hanover township; at Caleb Reeves, in Moral township; at John Carson's, in Sugar Creek township, and at Tandy Brockman's, in Hendricks township. Churches were established at these several points between 1832 and 1834.

In 1850 Rev. Harvey Collings organized the church of this denomination at Morristown, with the following members: Rev. Henry Fletcher Levis and family, Cyrus Johnson, Samuel Boretz and wife, Belinda Johnson, Martha Morriston, Mariah Hewitt, William Judd, etc.

At Freeport a church was formed in 1866. In 1843 James Johnson, Sr., donated a lot to the church, and a house was built thereon costing one thousand two hundred dollars, at Boggstown. In 1850 Samuel Hamilton gave a lot to the church and there a log building was immediately erected. A frame structure followed this in 1871, costing one thousand eight hundred dollars. About 1852 a site was secured and a frame house built, costing one thousand five hundred dollars. At about the same time a house was built near the Kern school-house, which cost about one thousand three hundred dollars. Subsequently a lot was secured in Morristown, and in 1858 a good building was provided there at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars. In 1886 a lot

was donated in Freeport and a neat frame church was erected, valued at one thousand five hundred dollars.

Of Peter Clinger it may be repeated what has been frequently remarked of him, "He was the John the Baptist" of Shelby county to the Methodist Protestant church. He with his faithful followers had to swim swollen streams and the spirit of the early church workers was to never miss an appointment, no matter how bad the elements and how precarious the journey to a preaching appointment. Camp meetings were sustained and much good accomplished. Thomas Hacker, one of the pioneers of this church, walked to the annual Conference at Cincinnati and secured a preacher and brought him home with him rejoicing. In 1887 the property of this denomination was valued at eight thousand five hundred dollars; churches were in operation at Boggstown, Old Union, Marietta, Sugar Creek, Fairview, Freeport. About nine hundred members constituted the churches of Shelby county, of this special Methodist faith.

At this date there are known to be but two churches of this faith within Shelby county—one at Shelbyville and one in the vicinity of Morristown—the members residing both in and outside of that town.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

(By John W. Johnston.)

By the request of the county historian I write the following: In the summer of 1878 I had occasion to take my wife to a sanitarium, at Lafayette, Indiana, on account of broken down health, and was there eight weeks with her, during which time I read Seventh Day Advent literature and compared it with the Scripture. Upon my return home, a full believer in the doctrines held by that denomination, and in August, 1879, I attended a camp meeting held by this denomination in Noblesville, Indiana, where I was baptized and united with the church. For convenience, my membership was placed in the New London church, in Howard county. Through the distribution of literature and an occasional visit from some of our ministers and a tent meeting in the summer of 1882, we kept up the interest during the eight years of my isolation, until the winter of 1885, when Elder A. W. Bartlett held a series of meetings at Boggstown, and at Pleasant View. The meetings resulted in the organization of a church in Boggstown by Elder William Covert, in the winter of 1886, with fifteen charter members.

The Lord blessed us in our efforts and during the same winter and spring following, we built a commodious house of worship, which was dedicated June 6, 1887, free from debt. We now have a membership of seventy-seven. We have a house of worship at Pleasant View, with an organization of twenty-nine members, the same having been organized with twelve charter mem-

bers, in 1898. One of this number was also a charter member at Boggs-town, and by whose faithfulness, and the preaching of the word at different times by Elders Steele, Collins, Roberts and others, the organization was effected. In 1886 Elders M. G. Huffman and O. C. Goldsmark held a series of meetings at Waldron, which resulted in organizing a church with sixteen members, and the erection of a house of worship that was dedicated December, 1887, and now has a membership of seventeen.

The Seventh Day Adventists hold that the Scriptures are a sufficient rule of faith and that the word of God is its own interpreter.

For many years we had felt the need of church school facilities, where our children would be under the influence of religious teachers, so in 1889 we built a school room on the rear of the church building at Boggs town, which also serves for a school room for the primary and kindergarten classes in the Sabbath school. Later, we began to discuss the educational question a little stronger, which resulted in locating the State Conference School near this place, in 1902, now known as the "Beechwood Manual Training Academy," with an enrollment of about sixty students at this date—April, 1909. They are from various sections of the state. The present value of building and lands is about ten thousand dollars, while the total value of all our church property in Shelby county is approximated at sixteen thousand dollars.

THE LEWIS CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

(By Mrs. Effie Conner.)

September 23, 1833, the brethren met at the residence of William Morris and held a meeting looking to the formation of a Baptist church. Daniel Stogsdell acted as moderator, and William G. Eaton as clerk. Those of this church faith present were: D. Stogsdell, J. Long, Philip Stark, P. Whidow, Davis James Clark, James Grisham, James Robertson, Alexander Robertson, John Bush, William Wickiff, J. Reese and others from near by places in Shelby county. These represented Baptists from Shelbyville, Blue River, Mt. Moriah, and other points. The articles of faith of the Flatrock church were at hand and adopted. It was agreed that the name of the church to be formed should be called the "Baptist Church of Christ, at Lewis Creek." The charter members were: Polly Stafford, Simeon Stafford, Nancy Stafford, William Morris, Martha Morris, David Henrick, Matilda Henrick, Polly Morris, Neal McCann, Louisa McCann. The record says that "Brother Stogsdell preached a sermon on the occasion from—Peter 2: 17—'Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the King.'" This record is signed by William G. Eaton, clerk; David Stogsdell, moderator. This is the substance of the first recorded minutes of this church. The place where this church was formed

was at the Morris home, and is now known as the Tony Munster farm. Reverend Eaton was engaged as pastor November, 1833, for one year. William and Jesse Morris were chosen deacons. On the first Saturday in February, 1834, it was the time for a business meeting and it was then decided to have a foot-washing. Again the minutes show that in November of the same year they attended another foot-washing, at evening session. Nothing later appears regarding the subject of foot-washing. William Moore served the church twenty-three years as moderator. He performed all of his labors free, and it is said that he was easily offended if anyone tendered him pay. He was always called "Old Uncle Billy." In December, 1836, it was thought necessary to secure someone to "set tunes" for singing at public worship, and Buckner Candell was chosen. In February, 1837, trustees viewed grounds upon which to erect a church edifice. George Fisher about that date donated lands for this use; the material was also donated and a church was erected; it was about twenty by twenty-four feet and faced the west, and it had one window of one sash in the south and one in the east. The seats were slabs hewn out by the membership. They had no way of heating the church so they met in the building in summertime and at private houses in wintertime. Notwithstanding the rude edifice, these devoted people enjoyed their new quarters and sang praises unto the Lord and were thankful, possibly more so than church-goers of today. They went to church either on foot or on horseback, clad in home-spun garb, including home-made shoes, and sometimes in warm weather bare-footed. The singing books being scarce, the preacher having the only one, he would read two lines, then the congregation would sing them. This was followed up until they had finished the entire hymn.

In August 1841, the pastor with several other visiting ministers, including Revs. Reese and Curtis, held special services and a number united with the church, including Allen Sexton, still living at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. The pastor was Reverend Stogsdell, and at the close of the meetings Reverend Barnes arose and stated that he was not going to scare them by taking up a collection, but that he wished them to accompany him to the outside and examine the dilapidated saddle of Brother Stogsdell, after which if they felt that they could give anything to come in and lay it on the table. They would not pass the hat around for they thought that was too much like Methodists. They examined the saddle and found it worn out and he soon received a new one. Remember they did not believe in paying a preacher, and some even objected greatly at this expenditure, which was the first that had been tendered the pastor.

At one time this same pastor was a member at Clifty, but was excluded on account of preaching temperance, missions and advocated Sunday schools. He then organized a Mission church on his own account there. In 1842 the congregation wishing to be more modern agreed to ceil the church building.

The work was performed by members, as was also the chinking and re-daubing in the log walls. They also decided to purchase a stove and sent Gideon Stafford to Lawrenceburg to get it, but there he found none on sale, so bought a second-hand one, which he brought back with him. But they had troubles of their own and even in that remote day "Sunday headaches" were frequent, but committees were sent out after them and if they could not send a reasonable excuse they were ex-communicated. What a busy time the present day church committee would have at trying this plan.

Sometime in the fifties the old church was abandoned for a frame building that stood just to the south of the present church. Silas Gore, the only bidder, got the contract to erect this church. It was thirty-six by forty feet, and many objected on account of its being too large. In 1838 it was ordained that each male member pay twenty-five cents toward the running expenses of the church, and Allen Sexton was made treasurer and served forty years.

In 1859 the church released Reverend Moore as pastor and called John Reese for one year, agreeing to pay him one hundred dollars. He served this church until 1868, when James Young was called, but soon resigned and was succeeded by Reverend Calif, who in 1870 was followed by John Reese again, and he continued until 1884, making twenty-two years service.

The present church edifice was built in 1882-83, at a cost of two thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. In October, 1884, W. W. Smith was chosen pastor and continued three years and was followed by G. H. Elgin, who died while pastor. Since then the pastors have been—Revs. Perry Markland, McGregor, Harper, Coulter, Huckleberry, Ebersson, Jayne, Odell and the present pastor, W. T. Markland. Sixteen pastors have served; six hundred and seven members have been taken into the church, the present membership being two hundred and fifteen. The seventy-fifth anniversary has recently been celebrated. The society has accomplished much good in the passing decades and is doing good work today.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The only Episcopal church in Shelby county is that known as Christ Episcopal church of Shelbyville. Services had been held by this denomination for ten years prior to the erection of their building at this point. These services were usually held at private homes. Although there were but a few Episcopal adherents in the vicinity, great interest was taken by this few. Too much praise cannot be given to the Ladies' Guild, who succeeded after years of hard work, in buying a building site and erected a comfortable, neat little edifice, called Christ Church, situated on the corner of Tompkins and Hendricks streets. The foundation stones were presented by William and Edward Price. The interior of this structure is well planned, suitably painted and provided with choir stalls, a lofty altar, and a roomy vestry, while it is heated by an

excellent furnace. The ladies secured two hundred dollars with which to procure an organ, by editing a local paper for a short time. A fine carpet was donated by Mrs. Carson.

The church was consecrated May 30, 1901, by Bishop Francis, and services have been held regularly ever since, with a good attendance.

Although the church society has suffered loss by death and removals, the remaining members are faithful workers. This was observed at the present year Easter services when the music was of very high order.

Among those who have had charge of this congregation may be named: Revs. Hobart, Martin, Heady, Comfort, Heilman and the present rector, Rev. George Gallup, M. A.

ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH.

The history of St. Vincent's church begins with the year 1837. It is the oldest Catholic congregation of the surrounding territory, antedating the foundation of any Catholic parish even in Indianapolis. Catholics, however, settled in Shelby county a number of years previous to the above mentioned year. Mrs. Cornell, a native of Maryland, is said to have come in 1824. In 1825, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Worland, of Scott county, Kentucky, visited a sister of Mrs. Worland, living in this county, and in the following year settled permanently. John Newton and family came in 1827. Thomas Worland, father of Leo Worland, followed his son in 1828, bringing his entire family. He was a good, pious Catholic. Through him other Catholics were induced to immigrate from Kentucky, and his coming may be said to mark the foundation of the present St. Vincent's congregation.

The Rev. George Elder, of St. Pius' church, Scott county, Kentucky, visited his former spiritual children in the fall of 1828. The holy sacrifice of the mass was then offered for the first time in Shelby county, in the log cabin of Thomas Worland. The congregation at that time numbered about thirty members. Father Elder paid a second visit to the infant congregation in 1829, and again said mass in Thomas Worland's house and also baptized several children.

In 1830 the Rev. S. P. Lalumiere, of Vincennes, was sent by Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, Kentucky, to visit the Catholic families of Shelby county, coming twice a year, in the spring and fall. Father Petit, a Jesuit, accompanied by Father Lalumiere, on a missionary tour through Indiana, preached a mission here, during which George Laws was received into the church. In 1834 the Rev. Stephen Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, stopped with the congregation one week and baptized William S. Worland. The Rev. Joseph Ferneding, from New Alsace, Dearborn county, Indiana, came on a visit in 1836. In May, 1837, Father Lalumiere paid his last visit

here, and proposed to the congregation to have a resident priest, to which the members gladly agreed.

In August, 1837, Bishop Brute, of Vincennes, Indiana, sent the Rev. Vincent Bacquelin to take charge of the congregation as a resident pastor. He was a native of France, a man of zeal and activity, and soon gained the love and esteem of his people. From here he also visited the Catholics at Indianapolis and Columbus. In July, 1838, Bishop Brute visited the congregation and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirteen persons. The zealous Father Bacquelin, anxious to have a church, held a meeting of his people January 6, 1838, to consider the matter. They determined to build a church, and September 6, 1838, the contract was let for six hundred and nineteen dollars. Thomas Worland donated two acres of land. In October, 1839, mass was first celebrated in St. Vincent's church, and in October, 1840, Bishop de la Hailandiere visited the congregation, blessed the church, and confirmed seven persons. He was accompanied by the Rev. M. Shawe, who preached the sermon. Father Bacquelin was pastor of St. Vincent's for nine years and one month. While returning from a visit to Peter Hirschaner's, in Rush county, on September 2, 1846, he was thrown from a horse and killed. This sad event caused deep and lasting regret among his people, who followed his remains to their last resting place in St. Vincent's cemetery.

Father Bacquelin was succeeded by the Rev. John Ryan, who remained but a short time. In 1847 the Rev. John McDermott became pastor and had charge less than a year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Murphy, who stayed only a few months. Then the Rev. John Gueguen had charge for about four years. The Rev. Daniel Maloney came in 1853 and remained two years.

In May, 1855, the Rev. Edward Martinovicz, or Father Martin, as he was popularly known, became pastor of St. Vincent's church. In 1861, with the assistance of the Sisters of St. Francis of Oldenburg, Indiana, he established the parochial school. During his stay was built also the first brick parsonage, which is still used together with the addition built during Father Rudolf's pastorate. Father Martin left unexpectedly in the beginning of 1863, and against the wishes of the people, for he was loved and revered by them.

In July, 1863, the Rev. John Gillig took charge of St. Vincent's and remained its pastor for about three years. In the beginning of 1867 the Rev. William Doyle was appointed pastor, remaining until June, 1868. The congregation had so increased that it was found necessary to build an addition to the church.

In November, 1868, the Rev. Francis Rudolf became the pastor of St. Vincent's, and for nearly thirteen years labored earnestly to further the interests of his charge. In 1870 a large addition was built in the parsonage. In 1877 arrangements were made to build a new church, which was completed in 1880. The church is a fine brick building, one hundred and twelve by forty-

three feet, with a steeple one hundred and thirty-eight feet high. In May, 1881, Father Rudolf was assigned to Connersville, Indiana, where he died in 1906.

The Rev. Francis Torbeck was assigned to St. Vincent's as successor of Father Rudolf, and had charge until July, 1886. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. L. Guthneck. During his pastorate the church was frescoed in a most tasty manner, the church grounds were beautified, the new cemetery plot was secured and laid out in lots. Father Guthneck remained in charge until near the end of 1890. Then the Rev. Joseph Hegger had charge for a short time. After him came the Rev. Ferd. Hundt, who remained about a year. In the beginning of 1892 the Rev. G. M. Ginusz took charge, remaining until July, 1896. During his pastorate the natural gas well was drilled, and continues to the present day to furnish light and fuel for the various church buildings. Beautiful vestments and statues also were secured during the pastorate of Father Ginusz. In August, 1896, the Rev. A. Danenhoffer became pastor. He introduced the Gregorian chant at services. Early in 1898 he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Stricker, who remained only a few months, after whom the Rev. Joseph Hass had charge for a short time.

In March, 1899, the Rev. Joseph Bauer assumed charge and remained nearly seven years. During his pastorate a pipe organ was secured, beautiful stations of the cross were purchased, the church was re-frescoed, and other improvements were made, so that the church is complete in all details. In January, 1906, Father Bauer was succeeded by the Rev. Frederic Ketter, who is the present pastor. At this time the congregation has about four hundred and seventy-five members, and is in a most flourishing condition.

METHODISM IN SHELBY COUNTY.

(By Hattie E. Robins.)

The Methodist Episcopal church was the first denomination to effect a permanent organization within the limits of Shelby county. Methodism followed the course of the early pioneer in his westward march, and a complete history of the progress of the church would be a history of the county and its growth. For the material growth of the county, its towns and villages, has never more than kept pace with the development of the church.

When the sturdy pioneer had cleared a little patch of ground and built his cabin home the ascending smoke from his rude chimney was a signaling hand, beckoning the faithful preacher of righteousness where he might find those needing his ministrations. And so the cabin homes became the first preaching places in Shelby county.

The first regular preaching place in the county was at the house of Mrs.

Jane Sleeth, alternating with that of William H. Sleeth, one mile north of where the town of Marion is now located. This was in the fall of 1821. The next year (1822) the newly built school-house became the meeting place, and so continued for eighteen years, when the meeting place was changed to a larger school-house which had been built in Marion. The society continued to meet in this school-house until 1862, when a frame church was erected. This is the oldest church organization in Shelby county, and is still flourishing. A few more years will mark its centennial of constant Christian service.

The Second Methodist Episcopal church, known as Robert's Chapel, is situated about three miles below Flat Rock Station, and is within twenty feet of the county line, between Shelby and Bartholomew counties. This society was formed in 1822.

The Wray Methodist Episcopal church, sometimes called Center church, was the third in the list of Methodist Episcopal churches in the county. The organization began in 1822, in the Wray neighborhood about three miles northwest of Shelbyville, and the house of James Wray, a local preacher in his former state of North Carolina, was the meeting place for many years. Finally a church built of hewed logs was erected and used for all denominations. It has passed away, having served its purpose, while the grounds on which it stood are now occupied by a cemetery.

A good and commodious frame church has been built by the Methodist Episcopal people, south of and adjoining this little "God's acre," while the Methodist Protestants have one to the north.

On the 4th of July, 1822, Shelbyville was made the county seat. During 1823 an occasional prayer meeting was held in the newly organized town, at a private house, and a few times a Methodist minister preached, in passing, to the settlers. In 1824 the ordinance of baptism was administered for the first time in Shelbyville, to a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Seyoc, who afterward became Mrs. Elias Thompson, mother of S. J. Thompson, a member of our church today.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It was not until 1825 that a class was formed, however. This class was composed of seven members, who united to form the First Methodist Episcopal church of Shelbyville.

Would that the story of hardships and privations, and the earnest efforts of these fathers and mothers of the church might be fittingly told. They are gone from us long years ago, but they have left a monument in the Methodism of Shelby county and this city that commemorates the work they accomplished in planting the new settlement, and in establishing the church.

This nucleus of a church which now numbers nearly one thousand members was composed of the following persons: Elisha Mayhew and Abigail,

his wife; their two daughters, Sarah and Abigail; James and Jerusha Van Seyoc and Mrs. Catherine Goodrich. Also, possibly, David Thatcher and others, who legally formed a church May 7, 1831. They met in two log shops, one standing where the city building is now located on Washington street, and the other on the southwest corner of Franklin and Tompkins streets. The building on Washington street was a cabinet shop, belonging to Jacob Shank, and an apprentice of his, Isaac Wilson, who died when over ninety years of age at his home. He used to tell of these early day experiences, and how some of the attendants whittled the edges of the benches until strips of hardwood had to be nailed to them in order to protect them from the jack-knives of those frontiersmen.

The other cabin used for services was built by J. C. Sleeth for a chair shop, but was also used as a post-office. Mr. Sleeth joined the new church at the first meeting that was held after its organization. These two historic buildings resounded to the eloquence of more than ordinary men, among whom were John Strange and James Havens.

In a few years the society met in the court-house, then located in the public square. Later it moved to a brick school-house which stood on the site of the present Franklin Street school. Finally in 1832 they went into their own church building which had been erected where the present parsonage now stands, on West Mechanic street. It was a frame building, thirty by forty-five feet in size. Here the church worshiped and prospered for twenty years.

During the early years the meetings were well attended, even when the preaching was on week days, as often happened where circuits were large and preachers few. After the sermon the preachers led the class meeting. All the membership was expected to remain to this service, and woe to the unlucky weight who absented himself without cause. The church did not deal with delinquents with gloved hands, but with the purpose of reforming them and restoring them to the correct way.

Quarterly meetings were seasons of great spiritual uplift and blessing. Large crowds from far and near attended; official members sometimes coming from long distances to be present at the meeting. "Love Feast" on Sabbath morning, was a great occasion. It was held with closed doors, and tickets of admission were given the faithful. All present were glad to take part, and wonderful influences went from these testimonies of personal experience. The doors were then opened for the public worship. Often, during the sermon, the spirit of God came upon the people and conversions were numerous and powerful. The first quarterly conference held in Shelbyville was held in the meeting house on West Mechanic street, December 31, 1836. It was followed by an old-fashioned watch-night meeting. Reverend Havens and Reverend Whitten preached—preached with power and the results of that meeting were seen many years. In "Reminiscences of Early Indiana," O. H. Smith writes concerning James Havens in these words:

"He was the Napoleon of Methodist preachers in Eastern Indiana—his great characteristic as a preacher was his good common sense. The state of Indiana owes him a greater debt of gratitude for his long and valuable life to form society on the basis of morality, education and religion, than any other man, living or dead." Mr. Havens commenced a ministry in Shelbyville in 1827, which continued with intermissions as pastor, presiding elder and visitor, until 1864, when he passed away—to join the church "triumphant."

In 1851 the church building having become too small for accommodation of the growing congregation, a new church home was built on West Washington street, where the present church now stands. Shelbyville church had now come to be a station. Prior to 1851 the church had been a part of a circuit since its organization. For ten years—from 1825 to 1835—it had been one of the appointments on the Rushville circuit. This circuit included the towns of Rushville, Greensburg, St. Omer, New Castle, West Liberty (now Knightstown) and Shelbyville, and was known as the "Four Weeks Circuit." In 1836 a new circuit was formed with Shelbyville at its head. There were twenty-two appointments on this circuit. The amount of money paid for the support of the Gospel that year on the circuit was two hundred forty-five dollars and forty-nine cents, of which Shelbyville society paid sixty dollars and seventy-five cents. Small this sum seems now, but then it was large and in keeping with the times.

A Union Sunday school had been formed in Shelbyville as early as 1833, and was principally officered and maintained by Presbyterians and Methodists. It only held its sessions during warm weather. In 1838 a Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was organized—and, like its predecessor, it discontinued during the winter months. It was not until 1844 that the school succeeded in living the entire year, winter as well as summer.

Since that time the altar-fire of the Methodist Sunday school has never gone out. The first organ for the use of this school was purchased in 1863, and greater attention was given music in the school, with gratifying results. But it was not until three years afterward—in 1866—that the church was permitted by her quarterly conference to use the organ in public worship.

In 1855, beginning September 25th, the session of the Southeast Indiana Conference was held in Shelbyville, Bishop Scott presiding. It was a time of great blessing for the church.

Again in 1864, September 21st, the conference met at Shelbyville, Bishop Simpson presiding. This was during the Civil war, and church affairs as well as secular matters were at white heat. The conference was memorable for two things—the opening prayer of the conference, by Dr. E. G. Wood, who having two sons in the Union army, had received word that morning that the third had been drafted. He poured out his loyal, yet fatherly heart, to God in a prayer never to be forgotten by those who heard it. The second remark-

able event of that conference was the sermon by Bishop Simpson. There are still persons living in the city who sometimes speak of that sermon, of its almost divine eloquence. On every heart there seemed to rest the impression of more than ordinary influences which lifted into a realm not often reached by mortals.

Three more times in the history of this church has the conference been entertained in Shelbyville—in 1881, 1894 and in 1908. Each occasion has been of a great spiritual uplift and profit, both to the church and the entire community. The two conferences known as the "Indiana" and the "Southeastern Indiana," were united in 1895, and the resulting conference body is the largest in Methodism. In 1871 or 1872, the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," then a new organization in the Methodist church, formed an auxiliary society of ten members in our church. Mrs. Nancy M. Wright is the only charter member now living. She has been corresponding secretary through all these years: faithful and efficient, always. This society now numbers one hundred sixty in its membership.

The "Woman's Home Missionary Society," a younger organization, by several years, is also a large and flourishing society, enthusiastic and zealous of good works. Young people's and children's missionary societies have been formed under the auspices of these older societies and are all flourishing. One of them—"Queen Esther Society," composed of young ladies, numbers eighty. There is also a large "Mother's Jewels" organization, composed of the little ones under six years of age. Other organizations are "The Standard Bearers," of larger children, and the "King's Heralds."

There are two Epworth League Chapters, organized several years ago that complete the list of young people's societies in the church.

Another ladies' society, called the "Ladies' Reception" and composed of a number of the ladies of the church and congregation, is of much help to the pastor in a quiet and unostentatious way, besides looking after some of the material affairs of the church building. This society long since abandoned money-making plans of all sorts, and depends entirely upon the contributions of its members for its revenues. The weekly meetings are purely social in character, and are enjoyable and profitable to all who attend.

An organization among the men of the church—the "Methodist Brotherhood," has just been effected, which is expected to accomplish much good in reaching the men of the community.

CHURCH BUILDING.

The church building has twice been remodeled and enlarged. It now has a seating capacity of about fifteen hundred persons. A beautiful pipe organ long ago replaced the small reed organ of the "sixties" and in its turn was supplanted by a much larger and better instrument.

The Sunday school, which has its home in the basement of the church, is led in music by a chorister, accompanied by a piano and orchestra of eight pieces. Here every Sabbath rise songs of praise by nearly four hundred young voices connected with the school.

In the month of March, 1871, a convention was held in the church of Shelbyville, on the question of "Temporal Economy in the Church." It was a delegated body, consisting of one steward from each quarterly conference, in the Southeastern Indiana Conference. The result of the discussion was a financial plan that provided for the maintenance of the church and support of her ministers, by assessing the membership, according to their ability to pay. The plan worked very well throughout the churches, and is yet in practice generally. However, about eight years ago—in 1901—a few of the members of the Shelbyville church banded themselves together in a "tithing covenant," and have since poured into the treasury of the church *one-tenth* or a tithe, of their incomes. The church has been able to do greater things for missionary work since that time, as well as for other benevolent enterprises of the church.

The fame of this church has gone abroad throughout the country for what she is doing in the matter of giving. The list of "Tithers" grows a little constantly, but what might be accomplished if all the members tithed! Increased giving has brought new responsibility, and opened the doors of new opportunities that cannot be shunned. So this current year, the church through its Sabbath school, assumed the entire support of a pastor in Africa for five years. By so doing our church is working day and night for our pastor in Africa, the Rev. S. D. Coffin works while we sleep. Only seven Methodist Episcopal churches in the United States are doing this special work.

In the eighty-three years that this church has been in existence it has had forty-one different preachers in charge, with seventeen junior preachers. The Rev. George M. Smith is the present pastor with Rev. Clyde Black, associate pastor. Many of these men have been men of ability and all have been men of God. Of the nineteen presiding elders during our history, one, E. R. Ames, was made bishop in 1852.

WEST STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1891 the city of Shelbyville having grown so large as to demand the organization of a new Methodist church a beautiful structure of brick was erected on the northwest corner of West and Colscott streets. Later additions were made to it. The new church started with a large and flourishing Sunday school and a fine Epworth League, and has proven satisfactory. The church is incorporated under the name of "West Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Shelbyville."

The various organizations of the church are as follows: Sunday school, Epworth League, Junior Epworth League, Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mother's Jewels and Ladies' Aid.

Both the First church and West street church own good parsonages. The first church parsonage is on West Mechanic street where the first Methodist Episcopal church stood so many years ago. The parsonage of the West street church is on the church lot, to the north of the church building. These houses are not only the homes of the preachers and their families, but their doors are open always in hospitality and friendship to the church, and in sympathy and comfort to those who seek it.

In Walkerville, a suburb of Shelbyville to the east, and only recently incorporated as a part of the city, a very neat church building was erected about six years ago. It is a part of what is now known as Shelbyville circuit. It has a good Sunday school and is doing good work for its locality.

CHURCH FINANCES.

The financial value of the Methodist church property in Shelbyville is about as follows: First church, forty-five thousand dollars; parsonage, seven thousand dollars; West street church, ten thousand dollars, parsonage, two thousand dollars; Main street, Walkerville, eight hundred dollars.

Besides these Shelbyville Methodist Episcopal churches is the small church at the corner of Franklin and Vine streets, known as the Methodist Reformed church. Shelbyville owes much to the faithful pastors of this little church and its members, in the moral influence they wield in this part of town.

In all it is believed that from the early day to now there have been several thousand people connected with these various Methodist churches in Shelbyville. Many have removed from the city, many are dead, and their memory is precious. A goodly number are alive at this writing—may they live long to carry on the work of the church adown the years.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Aside from the Methodist Episcopal churches named by Mrs. Hattie E. Robins, the author has discovered the history of the following churches within the county, a partial list of which she kindly furnished, while other data we secured ourselves.

What was for many years known as the Boggstown Methodist church was organized at the house of Mr. Hough and later meetings were held at Adam McFadden's, a mile to the south of the village. In 1850 a frame church was erected at Boggstown. In 1886 this church numbered eighty-six.

At Brandywine, in the autumn of 1827, at the home of Mrs. Seena, near

Fairland, a society was formed. Services were held until 1849 at private houses, including those of G. G. Harsins, the Dements and Quinns. During that year (1849) a building was erected. Two parties of rough squatters, one on either side of the town, insisted on disturbing public worship, and joined one another in holding mock prayer meetings, in hearing of the services held by these pioneer Methodists, and when the settlers could no longer stand the abuse, they arose and soon put a stop to such lawlessness.

Sugar Creek (now Fairland) was organized in 1847. The church at Fairland, properly speaking, was formed in 1855. Thomas Hacker and family and Doctor Lewis and wife and a Mrs. Hoskins formed a class. A place of worship was provided and a Sunday school had been running sometime before the completion of the church building.

At Flatrock, in 1852, a frame church was erected by the Methodist people, three miles southwest of Norristown, near Girton's Mills. The society worshiped here until 1870, when it moved to Flatrock station.

At Norristown a class was formed in 1866 by twelve members. In 1886 this church had a membership of ninety and worshiped in the old Union church.

At Marietta, in the forties, was organized a Methodist church. Services were at first held at private houses, but later in a school-house. About 1876 many members withdrew and helped from the Methodist Protestant church.

Morristown circuit was formed at an early date. Asbury church was the first organized on this circuit. Soon after land had been surveyed in 1822 a log cabin church was erected. It had a brick chimney and had its pulpit in one corner. Jonathan Johnson and family were prominent in this organization. Rev. John Stover was the first circuit rider there and a most excellent worker.

In 1839 a frame building was erected, at a cost of four hundred dollars. The present Morristown church was built in 1885. W. W. Woodyard was the architect and lived in the community until 1908, when he died. In 1886 it is recorded that the membership was ninety-five, but today they have two hundred members and in a flourishing condition. The cost of their present building was four thousand six hundred dollars. W. A. Bodine, an old merchant of the town, has ever been liberal in his support of this church, of which he is a worthy member today.

At Fountaintown a class was reorganized in 1857 and in 1876 a new church edifice was completed. In 1887 this was a thriving church, doing much good. Its first class leader was Isaac Robinson.

Pleasant Hill church was formed at the house of John Glenn, in 1830, and retained the name of Glenn's Society for thirty years. Mr. Glenn was the first class leader. Near by, later on, a frame church was built. The society is still doing an excellent church work, but data is not at hand for this work of a county record.

At Waldron the church was originally connected with that of Middletown and Conn's Creek. It was established in 1836, with Frank Toler as a class leader. Conn's Creek was organized in 1849, at the cross roads, now Waldron. The Knight family were prominent in this work. Also the Van Pelts and Bliss families. School-houses and private homes served until a church was erected, in 1858, when it took on the name of Waldron. Soon after that the society at Middletown abandoned the site and united at Waldron, making it a strong church. From an old record it appears that the following were officers in 1886: Trustees, J. J. Curtiss, Henry R. Ming, and A. H. Haymond; Stewards, Mrs. R. R. Washburn, Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn and A. H. Haymond. The membership then was about fifty. At this date—1909—the membership is one hundred and forty-seven and the society is strong in influence for good in the community.

At a point on the Norristown pike that was named Winchester, a Methodist church was formed, called Shadley's Society. They met at the house of Mr. Hadley until 1848, then moved to the house of Thomas Maddy. In 1850 a frame house was built twenty-six by thirty-six feet. Prominent among the members were the Shadley family, Charles Thompson and wife, Mrs. John Monroe, T. H. Wherret and wife and Kitura Green. The frame church was replaced by a substantial brick building, dedicated in 1872. Among the active builders of this church were: Andrew Maple, Thomas Thompson, Job D. Tindall, John A. Gore and John W. Wilson. In 1886 the church had a membership of eighty. It is still in the field.

Union Methodist church was formed by Ripple's class in 1833 and many years later called Union church. The first preaching was at an old settler's house named Ripple. The class occupied a school-house until 1849, when a frame church was erected. Fifteen years later a new church was built, in 1864. The Greens, McFalls, Fosters and Jacksons were prominent in this organization. The church is still doing good service.

Toner's Chapel, four miles from Shelbyville, is another Methodist point. Preaching commenced there in 1836. School-houses were used until 1845, when a frame building was erected. Services are still held at this place.

A church was formed at Geneva and a thousand dollar building erected there.

Canaan Methodist Episcopal church is located in Moral township, four miles south of Palestine. In an old frame building the early settlers by the score met and heard the word preached with old-time power.

Cynthianna church of this denomination was organized and a church built in 1854. Henry Fisher, Thomas Jones, William Fisher, J. N. Marshall and others were zealous in the work. The society never became large or very prosperous.

There is also a Methodist church at London, Shelby county. All in all,

Methodism has sought out almost every nook and corner of this county, at one date or another, and hence has become a strong denomination today.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN SHELBY COUNTY.

With the numerous religious denominations within Shelby county, the Baptists have from an early day been very strong, and have organized and kept alive many churches.

The Missionary Baptist church was organized in the spring of 1823. From the pen of Rev. John Reece, the author here takes the liberty to copy what he said many years ago concerning this denomination:

"In the settling of Shelby county, persons came from different sections, some from one state and some from another. As they came they settled in neighborhoods. One of these settlements was northeast of Edinburg and among their number were a few Baptists. In their new homes, rude as they were, they longed for Gospel privileges. Hence in this little neighborhood the few Christians met alternately at their houses and held prayer meetings, until in the spring of 1823, when nine persons, viz.: Thomas Russell, Polly Russell, William Barnet, Nancy Barnet, Lewis Bishop, Elizabeth Bishop, Simon Shafer and Merit McGuire were organized on the first day of March into the Missionary Baptist church. They held meetings until 1826, at various houses, then built a hewed log building in the edge of Johnson county. Here they worshiped until 1832 when a frame house was constructed on the same lot. In 1843 this house was destroyed by fire, and the church immediately commenced to build a third house one mile to the northeast and in Shelby county, at a cost of \$1,200.

Of the constituent members it may truthfully be said that they were true and faithful Christians. The first pastor was Rev. John Barnet, sustaining that relation until 1825, a very Godly, earnest preacher. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Harding, who served until his death in 1835. Subsequent pastors were: T. C. Townsend, A. R. Hinkley, B. Reece, A. P. Titton and S. G. Miner, all pioneer ministers whose names should not be forgotten by later generations. Rev. Samuel Harding was among the men sent out to found Franklin College, in Johnson county. He also formed the Second Mount Pleasant church.

The next Baptist church to be organized in Shelby county was that at Shelbyville. Rev. Samuel Harding and Rev. D. Stogsdil were induced to visit the town and preach to the few Baptist families there found. It was on the third Sunday in October, 1826, when the Baptist church was organized at this point. The charter members were: George Titus, William Morris, James Emmit, Hannah Titus, Patsy Morris, Phoebe Emmit, Sally Gatewood, Catharine Wingate, Morning Simpson and Sally Hippers, making ten in all.

This church was called "Shelbyville" until the location of the church was changed to a point four miles to the east and the name changed to that of Bethel. It, however, retained this name only a short time because of its removal to Shelbyville, when it took the name of Mount Pisgah. For about eight years the services were held in private houses, but in December, 1832, the church resolved to build a house in which to worship. This was a log house twenty-eight by thirty-six feet in size. For seats, rude benches were hewed out of logs. While rough was the place the people who there worshiped had the true spirit of Christianity in their souls. This house was used until 1853, when the log house was removed and a frame house erected, that was twenty-two by thirty feet. This was occupied until 1865, when two thousand dollars was expended for the erection of a frame building, thirty-six by fifty feet. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Harding and among the first was Rev. D. Stogsdell, who was a very earnest minister, and not infrequently walked sixteen miles to meet his appointments. Rev. J. Reece served this church for twenty-seven years, and in 1887 it had a membership of one hundred and ten. At present the membership is one hundred and thirty-five.

The First Baptist church of Shelbyville was organized in March, 1849, when Shelbyville had but five Baptists. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John Reece in the old court-house that stood in the center of the public square and the services were attended by twelve persons. Meetings were held every other two weeks and preaching had by Reverend Reece. The constituent members of this church were: William E. Midkiff, Mary Midkiff, Samuel Midkiff, Agnes Midkiff, Olive Bassett, Reuben DeBoard, Eliza DeBoard, Elizabeth T. Brown, Lydia Rodifer, Eliza Robertson, Mary Veach, John Bassett and Katherine Bassett. For several years this church had a hard struggle for its existence as it had no church home, although in 1849 it had commenced the construction of a building of brick situated on East Washington street, but the building was not finally completed until sometime in 1863. Then followed several years of steady growth, until 1876. Then the society decided to sell its property on East Washington street and build upon the present lots in West Broadway. This edifice was the handsomest in the city, costing seventeen thousand dollars, and although bravely begun required many years of tedious struggle and self-denial before it was finally completed and paid for. In fact this band of Christian workers had planned to burn the mortgage upon the fifty-fourth anniversary, which would have been March 25, 1902, but just six days before this date the building burned to the ground, leaving a crushed and discouraged people; nevertheless from the ashes sprung new zeal so enthusiastic and a spirit so courageous that in just eighteen months, September 20, 1903, was dedicated the present magnificent building, more commodious and more beautiful than the burned structure.

The pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. John

Reece, J. P. Barnett, J. R. Phillips, M. B. Phares, J. M. B. Tisdale, A. S. Ames, J. L. Irwin, J. B. Shaff, W. A. Coplinger, W. T. Jolly, J. M. Whitehead, C. H. McDowell, J. H. Groff, W. A. Pavy, A. R. Stark, L. A. Gould, H. H. Hulton, J. H. Deere and O. A. Cook.

The church is now in a very flourishing condition, and has a membership (April, 1909) of five hundred and sixty-four.

The Mount Gilead Baptist church, located in Hendricks township, was organized May 27, 1830. Among the early and charter members of this society were: Alexander Miller and wife, Levy Laingor and wife, Thomas McFerrin and wife, Mrs. Lucy Miller, Mrs. Updegraf. Among the early ministers are now recalled the names of Rev. Samuel Harding Rev. J. Reece, Sr., and Reverend Reece. Meetings were held at private houses until 1843, when a log house twenty-four feet square was provided—the same was on John McCrary's land. This building was used until 1848, when a frame house was erected on land belonging to Jesse Laingor. In June, 1872, it was voted to build in the village of Smithland and this house was dedicated a year later. In 1858 a number of the members withdrew and constituted the first membership of the church at Marietta. The church was soon dissolved, however, and its members came back to the mother church. At this date (1909) the Smithland church has a membership of one hundred forty-eight. It uses the last named building.

Brandywine (later known as Fairland) Baptist church was organized July 30, 1832, with the following as first members: James V. A. Woods, Lewis Morgan, D. A. M. Morgan, William C. C. Morgan, Henry Serber, A. M. Morgan, Levi Bishop, Sarah Oldham, Nancy Morgan, Nancy Oldham, Nancy Hubble and Mary Bishop. The church was first located near the town of Brandywine, six miles northwest of Shelbyville. The location was changed in 1859 to Fairland. From 1832 to 1837 services were held from house to house, but in June, 1833, it was decided to build, but the edifice was not completed until 1837. Rev. William G. Eaton preached the first sermon in this building. The church building at Fairland was built and first occupied in 1860, and Rev. John Reece was the first to preach in the same. The present membership is one hundred and forty. The edifice erected in 1860 still serves.

The Second Mount Pleasant Baptist church was organized July 11, 1835, at a school-house in Hendricks township. For two years this people worshiped in private houses and under the broad canopy of heaven beneath the spreading branches of forest trees, etc., but at the end of that period they built a house of worship six miles northeast of Franklin, in the edge of Johnson county. This was used from 1836 to 1865, when a forty by sixty foot building was erected, near the old site, costing four thousand four hundred thirteen dollars. Rev. Benjamin Reece was the first pastor and served until his death in 1853. Up to 1887 there had been received into this one church organization eight

hundred and fifty persons. It now has three hundred and sixty members and worships in the last named building.

Little Blue River Baptist church was established in Union township, Shelby county, about seven miles northeast of Shelbyville, in March, 1828. Thomas Golding and the following persons constituted the charter membership: Sarah Golding, Jane Golding, William G. Morris, Jacob Rosel, Barbara Rosel, John Golding, John Derrickson, Elijah Cotton, Peter Dewitt, Tally Wicker, Bettie Ann Wicker, Jane Cherry and Elizabeth Brown. At first meetings were held at private houses, but a church building was erected of logs and served well its purpose for a number of years. Subsequently a frame building was provided which was forty by sixty feet. In 1887 this church had a membership of about two hundred and fifty. From this one Baptist church in Shelby county no less (possibly later ones) than six ministers have been sent forth from its ranks. These are Rev. James M. Smith, Rev. M. B. Phares, Rev. D. J. Huston, Rev. John Phares, Rev. William Golden, and Rev. George W. Zike. In 1909 the membership of this society was one hundred and eighty-four.

The Baptist church at Waldron, organized at an early day, went down prior to 1885, but was reorganized and is now a prosperous church owning its own edifice.

Goodwill Baptist church, of Hanover township, East Union, is in the Central Association that meets at Indianapolis, and data is not at hand for these churches. The following is concerning these societies:

The Goodwill Baptist church was formed in Hanover township in May, 1859, with the following membership: Presley Morris, Rebecca Morris, Oliver Morris, Elizabeth Merideth, Archibald Canedy, Eliza I. Love, Thomas Merideth, Delilah Talbert and Jesse A. Gibson. The church was formed by its first pastor, Rev. John Phares.

East Union Baptist church, of Moral township, was organized in March, 1867, by members as follows: Lindsey and Lucinda Leonard, A. J. Joyce, H. R. Joyce, Margaret T. Joyce, Archibald Mann, R. C. Mann, Letitia Mann, B. P. Mann and Eliza E. Mann. This church was located at the Center school-house and used the same as a meeting place for a number of years. In September, 1867, Rev. J. M. Smith was made pastor of this church, spending one-fourth of his time with them, for which he received thirty dollars per year. In 1868 a frame building was erected and the society grew rapidly, having in 1886 a membership of ninety persons.

Pleasant View Baptist church, located in the northeast corner of Moral township, was organized December, 1836, consisting of the following members: James Bobbett, Archibald Mann, Elijah Mann, George Hume, Jacob Balor and J. M. Johnson. One peculiarity concerning this church is the fact that no women were members at first, but at the meeting held in January, 1837,

the following united: Susan Vise, Elizabeth Mann, Margaret Bobbett, Elizabeth Crain and Mary Joyce. Rev. T. C. Townsend, the first pastor, received the sum of ten dollars and twelve cents for his services.

Brookfield Baptist church, in Moral township, was organized March 24, 1866, and Rev. J. M. Smith was chosen first pastor. In 1887 it is learned from old historical accounts that this society had a good brick edifice valued at two thousand dollars.

From the foregoing it will be observed that Shelby county has had organized more than a score of Baptist churches within her borders, including those extinct in 1885—Hopewell, Sugar Creek, Waldron, Forks of Blue River and Marietta.

The Second Baptist church of Shelbyville (colored) was organized and perfected as a society February 19, 1869. There were present at that meeting Revs. William Moore, J. Reece, J. B. Shaff, M. Brayles, W. Singleton and William Neal. William Moore officiated as the moderator. The meetings for this purpose, as well as for the general use of the church, for the first six years in the history of the church were held in the third story of a brick building, later occupied by Julius Joseph. When first organized this church had but seven members connected with it, but in 1886 had a membership of seventy. A brick church was built on Hendricks street, costing two thousand five hundred dollars, and its size was thirty-three by fifty feet. This building was dedicated in 1875, Rev. Moses Brayles delivering the sermon on that occasion. This brick church edifice is still doing good service for this, the only colored Baptist church society within the county.

The Separate Baptists is a branch of the Baptist denomination, holding some special and rather peculiar notions on certain points, hence many years ago formed themselves into a society of their own and are known as the Pleasant View church, located in Jackson township. Meetings were held at school-houses until the old Lutheran church, which stood two miles south of Mt. Auburn, was purchased in 1868 and moved to its present place. Rev. Martin Layman was the organizer of this branch of the Baptist church. Prominent among the members were Abner Connor and wife, Joel D. Scott and wife, John Layman and wife, Sarah Davis, John Shauer and wife and T. French and wife. In 1887 this church numbered sixty-four communicants. This society with kindred branches are still in existence in Jackson township and perhaps no where else in this county.

The New Lights was an early-day church in this country, but aside from holding a few meetings in Shelby county (in Marion township) nothing further developed of it here. It is claimed, in fact, that it originated with a few minds living at one time in Marion.

The Lutheran church was formed in Jackson township by a class which met about 1847 or 1848 the first time. Meetings were held at various resi-

dences and at the district school-house. Sometime during the forties, what is known as St. George's Lutheran church was established, and a thirty-six by forty foot frame building provided in which to worship. This stood two miles south of Mt. Auburn. In the sixties a brick edifice was built at a cost of five thousand dollars. In 1887 there was a membership of one hundred and twenty. This church organization is still in existence, but the membership is unknown to the writer.

St. Paul's Lutheran church was organized the latter part of the sixties by families including the Wertzes, Stines, Lamberts and Niebels. Rev. D. A. Kuhn was a prominent pastor of this church.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ—Scientist, had its origin at Shelbyville in 1905, when eight persons of this faith met and held meetings in three rooms in the post-office block. In July, 1907, the church organization was perfected by about twenty-five members. The original officers were the board consisting of the following persons: Ray Deprez, chairman; Mrs. Harry Downey, vice-president; Mrs. R. Harrison, treasurer; Walter Randall, secretary; the other member of the board being Mrs. Daniel Deprez.

Upon the organization of the society new quarters were secured on the second floor of the post-office block; a neatly planned and finely furnished chapel, with a seating capacity of about one hundred, was provided; also a reception and office room, together with a library. The reading room is open every day in the week and services held Sunday and mid-week night.

The readers have been, Harry Downey, first reader; Miss Bertha Spelman, second reader. These still serve, except that Mrs. Harry Downey is acting now as second reader. Mrs. Downey is also the efficient librarian. The present chairman is Ray Deprez and the vice-president is Mrs. Daniel Deprez.

This newly organized church has met with success and well represents the cause nearest the hearts of its membership. Literature and books treating on the faith of Christian Science are freely distributed among the people who read them eagerly. With this excellent reading room there can be no good excuse for one living in Shelbyville to live longer in ignorance of what this people believe and teach.

AFRICAN CHURCHES.

The colored people of Shelbyville and vicinity enjoyed but few religious privileges before 1872. The few representatives of this race who found their way here at the close of the Civil war which had set them free were indeed illy prepared to pay a minister or support a church organization. All efforts to organize a Methodist Episcopal class for these people failed until the com-

ing of Robert Watkins, to whom must be given the credit of founding the African Methodist church of Shelbyville. The first meeting was held at Mr. Watkins' own house and the only resident member of the church was Frank Allen. An organization was perfected in the autumn of 1872 and after holding meetings in various places, Wise's hall was leased and used as a place for worship until the church building was completed. This was a frame structure, erected at a cost of about two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount was largely contributed by the white people of the town. This church was within Lexington conference and among the early-day pastors may be mentioned the names of Revs. Daniel Tucker, Straws, James Molan, George Zeigler, Daniel Heston, Reverend Steen and C. Nickols. In the year 1887 this church had a membership of forty-eight and much interest was manifested in the work of the society. At the present date—1909—the old church edifice still serves the congregation which now has a membership of fifty-one. It is the only colored Methodist church within Shelby county.

CHAPTER XII.

FREEMASONRY IN SHELBY COUNTY.

Freemasonry was first introduced into Shelby county, Indiana, through a dispensation from R. W. Abel C. Pepper, D. G. M., November 15, 1824. The charter issued bears date of October 5, 1825, when the lodge received the title of Lafayette Lodge No. 28, leaving it discretionary with the members to locate the lodge in such part of the county as they might deem expedient. Brothers: David Tracy, W. M.; Justus Ferris, S. W.; Joseph Adams, J. W. The names of the first petitioners were: Dr. David Tracy, Justus Ferris, Joseph Adams, Percy Kitchell and John C. Walker. At first this lodge had no fixed quarters, but met at members' houses. Even for the three years that the lodge had to meet from place to place, it had a good growth, many of the best citizens of Shelby county becoming members of the order during the time. Among the more prominent are the following: Calvin Kinsley, Chandler Huntington, Erasmus Powell, Abel Cole, William Hawkins, Nathan Johnson, William Goodrich, William Little, and possibly others whose names have been lost sight of with the passing of so many years.

The charter was surrendered and a new charter issued under the date of November 25, 1828, constituting Erasmus Powell, worshipful master; Josiah Reed, senior warden; Nathan Johnson, junior warden, requiring the communications of the lodge to be held alternately at Hanover and Shelbyville, still retaining its original name and number. Under this arrangement, for several years more the lodge seemed to prosper and other prominent citizens became its members, among whom may be mentioned: Austin W. Morris, Amaziah Williams, Mathias Vampelt, Harmon Updegraff, Jacob Rice, Richard S. Cummins and William Hacker.

At the semi-annual election there were elected on July 4, 1835, William Hacker, worshipful master; James Lisher, senior warden; Harmon Updegraff, junior warden; William Goodrich, treasurer; John Walker, secretary; Chandler Huntington, senior deacon; Joseph Thrasher, junior deacon, and John Stout, tyler.

In consequence of having to sustain two lodges—the one at Hanover and the other at Shelbyville, it soon became necessary to dissolve and on June 25, 1836, by formal resolution the charter was surrendered to the grand lodge but remained in the hands of Worshipful Master William Hacker, until the meeting of the grand lodge in 1845, when the grand lodge granted permission to the lodge to re-organize and resume labor. The location was permanently fixed at Shelbyville. The following were the petitioners for re-organization:

Stephen D. Ludlow, William Hacker, James Elliott, William W. McCoy, Jacob Rice, Woodville Browning, Jesse Smith, John Morrison, Nathaniel Teal and Harmon Updegraff. May 26, 1852, the grand lodge changed the title from Lafayette No. 28 to that of Shelby Lodge No. 28, under which it is still known. From records of 1886 it is found that this lodge up to that date had furnished two grand masters of Indiana, two high priests and two eminent grand commanders. The membership in 1887 was one hundred and fifty-two.

William Hacker Lodge, U. D., dated January 3, 1867, was located at the city of Shelbyville, Shelby county, upon the petition of Thomas F. Kirk, William M. Parrish, Joseph L. Irwin, William F. Mason, Daniel J. Shaw, John S. Tevis and David L. Conrey. This lodge was regularly constituted under charter dated May 29, 1867, as William Hacker Lodge, No. 360. Brother Jesse K. Jameson being appointed worshipful master; William F. Green, senior warden; John Messick, junior warden. This then became the youngest of the Masonic lodges within the county, and enjoyed a membership of thirty-six in 1871. Subsequently this lodge was merged in the parent lodge, Shelby No. 28, under date of June 11, 1879.

The first colony that was sent out from this original lodge in Shelby county, was located at Pleasant View, under charter dated May 26, 1852, denominated Pleasant Lodge, No. 134; John R. F. Shull, worshipful master; Duncan McDougall, senior warden and Stephen Gould, junior warden. This lodge was later transferred to Acton, Marion county.

Morristown Lodge, No. 193, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 27, 1856, with Abram Reeves, worshipful master; Wareham W. Woodyard, senior warden; Augustus C. Handy, junior warden. The present membership is large and the order is prosperous.

Sugar Creek Lodge, No. 279, Free and Accepted Masons, was located at Boggstown, under charter dated May 27, 1862, with James Smelser, worshipful master; Eli Johnson, senior warden and Moses G. Tull, junior warden. This lodge was later transferred to Fairland; in 1887 had a membership of forty-eight.

The Waldron Masonic Lodge was chartered May 25, 1858, with John C. Richey, worshipful master; John Lewis, senior warden and David W. Fosssett, junior warden. At this date (1909) the Masonic lodge of this place is in a very flourishing condition.

At Norristown a Masonic lodge was instituted, known as Farmers' Free and Accepted Masons Lodge No. 147, May 27, 1853, with David Conger, worshipful master; David Flynn, senior warden, and Jesse Moorman, junior warden. This lodge was highly prosperous in 1886, and had a membership of about sixty, to which has been added many more.

HIGHER DEGREE MASONRY.

Growing out of the original Masonic lodges within Shelby county have come up higher degrees in this most ancient and honorable fraternity. Shelby Chapter, No. 20, of Royal Arch Masons, was organized U. D., dated April 2, 1851, upon the petition of William Hacker, Fabin M. Finch, Henry B. Hill, Cyrus N. Williams, Jacob W. Mills, John W. Sullivan, Samuel White, Daniel Shew, James Elliott, Daniel Mowrer, Joseph L. Silcox and Benjamin J. Irwin, companions. William Hacker was appointed high priest. This chapter has never faltered during all these fifty-eight years of noble work. In 1909 its membership was one hundred and nineteen. Its officers at that date were: Robert W. Wood, M. E. H. P.; Julius L. Thomas, E. K.; Wilbur W. Israel, E. S.; John Messick, treasurer; George W. F. Kirk, secretary; G. R. Fleming, C. of H.; Frank Bass, P. S.; Edmond R. Moberly, R. A. C.; Phillip E. Hoop, G. M. 3d V.; Oliver J. Glessner, G. M. 2d V.; L. Gordon Teal, G. M. 1st V.; C. S. Fleming, sentinel.

Shelby Council, No. 3, of Royal and Select Masters, was first organized U. D., dated August 31, 1855, and a charter granted by the Grand Council of Ohio. This council participated in the organization of the grand council of Indiana, December 20, 1855, at which time it received its "No. 3" registry of the grand council of Indiana and in 1886 numbered in membership, thirty-five. In April the membership was sixty. Its officers at that date were: Julius L. Thomas, Thrice Ill. M.; Harry S. Downey, Rt. Ill. D-M.; Frank Bass, Ill. P. C. W.; John A. Young, treasurer; George W. F. Kirk, recorder; Robert W. Wood, C. G.; Thomas E. Yarling, C. C.; C. S. Fleming, steward; Thomas E. Newton, sentinel.

Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, was first organized March 25, 1851, at the town of Greensburg, Decatur county, under the title of Greensburg Commandery, U. D. from M. E. William Blackstone Hubbard, G. G. Master of Knights Templar of the United States, dated January 5, 1851. This commandery participated in the formation of the Grand Commandery of Indiana, when it received its "No. 2," on the registry, and continued to work until June 30, 1860, when its members ceased to meet, and the organization was dissolved. But upon the petition of Sir Knights Thomas Pattison, William Allen, Jacob Vernon, Thomas H. Lynch, Daniel Stewart, Barton W. Wilson, James Gavin, Putnam Ewing, Jacob V. Berensdaffier, Will C. Cumback, James Elliott, Robert Cones and John Elliott, Sir William Hacker as grand commander, authorized the transfer of the commandery to Shelbyville, Indiana, on the 18th day of March, 1865. April 4, 1866, the commandery received a new charter and was changed to Baldwin Commandery, No. 2. By 1886 this commandery enjoyed a membership of sixty-two knights, which number has increased to ninety-six. Its present officers are: Julius L.

Thomas, E. C.; Frank Bass, Gen.; Everett E. Stroup, C. Gen.; Thomas E. Yarling, S. W.; Edward P. Moberly, J. W.; Harry S. Downey, prelate; John Messick, treasurer; George W. Kirk, recorder; Phillip E. Hoop, St. B.; Elliott S. Gorges, Sw. B.; Oliver Jay Glessner, warder; C. S. Fleming, sentinel.

The present officers of Shelby Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, at Shelbyville are as follows: Thomas E. Yarling, worshipful master; Harry G. Amman, senior warden; Elmer E. Webster, junior warden; David L. Wilson, secretary; John Messick, treasurer; L. Gordon Teal, senior deacon; Robert H. Mardis, junior deacon; Eden H. D. Young, tyler.

The Masonic order in Shelbyville has of late leased its lodge-room quarters. From 1852 to 1869 they owned a half interest in a building erected by themselves and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the three-story brick building on the northeast corner of the public square, the one now occupied by business and other offices. This property cost in all, five thousand five hundred dollars and was sold (the half interest) to the Odd Fellows in 1869, for about three thousand five hundred, which money the Masons have had out on interest and had their lodge home in the Deprez building for over thirty years. In 1899 they loaned this sum to the parties who erected the business block on South Harrison street, in which the lodge is now located, and of which they have a long lease. Their hall is finely furnished and work in all degrees up to the Scottish Rite is carried on here with excellent effect. Those advanced to the last named rite attend at Indianapolis.

ODD FELLOWS.

The beginning of the history of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship in Shelby county dates back to when the fraternity was yet in its infancy and was written up by the editor of the organ of the society, Rev. T. G. Beliarrell and appeared in the April issue, 1877, of that magazine, and was the correct history up to, and including, 1875, of the instituting and workings of Shelby Lodge No. 39.

A charter was granted by virtue of dispensation from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana, Joel B. McFarland, bearing date October 29, 1846, and upon the petition of the following named brothers: P. G. Joseph L. Silcox, John L. Robinson, William Hacker, John Cartmill, John M. Wollen, and Hiram Comstock. "Shelby Lodge, No. 39" was instituted November 13, 1846, by D. D. G. M. Jacob Chapman officiating.

The first officers elected for the term of one year were: John L. Robinson, noble grand; William Hacker, vice grand; John Cartmill, recording secretary; John M. Wollen, treasurer. The lodge met Monday evenings and

consisted of twelve members, some of whom were really "borrowed" from neighboring lodges to help in the founding of the Shelbyville lodge. Notwithstanding the fact that this lodge was founded by some of the best men of Shelby county, it had a slow growth for about five years. The men connected therewith were not advanced in secret society matters, indeed the order at that time was but young in its history. Just what struggles were endured by this lodge in Shelby county will never be fully made a record, from the fact that on the night of October 26, 1849, the lodge room was destroyed, together with the charter, books of record, and valuable papers connected with the pioneer workings of the fraternity in this locality. Fire was the cause of this great irreparable loss to the young lodge. With the charter under which the lodge had worked gone, their authority was also gone. During the three years the lodge had been in existence it had grown to the number of twenty-five good, true and honorable Odd Fellows. Steps were at once taken to secure a new charter. The call was responded to by the grand officers of the state lodge, who immediately furnished a new charter, the same being issued by Right Worthy Grand Master Joel B. Eldridge, of Logansport. The new charter contained the names of the following brothers: Joseph L. Silcox, William Hacker, John Cartmill, Joseph S. Campbell, Samuel R. Day, Samuel B. Robertson, Milton A. Malone, and Dwight R. Hovey, whom the grand officers empowered (without any ceremony) to proceed to work in the good cause of Odd Fellowship. Hence Shelby Lodge No. 39 was once more allowed to occupy her rank, to which she was formerly entitled. Having met with this calamity, the lodge was obliged to call upon her sister lodges, and by permission of the Grand Lodge, circulars were sent forth throughout the state of Indiana, stating the loss and soliciting aid. In response to this call many handsome contributions were received and these quite materially aided the struggling lodge to get squarely upon its feet again.

In 1851-52, after the loss just spoken of caused by the fire in Shelbyville, in the autumn of 1849, Shelby Lodge No. 39, with Lafayette Lodge No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, formed a "Joint Hall Stock Association", the object being to provide a suitable hall wherein both fraternities might have a suitable lodge home of their own. The proposition was well canvassed by members of the two orders after which it was decided to build such a building. The plan was this: Each lodge agreed to take stock to the amount of \$500; the members of each of the orders obligating themselves to take such amounts as they felt able, which they did to the amount of \$2,500. The balance needed was provided by means of a loan secured by a mortgage on the property, when it should be completed, to the amount of \$2,000. The structure was to be built by Brother William Hacker, who acted as a commissioner for both lodges, and who by good management succeeded in buying in the individual stock, and in equal amounts, it was held and controlled by each of the lodges; and by so managing, the building was soon paid for in full.

When finally finished, the hall was dedicated in the presence of many Odd Fellows from far and near. The dedication address was delivered by Brother Joseph L. Silcox. This building was used by the two orders until about 1868, when the Masons became the sole occupants of the building. A year later—1869—the Masonic fraternity having grown rapidly, found the need of a more spacious hall. They then proposed to sell their interest in the property to the Odd Fellows. The deal was made and the price fixed was \$3,500. The investment was of course a good one, as the original cost of the combined interests was \$5,550: one-half of which was paid by the Shelby Odd Fellows order, or \$2,775; amount paid the Masons for their interest, \$5,500; total amount paid for building and grounds, \$6,275.

Politics get into the lodge—great damage is done the fraternity. In the eventful years of 1854 to 1857, inclusive, when Know-Nothingism was running raging throughout the entire country, politics found its way into the sacred hall of Odd Fellowship, as well as other civic societies. It so invaded itself into the Shelby lodge that one time it verily seemed as if it would be wiped out of existence. Harmony and brotherly friendship, the elements on which the great fraternity had ever been based, did not prevail to any great extent at Shelbyville. It was brought about by the introduction of political measures brought to the lodge-room by discreet members. An Odd Fellow who stood high in the order, as well as in the community, was a candidate for public office and here trouble began. The transgressor was finally brought before the lodges and the *wrong* brother was acquitted. The matter did not end there, but was appealed to the Grand Lodge and by it sent back for a rehearing in the subordinate lodge. This time the *right* man was expelled from the order.

From 1849 to 1860 the membership of this lodge was greatly reduced and in 1863 had but twenty-eight members, in good standing. After the close of the Civil war, and when things had adjusted themselves once more, the peaceable movements in the country, as well as harmonious action within the lodge itself, partisan feeling was wiped out and in its stead the true principles of Odd Fellowship once more were duly enthroned. In 1886 this lodge had a membership of 125 and was in a flourishing condition. In 1874, in the month of August, this order instituted a Rebekah degree.

The order has been the means of accomplishing much good in the community. As early as 1875 one of the reports shows that there had been paid out for funeral benefits, \$795; thirty widows, with their families, had been assisted at different times to the total sum of \$456; total number of initiations, 385; withdrawn, 110; suspended, 56; deceased, twenty-four and eleven expelled. July, 1877, the total membership was 75. The total receipts from 1846 to 1875 were \$15,308; total resources of lodge, \$9,092; liabilities, \$2,133; total orphan fund at that date amounted to \$3,660. Since that date to the

present time Odd Fellowship has made a wonderful growth within Shelby county.

PRESENT STANDING OF THE ORDER.

The following paragraphs concerning this order have been kindly furnished from the records by William A. Neu, who has been the capable and painstaking secretary and scribe of the order in various degrees for a long term of years:

In the autumn of 1895 Shelby lodge moved into new headquarters, going from the east side of the public square to the south side of Broadway, near Harrison street. They had sold their old property to George C. Morrison, and then leased the third story of the brick building, at No. 15 West Broadway from the Dorsey heirs. The membership of the lodge at that date was one hundred and fifty. In the last rooms named this lodge remained for eleven years, when they bought ground at Nos. 16 and 18 West Broadway and erected a fine three-story brick building which they now occupy. This cost them \$24,000.

In 1906 when the lodge moved to its new quarters the membership had grown to 277, having made a gain of 127 while in the old rooms. At present the total membership of the subordinate lodge is three hundred (300), with plenty of work ahead. This lodge at Shelbyville has been on the upward move in its work in the degrees as well as in the increase of membership. At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge held at Indianapolis in 1901, Shelby lodge entered the contest of the Degree work, having made one entry of the Initiation Degree and was awarded the first prize—a cash prize of \$200.

At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Des Moines, Iowa, Shelby Lodge made two entries in the prize contest of Degree work. First entry—Initiation Degree and second entry in Second Degree work. Shelby lodge took third prize in Initiatory Degree, being a cash prize of \$50, and also took second prize in Second Degree work, that being a cash prize of \$100. Since that date the lodge has made no more entries, the sessions of the Sovereign Lodge having been held at such great distance that it was too expensive to transport a team of thirty members so far.

Shelby Lodge No. 39, is ranked as one of the best workers in Indiana and had exemplified the degrees before the Grand Lodge at various times in the last few years.

Its present (1909) officers are: Noble Grand, Harry L. Barlow; Vice-Grand, Philip G. Hunker; Treasurer, H. M. Neal; Financial Secretary, Louis Webb; Recording Secretary, William A. Neu; Trustees, Charles P. Sindlinger, James H. Phillipi and Morton P. Morris.

McQuiddy Rebekah Lodge was instituted April 9, 1891 and is a strong auxiliary to Shelby Lodge, No. 39. Its membership is at present 250; has a fine

Degree team and is also ranked as one of the best working lodges of the state.

Shelbyville Encampment No. 162, was instituted November 15, 1885, and has a membership of 125. The Encampment is prosperous and harmony and good fellowship exist all along the line. Strife and discord are barred out at all times. The present officials are:

Chief Patriarch, Oliver E. Gaines; High Priest, Charles L. Keller; Senior Warden, Louis Humelbaum; Junior Warden, Edward Inman; Scribe, William A. Nen; Treasurer, M. A. Lemmon; Trustees, J. T. Inman, Thomas Tadlock and Charles H. Theobald.

The Millitan branch of this order is represented here by Canton Shelbyville No. 40 and has a membership of about thirty-five, of whom eighteen are uniformed and its captain, Doney Van Pelt, is making a great headway in the perfection of the drill.

The subordinate lodges of Shelby county Odd Fellowship are as follows.

At Morristown, Valley Lodge No. 627, was instituted by members of the Shelbyville, Rushville and Greensburg lodges, February 24, 1887. The number of institutors was thirty-seven. The first officers were: O. F. Fitch, P. G.; S. W. Deibert, N. G.; G. B. Jorden, V. G.; J. M. Tyner, R. S.; H. W. Buck, P. S.; John Sleeth, conductor and E. T. J. Jorden, D. D. G. M. In 1887 this lodge had a membership of forty-seven. Its present membership is 78.

Waldron Lodge No. 197 was chartered May 20, 1858, by charter members: W. V. French, Greenville Wilson, William Newton, Milton Corvin, Aaron Lewis, A. G. Thompson, George Canull, J. P. Knott, J. Deem and E. O. Wallace. A Rebekah Degree was formed; also an Encampment. At present the Waldron lodge has a membership of 104; they own their own hall.

Blue River Lodge No. 554 was established at Cynthianna, November 22, 1877, by charter members as follows: M. L. Waggoner, Arrass Jones, E. T. Jones, S. H. Yager, Asa Foreythe, Smith Solomon. In 1887 the lodge was in a flourishing condition and had nine hundred dollars in its treasury. In their lodge room at that date hung an old clock that had been faithfully marking the hours and minutes of the days for over fifty years. The present membership is 122; they own their own building.

The lodge at Smithland was first instituted at Marietta but the Civil war almost broke the lodge up and later it was organized at Smithland, the date being early in the seventies. It is known now as Hiawatha Lodge No. 193. It has a present membership of 95 and owns a good building.

Lewis Creek Lodge No. 808, located at Lewis Creek, owns a fine building, does good work and enjoys a membership of an even one hundred.

McQuiddy Lodge No. 355 of the Rebekah degree furnished one of the guest rooms and supports it at the Odd Fellows' Home at Greensburg. This home is one of the finest monuments of Odd Fellowship in the state of Indi-

ana. It ranks equal to the best in the United States. Too much cannot be said of this great home.

The Grand Lodge building of Indiana, a fourteen-story structure, is the finest I. O. O. F. building in the world. It cost with grounds over one million dollars.

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Lodge No. 457 of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Shelbyville was instituted under dispensation from the Grand Ruler December 29, 1898, in the A. O. U. W. hall, by Indianapolis lodge, with thirty charter members. It has grown to 178 on April 1, 1909. In 1906 they moved to their own beautiful hall on West Broadway, between Harrison and Tompkins streets. It is a two-story structure, imitation of stone and is in a beautiful location, just opposite the new Carnegie Public Library and next door east of the high school building.

The present officers are (April 1, 1909): Exalted Ruler, Harry Karmire; Esteemed Leading Knight, Allen Green; Esteemed Loyal Knight, Earl Wilkes; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, C. H. Welben; Secretary, H. G. Montgomery; Treasurer, Frank Wilson; Esquire, Lee Davis; Tyler, Harry Hall; Chaplain, A. L. Gutheil; Organist, F. Rembusch; Trustees—Moses Levinson, J. R. Mesick and Charles Davis.

The past Exalted Rulers are: T. C. Kennedy, J. H. Deitzer, D. A. Levinson, M. O. Sullivan, P. P. Pettig, Charles Morrison, C. H. Tindall, Morris Drake and Thomas H. Campbell.

It has been said of this benevolent order: "Scarcely can the cry of distress echo on the air, the wail of misfortune, or the moan of despair summon assistance, ere the Elks tender the best efforts to aid and relieve, questioning neither country or creed, doctrine or belief."

PYTHIANISM IN SHELBY COUNTY.

On the 23d day of September, 1885, the first lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythiās was instituted in Shelby county. This was Chillon Lodge, No. 129, of Shellyville. The charter members of Chillon Lodge were the following named citizens of the city: Peter C. Akers, railway postal clerk; Dr. John N. Lucas, physician; Charles P. Hales, painter; Judge Kendall M. Hord, lawyer; Edward H. Chadwick, lawyer; Robert W. Harrison, lawyer; David L. Wilson, lawyer; Joseph H. Akers, merchant; Robert B. Hale, painter; James E. Walker, farmer; Lester Clark, insurance agent, Taylor Winterrowd, insurance agent; Henry Friday, barber; J. Edward Beggs, distiller; David B. Wilson, undertaker; Ernest Mueller, baker; George H. Dunn, shoe merchant; Frank Roth, merchant; John J. Wingate, newspaper publisher; James Magill, Sheriff; Richard D. Flaiz, butcher; John N. White-

head, builder and contractor; Christian Steinhauser, jeweler; Frederick W. Mohr, baker, and Milton R. Senour, miller, a total initial membership of twenty-five.

Doctor Lucas, one of the pioneers of Pythianism in Shelby county, was an assiduous student in literature and history, and to him Chillon Lodge is indebted for its name, for he proposed the name, and it was adopted by the young lodge without a dissenting voice. It came about in this wise:

In Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, near its eastern extremity, is an isolated rock that is separated from the mountains which surround the famous lake by a narrow sweep of waters full a hundred fathoms deep. Upon this rock, rising just above the surface of the water, was built in the chivalric age, nearly ten centuries ago, a huge and mighty castle. For many years this castle was the home of feudal chieftains, whose dominion extended far and wide around the lake. Often within its spacious halls the banquet board was spread, and often there the chivalry and beauty of that region gathered.

And then a change came over the spirit of that time. With the advancing civilization of the sixteenth century came the Reformation, the mighty and far-reaching protest against the multiplied vices of established hierarchy. With a change in the religion came also a change in the national life and policy of European peoples. The feudal system surrendered up its power and dissolved away. The many old castles which dotted France and Germany, indeed, all Trans-Alpine Europe, fell into disuse as the abodes of chivalry, the homes of beauty. They were left to decay and ruin, or were transformed into dark and loathsome prisons of state.

An incident of the Reformation was the cruel and persistent persecution of what the then long dominant church was pleased to call religious heresy. The Inquisition, with its dreadful ordeals and tortures, was instituted; and in every nook and corner of Europe its spies and agents were to be found. In time they hunted down three brothers, brave dwellers of the snow-begirted Alps, who had embraced the Reformer's faith, and who, because they would not renounce or forsake it, were thrown into the dark dungeons of that old castle whose foundations were laid deep beneath the waters of the Genevan lake.

The castle of which we speak, at first a safe retreat, the home of love and joy, the haunt of mirth and revelry, but later the dread abode of hopeless pain, despair and death, was the Castle of Chillon. From the incidents which make up its history, and particularly from the incident of the martyrdom of the three Swiss brothers, their unyielding adherence to truth, their strong love for, their tender care of, their undying devotion to each other, even through the gloom and torture of the dungeon; from these strong exemplifications of true manhood, from these sad but beautiful proofs of brotherly affection, the name "Chillon," was chosen for that lodge of which we have spoken—Chillon Lodge, the parent of Pythian Lodges in Shelby county.

The name, so apt and fitting, conceived in the true spirit of the poet, was given by him who, as the lodge records show, was elected the first chancellor of the lodge; a gentleman who disclaims all poetic fire, but who, with a profound research in medicine, finds time as well to prosecute wide studies in history, literature and science. Doctor Lucas was, therefore, the first chancellor commander of Chillon Lodge, while David L. Wilson, Taylor Winterrowd and Edward H. Chadwick were elected, respectively, the first vice-chancellor, prelate and keeper of records and seal, of the new lodge.

Joseph H. Akers was elected the first master of exchequer of the Chillon Lodge, and he continues to this day, the only master of exchequer Chillon Lodge has ever had. Rarely in the history of secret societies do we find a like exemplification of faithful stewardship of lodge funds; and rarely, too, do we find a like appreciation of faithful service as Chillon Lodge has shown in the election, year after year, of the same faithful brother to guard and conserve its lodge funds.

George H. Dunn was elected the first master of finance, and for many years he continued in that important position. He was succeeded by Lester Clark; and later Mr. Clark was succeeded by Robert W. Buxton, the present master of finance, who for many years has served the lodge faithfully and well as a most efficient collector of dues and assessments. Milton R. Senour was elected the first master at arms of the lodge. Peter C. Akers was elected the first past chancellor of Chillon Lodge.

The following members have filled the station of chancellor commander in Chillon Lodge, in order, from the institution of the lodge to the present time: John N. Lucas, physician; David L. Wilson, attorney; Taylor Winterrowd, insurance agent; Milton R. Senour, manufacturer; Edward H. Chadwick, lawyer; Robert W. Harrison, lawyer; John Reiver, traveling salesman; Robert B. Hale, painter; Dr. Charles A. Tindall; Harry L. Clark, telegrapher; Rev. George W. Hagans; John G. King, factory superintendent; Frank R. Hale, evangelist; George W. Kirk, insurance agent; Lester Clark, grocer; Edward Weakley, factory operative; Frank Bass, manufacturer; Charles F. King, factory operative; Charles A. White, music dealer; Lee B. Crithers, dry goods salesman; Reuben F. Boger, teacher; Isaac O. Mann, grocer; Robert W. Buxton, druggist; Harry C. Moore, teacher; Elmer Bassett, lawyer; Oliver D. Alsmann, real estate agent; Allen Green, lumber merchant; Thomas D. Wilson, undertaker; James S. Turner, factory employe; Charles A. Pettit, furniture merchant; Julius L. Showers, secretary Building and Loan Association; Bert McDonald, Deputy Treasurer Shelby county; William D. Stewart, factory employe; John Day DePrez, publisher Shelby Democrat; Oliver Bassett, factory employe; Otto J. Coyle, Deputy Clerk Shelby Circuit Court; Clifford W. VanPelt, factory employe; Thomas O. Tucker, factory employe; Reinhold Reineke, factory employe; Ovid Silverthorn,

teacher and post-office clerk; Edward C. Newton, bank clerk; Ary H. Oldham, life insurance; George W. Stubbs, bank clerk; Ralph W. Douglas, newspaper reporter.

Instituted September 23, 1885, with a charter membership of twenty-five, Chillon Lodge has grown, in less than twenty-four years, to have a full membership of five hundred fifty.

At the very beginning Chillon Lodge adopted the system of paying death benefits to the widow or dependent kin of a deceased brother, one dollar for each member of the lodge in good standing at the date of a member's death, and following this system to the present time, Chillon Lodge has paid out in death benefits to the widows and dependent kin of deceased brothers thirteen thousand sixty-nine dollars. Chillon Lodge has pursued a liberal policy in the matter of sick benefits, paying out in the course of its twenty-four years of history for sick and disability benefits and nurse hire, fully fourteen thousand dollars. Throughout most of its history Chillon Lodge has paid death benefits to a brother losing a wife by death, fifty dollars being paid in each such instance, and disbursements on this account have reached the total sum of more than sixteen hundred dollars. In other forms of relief and charity, Chillon Lodge has paid out of its exchequer more than one thousand dollars, making the total disbursements of the lodge moneys in less than twenty-four years, nearly, or quite thirty thousand dollars in relief and charities alone.

Incidental to the growth of Chillon Lodge, and as an agency for the upbuilding of the lodge, Chillon Castle Hall Association was incorporated in January, 1900, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of fifty dollars each. Section 1, Article II, of the Articles of Association reads as follows:

"The objects and purposes of this Association shall be to purchase, hold, use, enjoy, lease, control and convey real or personal property, or both, as such corporation may deem necessary or proper, for the purpose of erecting, furnishing, maintaining and keeping in repair, a building to be erected in the city of Shelbyville, Indiana, the upper floor of which shall be constructed and arranged for the use and occupancy of Chillon Lodge, No. 129, Knights of Pythias, of Shelbyville, Indiana, the remainder of said building to be constructed and arranged for business and office rooms and other purposes."

Section 2, Article VI, of the Articles of Association, reads as follows:

"It is hereby agreed and declared that Chillon Lodge, No. 129, Knights of Pythias, of Shelbyville, Indiana, shall become the final beneficiary of this association, and the final owner of the building erected thereby."

The incorporators in the association were Chillon Lodge, represented by its Trustees, John G. King, Robert W. Buxton and Robert W. Harrison, and the following individuals: Edward H. Chadwick, Charles A. Tindall, George

W. F. Kirk, Elmer Bassett, Joseph H. Akers, Arthur J. Thurston and Lester Clark, all past chancellors in Chillon Lodge, except Messrs. Akers and Thurston. Chillon Lodge had saved up a fund by this time of five thousand dollars, and invested it in one hundred shares of the stock of said association. A large number of the members of the lodge subscribed for stock in the association, and paid the same in weekly dues of twenty-five cents per week. The association in January, 1900, completed the purchase of a plat of ground in the southwest corner of the public square in Shelbyville, sixty-six feet wide by one hundred nineteen feet long, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and proceeded at once to erect a large three-story building thereon, letting the contract therefor immediately, at the sum of about twenty-two thousand dollars. This building was completed and ready for occupancy by March 1, 1901. It is one of the best business properties in the city of Shelbyville, bringing in an annual rental in excess of two thousand dollars. Chillon Lodge is the virtual owner of this property, and the association will soon be dissolved and the property vested legally and of record in the lodge. From rentals and lodge appropriations all stock has been redeemed except seven shares owned by the board of directors of the association, and Chillon Lodge is the owner of all other outstanding shares. An initial indebtedness of fully twenty-five thousand dollars in 1900 has been reduced to eleven thousand dollars in this year of grace, 1909.

Chillon Lodge, therefore, has been and is one of the foremost institutions in the social, fraternal and business life of the city of Shelbyville. The debt above referred to will be wiped out in a very few years if the policy heretofore followed can be adhered to, and there is no reason to believe that the prudential affairs of the lodge will be entrusted to hands less capable in the future than in the past. In the future as well as in the past, Chillon Lodge will stand a firm bulwark of protection and relief to many people.

A number of the members of Chillon Lodge have sought relief from lingering ailments in states and sections far removed from here; and in the various places of their sojourning, the lodge has carried on its beneficent agencies through the instrumentality of local lodges, and kindnesses, courtesies and friendships have met these afflicted brothers wherever they may have wandered in search of health and strength. To all the membership of Chillon Lodge it is a source of gratifying contemplation that Pythian friendship, charity and benevolence are so widely extended, so firmly established, so tenderly responsive to the calls of distress from all who suffer and from those who are bereft.

This chronicle must not omit a brief mention of the several Pythian lodges, which, like branches from the parent stem, have grown up in Shelby county.

NAVARRE LODGE.

The first lodge, after Chillon Lodge, to be organized in Shelby county, was NaVarre Lodge, No. 157, instituted at Morristown, November 8, 1886, which now has a membership in excess of one hundred fifty. This lodge has been husbanding its funds and is about ready to purchase ground and erect its own Pythian building in Morristown.

FOUNTAINTOWN LODGE.

The second offshoot in Shelby county was Fountaintown Lodge, instituted at the town of Fountaintown, August 23, 1887, which now has a membership in excess of one hundred seventy-five. Fountaintown Lodge owns its lodge building, a commodious, well-built two-story structure.

KENTON LODGE.

The third branch from the parent stem was Kenton Lodge, No. 207, instituted at the village of Flat Rock, February 6, 1889, which has a membership at this time of one hundred ninety-five. Kenton Lodge owns its own castle hall, a large and fine appointed hall.

SULPHUR HILL LODGE.

The fourth Pythian colony in Shelby county was Sulphur Hill Lodge, No. 241, instituted at the village of Geneva, February 3, 1890, which now has a membership of more than one hundred eighty. This lodge has built and owns, free of debt, a large two-story brick building, with the lodge hall and appurtenant rooms on the second floor and two business rooms on the first floor.

ST. PAUL LODGE.

St. Paul Lodge has its own lodge building, a three-story brick, finely and substantially built, standing just over the Shelby county line, in Decatur county, but this lodge has always been closely affiliated with the Shelby county lodges, and was instituted largely through the efforts and encouragement of Chillon lodge. Shelby county Pythians look upon St. Paul Lodge, therefore, as almost a Shelby county growth, and the lodge, indeed, has a large portion of its membership in Shelby county, which membership now is right at one hundred twenty-five.

NEW PALESTINE LODGE.

Though just over the line in Hancock county, this lodge was instituted April 9, 1889, and now has a membership of about one hundred twenty. It

was instituted by Fountaintown Lodge, and may justly be placed in the galaxy of the Pythian lodges of Shelby county. It is numbered 215.

WALDRON LODGE.

Waldron Lodge was instituted in the pleasant village of Waldron, August 10, 1895, and has grown now to have a membership of about seventy-five. It has recently built for itself one of the finest brick structures in Waldron, two stories, in the first of which are two large, finely appointed business rooms; and on the second floor are the castle hall and appurtenant rooms.

BRANDYWINE LODGE, NO. 425.

Brandywine Lodge was instituted in the town of Fairland, November 18, 1895, and now has a membership of fully one hundred twenty-five. It owns its own castle hall, with the appurtenant rooms, and has a commodious and finely appointed home.

MORAL LODGE.

Moral Lodge, No. 466, was instituted in the village of London, November 28, 1898, and now has a membership of about seventy.

MARIETTA LODGE.

Marietta Lodge, No. 467, was instituted in the village of Marietta, January 13, 1899, and now has a membership of one hundred forty-five. This lodge owns its own castle hall building, with business rooms on the first floor and commodious rooms on the second floor for the castle hall and reception and property rooms.

BLUE RIDGE LODGE.

Blue Ridge Lodge, No. 173, was instituted in the village of Cynthiana, August 10, 1899. This lodge owns its own property, a two-story frame building, having a good business room below and the lodge rooms, proper, on the second floor. It is a prosperous, substantial lodge, with a present membership of sixty.

Pythianism has grown, therefore, from the charter membership of Chillon Lodge of twenty-five, on September 23, 1885, to a membership of more than one thousand eight hundred, in this year of grace 1909, in Shelby county. The Pythian Order is by far the largest in numbers and the strongest in financial standing of all the secret societies in Shelby county. The men who compose this large membership are good men and true, numbering many leaders in the social, church and business life of every community in Shelby county.

Chillon Lodge has supplied two men to prominent place in the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Indiana. Dr. Charles A. Tindall attained the exalted station of Grand Chancellor of the Grand Domain of Indiana, at the October session of the Grand Lodge, 1902, and filled this station with pre-eminent credit and success for one year.

Edward H. Chadwick was appointed a member of the Grand Tribunal, the highest legal tribunal in the Grand Domain, in June, 1898. He resigned from this position in October, 1902, to accept the position of Grand Instructor in the administration of Grand Chancellor Tindall; and in October, 1903, was re-appointed to a place in the Grand Tribunal, for the term of five years, which expired in June, 1909, making his term of service in the Grand Tribunal nearly ten years. His decisions are marked by the judicial spirit, and exhibit very full and careful consideration in the preparation thereof.

Dr. Charles A. Tindall is now one of the five representatives from the Grand Lodge of Indiana to the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the World, and his official title now is "Supreme Representative Tindall."

Chillon Lodge has had, in its history, thirty-nine deaths in its membership: two in 1890, three in 1892, one in 1894, two in 1895, two in 1896, three in 1897, two in 1898, two in 1899, four in 1901, one in 1902, three in 1903, one in 1904, two in 1905, three in 1906, two in 1907, five in 1908, and one in 1909.

CHAPTER XIII.

BENCH AND BAR.

(By Robert W. Harrison.)

The Bench and Bar of Shelby county have a proud record of achievement and their history is of more than ordinary interest. The roll contains the names of distinguished statesmen, jurists, authors and lawyers, who have won both state and national fame.

The Shelby County Bar for ability and integrity has always stood high in the estimation of the bar of the state. This bar has the reputation of sticking closely to forms of practice, and making hard fights on close points of law, which is often a surprise to lawyers from other counties, who have been accustomed to loose practice.

The stress of the profession of the law is very great. On the bench or in the ranks the law is an absorbing pursuit, and is characterized by situations that engage the whole man. The relations of lawyers to each other is professionally that of opponents. They stand against each other; they contend; and yet it is creditable to the influence of the study and pursuit of the law that these contentions do not reach the heart or become a part of the life. There is, perhaps, no one of the learned professions more characterized by liberality and kindness of thought among its members than the profession of the law.

The attorneys and judges of this community have always taken a conspicuous part in moulding public opinion. Their business brings them constantly in the "limelight." Their forum is the whole community, while other professions are confined to a small portion of the entire people. Therefore the bench and bar wield, perhaps, a greater influence over the life and destiny of the community as a whole than any other class of men.

THE BENCH.

In the first organization of the courts of the state we had three circuits in Indiana where courts were held. In 1843 the number of circuits had increased to twelve.

The first courts were differently organized from what they are now. Then one judge, who was "learned" in the law was elected by the Legislature for several counties called a circuit, as the circuit or president judge, and in each county there were two associate judges elected by the voters of the county.

who occupied the bench with the presiding judge. The associate judges had about the same qualifications as the ordinary juror of the present day, and their decisions were usually in harmony with that of the president judge.

Those were the days when the judges and lawyers "rode the circuit" on horseback, and it was not an uncommon thing for the early judges and lawyers of this county to start out on horseback for Nashville in Brown county, or Brookville, in Franklin county, to attend the courts, which were at that time in this judicial circuit.

The first session of the Shelby Circuit Court began on the 10th day of October, 1822, at the home of David Fisher in the town of Marion. The president judge, the Hon. William W. Wicks, was not present at this first session, and the associate judges, John Sleeth and William Goodrich, presided.

The court met at three different houses during this first session, first at the house of David Fisher, then at the house of John Summers, and finally at the house of Hiram Alldredge. The last place of meeting was in the town of Shelbyville, where the court has ever since remained.

There was very little business transacted at the first session of the Shelby Circuit Court, on account of the absence of the presiding Judge. Hiram M. Curry was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and the following named persons constituted the first Grand Jury: Willis Law, George Goodrich, John Kennedy, Benjamin Kaster, Moses Blood, George Cutsinger, James Gregory, Jesse Beard, Abel Cole, Henry Shearer, Zadock Plummer and Zachariah Collins. Indictments were found against William Welch and John Greer, for assault and battery. Proceedings were commenced at this term to declare James Wilson a person of unsound mind. Upon a verdict of insanity by the jury, the court appointed John, James and Francis Walker, his guardians.

The following court seal was adopted: "Twenty-five cents in silver is stamped on a white piece of paper, notched around the edges, with sealing wax under."

Abel Summers was granted a tavern license for one year for keeping tavern and selling spirituous liquors upon the payment of ten dollars.

The following allowances were made:

Each Grand Juror seventy-five cents per day.

The Associate Judges six dollars for their total services.

Hiram Alldredge and Sevier Lewis were allowed fifteen dollars for extra services in criminal causes for the year.

So ended the first session of the Shelby Circuit Court.

The second term of the Shelby Circuit Court began on the 1st day of May, 1823; at the house of Hiram Alldredge, in Shelbyville. At this time the Hon. William W. Wicks appeared as president or Presiding Judge of the fifth judicial circuit, and of the Shelby Circuit Court. On his commission was indorsed his oath of office, to the effect that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office; that he had not since the 1st day of January, 1810, either

directly or indirectly given or accepted, or knowingly carried a challenge to any person or persons to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon, either in or out of the state of Indiana, and that he will not do so during the continuance of his term of office.

The right to appeal to private combat was formerly a part of the statute law of England's colonies in America, and remained so until the independence of our Republic, and was on the statute books of England until 1818. While it was not intended under the law that deadly weapons should be used in these combats, objection was seldom made to stretching the law to suit any emergency. Strange as it may seem the judges and lawyers themselves were the last to abandon this manner of settling disputes. While they were willing to try cases for their clients under the new order of things, difficulties among themselves were for many years settled by resort to the duel. Pistol practice was then an essential part of a lawyer's education. Hundreds of brilliant young lawyers who went South and West to try their fortunes were challenged by the best shots of the local bar, who wanted to remove the dangerous competition of their new rivals; and many of them fell before the bullets of trained duelists.

So it became necessary to pass a law to restrain lawyers from dueling; said law making any person who had sent, accepted, or knowingly carried a challenge to fight a duel ineligible to hold the office of Judge.

In the early history of the county two terms of court each year were sufficient in which to dispose of the legal business that came up for the determination of the court. These terms were held in May and October.

The first civil case that appears upon the docket of the Shelby Circuit Court was entitled: "Thomas Lawrence, John F. Lawrence and Thomas G. Casey, partners, etc., vs. Abel Cole and Moses Blood, partners, etc." The action was in assumpsit, a style of proceeding that has disappeared by that name under the code practice of the new constitution. At the October term, 1823, the Grand Jury returned three indictments against John Greer for larceny. On one of these he was tried by a jury and found guilty. He was fined seventeen dollars and sentenced to one year at hard labor in the State Prison at Jeffersonville. This was the first jury trial in this court, and the first judgment imposing confinement in the State Prison.

The first petit jury was composed of the following named citizens: Benjamin Applegate, David Brown, William Cotton, William Heflin, John Andrews, Jeremiah Campbell, Joseph Hewitt, Eber Lucas, Adam Rhoads, James Davidson, Arthur Major and Henry Gatewood. A new seal was adopted at this term as follows: "Around the edge, 'Shelby County Seal, Indiana,' in the center 'and eagle perched upon a lion.'" This seal was emblematic of the triumph of the American eagle over the British lion.

The attorneys and judges who "rode the circuit" generally stopped at

the same house, hotel or tavern, as the case might be, and the evenings were generally spent in playing cards and telling stories, and the term of court generally wound up with a drinking bout.

Some of the first sessions of the Court of Shelby County were held in a tavern, which led a local wag to remark as follows: "I practice law at two bars at the same time, but on account of the limited court business the time my face is turned toward the bar of inspiration far exceeds the time I face the bar of reparation." This place of holding court led the President Judge to deliver some severe criticism on a portion of the Clerk's record. Among other things, he said: "The records in the order-books have been as well kept as could be expected, considering the manner the sessions of court have holden, surrounded by noise and confusion in the bar room of a tavern."

In March, 1825 Hon. Bethuel F. Morris assumed the duties of President Judge of the Fifth Circuit.

Judge Morris was succeeded by Judge Wick in 1835, and the latter by James Morrison, in August, 1839. These, of course, were President Judges.

At the February term, 1843, Hon. William J. Peaslee assumed the duties of President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. His associates on the bench were Ira Bailey and Thomas Cotton.

CHARACTER OF EARLY JUDGES.

At this point it will probably be well to take a retrospective view of the early judges who presided in the Shelby Circuit Court, as the new constitution marks a new era in the judicial affairs of Indiana.

We must remember in this connection that experience teaches us all that a profound knowledge of the law is not an absolute and only requisite to the making of a good Judge. A Judge on the bench must have a judicial temperament and a well balanced mind. A Judge may be a sound reasoner, erudite scholar, and thoroughly versed in the law, yet prove a failure; while another not so well educated in the law would execute the functions of his office in such a manner as to give general satisfaction, and be pronounced by the public a first class Judge.

William W. Wick, who was the first President Judge of the Circuit, which included Shelby county, was for many years a resident of Indianapolis. Few men were better adapted to the impartial administering of justice than Judge Wick. While he was practically a self-educated man, his mind was well stored with the principles of law, and he possessed the faculty of applying the law to any combination of facts, no matter how intricate, with almost unerring accuracy. His intellect was of the highest order, and this combined with the unusually fine physique which he possessed, made him a man of irresistible qualities. During his time he was regarded as one of the leading men

of the state. For a time he was postmaster of Indianapolis. Late in life he moved to Franklin to make his home with a daughter, where his death occurred.

The next Judge was Bethuel F. Morris, who was also a resident of Indianapolis. Although not considered quite so able a man as his predecessor, he is remembered as one of superior ability, and an ornament to the bench.

Hon. James Morrison first assumed the duties of Judge in the Shelby Circuit Court at the August term, 1839. Like his predecessors, he too lived in Indianapolis, where he took high rank as Judge, office holder, business man and citizen. He was an accomplished gentleman, an able lawyer, and an excellent Judge. He was Attorney General of the state from 1855 to 1857. For a considerable time he is said to have been president of the old State Bank, which was one of the best conducted institutions of its kind in the United States in its day.

When in February, 1843, William J. Peaslee became President Judge, Shelby county, for the first time, was honored with the residence of its highest judicial officer. At that time he had been practicing at this bar for a period of ten years, during which time he was a constant resident of Shelbyville. He was an able and successful lawyer and had acquired an extensive practice for that day, and that too, in opposition to the more weighty and successful practitioners from Indianapolis and other points, who "rode the circuit." Judge Peaslee remained upon the bench until 1850. During his term the business of the courts of this county rapidly increased, and from the two terms a year the number was increased to four. As a judicial officer he was not above the average. His mind was of that active kind that nearly always took a position on every question at the first statement of it. In consequence of this his decisions were often partial without any intention on his part that they should be so.

He was a man of strong convictions and his ideas were freely and publicly expressed. The natural bias of his mind contributed to make him a better advocate than Judge.

He was a fine Latin scholar, and took great pleasure in quoting to the members of the bar the many Latin legal phrases with which he was familiar. He was kind and considerate of the interests of the young members of the bar, and many a struggling young lawyer received generous assistance from his hands. The father of the writer of this sketch studied law in his office, and the writer has in his possession a set of Blackstone's Commentaries and several other law books that were presented to the father of the writer by Judge Peaslee.

After retiring from the bench Judge Peaslee again resumed the practice of the law and continued the practice for several years. He later took up his residence at another place, but later in life he returned to the scene of his early

successes. The third term of Judge Wick in this county immediately succeeded that of Judge Peaslee. There was considerable talk at this time of electing Thomas A. Hendricks to the place in this circuit, in fact, Judge James M. Sleeth, who was then a member of the Legislature from this county, pressed the claims of Hendricks before the Legislature, which at that time elected the Circuit Judges. But Judge Wick was too well and favorably known to be easily defeated. His abilities, too, in that direction had been tested, while there was probably some hesitancy in trying the somewhat youthful attorney. Judge Wick remained upon the bench until the ratification of the new constitution.

COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The courts of Indiana received radical changes under the new constitution, which went into effect in 1853.

Hitherto the old common law methods had been in vogue but under the new order of things the practice was much simplified and many of the long and tedious forms were done away with.

Thenceforth all actions were to be prosecuted and defended in the names of the real parties. The famous mythical personages, John Doe and Richard Roe, were forever banished from the courts of Indiana. These were the fictitious plaintiffs and defendants that were used in all actions to recover the possession of real property. These changes brought about much opposition from some of the older members of the bar throughout the state. They had studied the common law for years, until they had become imbued with its principles, and to thus have their ideals of the beauty and symmetry of the law shattered was too much for them, and many never became reconciled to the change, while some even went so far as to abandon the practice altogether.

The office of Associate Judge was abolished, and the associate judges folded away their ermine and took their final leave of the Indiana courts, leaving the task of supporting the scales of justice to a single Judge.

The first term of court under the new constitution held in Shelby county began in April, 1853, with William M. McCarty as Judge. Mr. McCarty was a resident of Brookville, in Franklin county. His ability as a Judge can hardly be estimated, as he held the office in this county but a short time—less than a year. As an advocate he sustained the reputation of being a good one, but it is not every good advocate that makes a good Judge.

Reuben D. Logan became the successor of Judge McCarty in this county at the October term, 1853. His home was at Rushville, where he had earned the reputation of being a good practitioner. It was Judge Logan upon whom really fell the task of reorganizing the courts in this district, according to the code practice which went into effect on the 9th day of May, 1853. This was a matter of some difficulty. The old style of pleading was what had been

learned by all the lawyers, and it was not an easy thing for them to immediately accommodate themselves to the new conditions. Judge Logan was not a man of more than ordinary ability, yet the fact that he continued to preside in this court until 1866, is strong evidence of his having been a man of much force of character. His was the longest term ever held by a Judge in Shelby county.

Jeremiah M. Wilson was the seventh Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court. His first term in this county began in April, 1866. At that time he lived in Connersville. Probably in Judge Wilson Shelby county had the ablest Judge that ever sat upon her bench. He was exceedingly kind and courteous to both attorneys and litigants, and in those qualities which go to make a man popular he was unexcelled. His knowledge of the law was profound, and his faculty for applying it to any given case, no matter how perplexing, contributed to make him one of the ablest judges of the state. Judge Wilson afterwards located at Washington, D. C., and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the United States.

Samuel P. Oyler, who succeeded Judge Wilson, and who was his opposite in almost every particular, held his first term in this county, in October, 1869. He possessed a rough exterior, and was gruff in his manners. He had fair ability as a lawyer and his decisions were, in the main, correct and fair. He died at his home in Franklin a few years ago.

David B. Banta was the next Judge upon this bench and began his duties here in October, 1870. He, too, was a citizen of Johnson county and resided in Franklin. As a Judge, he was well liked by the members of the bar, and his decisions were fully up to the standard of the circuit judges. He was a good advocate and a forcible speaker.

Kendall M. Hord, the second citizen of Shelby county to occupy the circuit bench, served as Circuit Judge two full terms, from 1876 to 1888. Judge Hord, who is still living in Shelbyville, and practicing law, has many qualities that especially fitted him for the bench. His quick discernment and judicial temperament caused his decisions in the main to stand the test well in the higher courts, although they were often rendered on the spur of the moment and without that careful investigation of the authorities and due deliberation given by other judges.

Judge Hord was fearless on the bench and expedited the business of the court in such a manner that upon his retirement from the bench he left a record as a good Judge.

Leonard J. Hackney, who succeeded Judge Hord on the bench, was also a citizen of Shelby county. Judge Hackney was a young man of rare ability as a lawyer, and his election to the bench opened to him great opportunities as a jurist. While he was inexperienced on the bench at the start he rapidly came forward as a Judge whose decisions were respected by the lawyers and the general public.

While on the Circuit Bench he was well liked by the members of the bar, and it was due to the efforts of the members of the Shelby county bar that he was placed on the Democratic ticket (when a vacancy had occurred by death) for Supreme Judge, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1892. His career on the Supreme Bench of the state was marked by many able decisions. Some of them, however, taking a wide departure from former decisions of that court. In the main his decisions were regarded as fine expositions of the law, but some of his later decisions have been severely criticised. Mr. Hackney is now General Counsel of the Big Four Railway Company, and resides in Cincinnati.

The election of Judge Hackney to the Supreme bench created a vacancy in the judgeship of the Shelby Circuit Court. Governor Chase, who had succeeded to the office of Governor upon the death of Governor Hovey, appointed William A. Johnson, of Johnson county, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Hackney on the Circuit bench.

Judge Johnson assumed the duties of his office at the December term, 1892, and while probably he was not as well qualified for the high office as some of the gentlemen of the long robe who had preceded him, he was, nevertheless, careful and painstaking, and he showed marked courtesy to the members of the bar. His decisions were fair and impartial, and on his departure from the bench a bar meeting of the lawyers of Shelby county was held in his honor.

W. J. Buckingham, the successor of Judge Johnson, also hailed from Johnson county, making the fourth and last Circuit Judge from Johnson county, as the district was soon afterwards changed, making Shelby and Rush counties a circuit.

Judge Buckingham was a splendid type of physical manhood, with affable manners, which gave him the appearance of a typical judge. He gave due consideration to all court matters. He was a fair advocate and a good judge of the law, and while he was sometimes accused of being partial to certain attorneys, the majority of the attorneys found him to be fair in all his dealings and decisions. After his term was out in Shelby and Johnson counties he was elected Judge of the new district of Johnson and Brown counties. He is still living in Franklin and is now practicing law.

Douglas Morris, of Rush county, became Judge of the district composed of Shelby and Rush counties, by reason of the change in the circuit. He was elected in the district composed of Rush and Decatur counties, but the Legislature having placed Rush and Shelby together, Judge Morris became our Judge. Judge Morris was a fine lawyer in civil cases, but he had no experience at the time of going on the bench in criminal procedure, but he soon acquired the reputation of a careful and painstaking Judge. He gave an unusual amount of time to looking up authorities, in all matters that came before him.

He was industrious and a hard worker, and often burned the "midnight oil" in his efforts to mete out justice with an impartial hand.

He finally became very active in politics in order to retain his seat on the bench. His persistent political activity and the aid and assistance he gave the opponents of the separate court bill for Shelby county, and his successful appeal to Governor Durbin to veto the bill, was disliked by his Shelby county friends. Judge Morris is now practicing law in Rushville.

Will M. Sparks, of Rush county, our present Judge, succeeded Judge Morris on the bench of this county. Judge Sparks is probably the youngest man who ever occupied the bench in this circuit. He has given eminent satisfaction as a Judge so far, and his future either as a Judge or a lawyer looks bright. He is probably the quickest and most alert Judge we ever had to expedite the business of the court.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

At its establishment under the new constitution the Court of Common Pleas was given exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters, and the old probate courts were abolished. It had the jurisdiction of all that class of offenses which did not amount to a felony, except those over which Justices of the Peace had exclusive jurisdiction. This court also had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in a certain class of civil cases. The Judge was ex-officio Judge of the Court of Conciliation. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client before the Court of Conciliation. The first term of the Common Pleas Court in Shelby county began on Monday, the 3d of January, 1853. Hon. James M. Sleeth was Judge. The first act of the court was to adopt a seal. The order read as follows: "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the seal of this court shall be a circle of one and five-eighths inches in diameter, with the words engraved on the margin: 'Shelby County Court of Common Pleas, Indiana,' with a device of the Goddess of Liberty and thirteen stars enclosed in the center."

Judge Sleeth was a citizen of Shelbyville. He had been a member of both the Senate and Lower House of our State Legislature. George A. Buskirk, of Monroe county, succeeded to the Common Pleas bench at the March term, 1861.

Oliver J. Glessner, of Shelby county, succeeded Judge Buskirk in March, 1865. (See Memorial on Judge Glessner at the end of this sketch.)

Thomas W. Woolen, of Franklin, afterwards Attorney General of the State, was next elected to the Common Pleas Bench. His first term in the county was in November, 1868.

Richard L. Coffey, of Brown county, was the fifth and last of the Common Pleas Judges in this county. He began here in November, 1870, and remained upon the bench until the court was abolished, in 1873.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

William W. Wick.....	1822 to 1826
B. F. Morris.....	1826 to 1835
William W. Wick.....	1835 to 1839
James Morris n.....	1839 to 1843
William J. Peaslee.....	1843 to 1850
William W. Wick.....	1850 to 1853
William M. McCarty.....	April, 1853, to October, 1853
Reuben D. Logan.....	1853 to 1865
Jeremiah M. Wilson.....	1865 to 1868
S. P. Oyler.....	1868 to 1870
D. D. Banta.....	1870 to 1876
K. M. Hord.....	1876 to 1888
L. J. Hackney.....	1888 to 1892
William A. Johnson.....	1892 to 1894
W. J. Buckingham.....	1894 to 1900
Douglas Morris.....	1900 to 1906
Will M. Sparks.....	1906 to present

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Sleeth and William Goodrich.....	1822 to 1829
John Sleeth and Joseph Dawson.....	1829 to 1836
John Sleeth and A. Williams.....	1836 to 1843
Ira Bailey and Thomas Cotton.....	1843 to 1850
David Thatcher and Caville Pierce.....	1850 to 1853
Office abolished in 1853.	

PROBATE JUDGES.

Erasmus Powell.....	1822 to 1836
Jacob Kemmerly.....	1836 to 1843
William H. Sleeth.....	1843 to 1850
Cyrus Wright.....	1850 to 1853

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

James M. Sleeth.....	1853 to 1861
George A. Buskirk.....	1861 to 1865
O. J. Glessner.....	1865 to 1869
Richard L. Coffey.....	1869 to 1873

THE BAR OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The first motion in the Shelby Circuit Court was made by Hiram M. Curry, asking that he, with Charles H. Test, Calvin Fletcher, James Dulaney and John A. Brackenridge, be admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law in this court. The record says: On producing their licenses from under the hands of two of the President Judges of the state of Indiana, permitting them to practice in all the Circuit and Inferior courts of the state, and after being duly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the state of Indiana, and to demean themselves as attorneys and counsellors at law to the best of their understanding while practicing in this court, thereupon are admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law in this court. At the second term of court James Raridan, Oliver H. Smith, Philip Swatzer, James T. Brown and Abel Cole were admitted to the bar. This made a total of ten who had been admitted to practice law in Shelby county, while but two cases were yet upon the docket. At this time almost all the lawyers "rode the circuit" with the Judge, and took chances on picking up business, or being employed in important law suits when they arrived at the respective county seats. The journeys from county to county were long and protracted, and as there were no newspapers nor books in the cabins where they spent the nights, these lawyer circuit riders killed the time as the saying was, by telling stories, in which invention as well as memory was brought into play. Many of these remarkable stories have been handed down to posterity, but some of them would not look well in print.

On the 16th day of February, 1843, the record shows that: "On motion of Mr. O'Neal, Edward Lander, Thomas A. Hendricks and James Harrison are admitted attorneys and counsellors at law at the bar of this court, and the said Edward Lander, Thomas A. Hendricks and James Harrison, here now in person, take the several oaths required by law as such attorneys and counsellors at law."

This simple record of the admission to the bar of Shelby county of Thomas A. Hendricks marks the beginning of a great career. He represented the county in both the House and Senate of the state Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, a member of Congress from this district, United States Senator, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington City, Governor of Indiana and Vice President of the United States. In this rather blatant age, when wealth is sometimes worshiped at the expense of worth, it is a pleasure to pay our tribute of praise to one who set so fine an example of modesty and courtesy. In the language of a former member of the Shelby County Bar: "It is difficult to mention the name of this eminent citizen of the republic without a word of tribute to his memory. We remember his face, radiant with intelligence—his courteous and insinuating

manners, his persuasiveness of tongue, the exquisite grace and beauty of his diction, his admirable perspicuity, dignity and precision, his happy apposite illustrations and allusions, the neatness and clearness of his expositions, his masculine and full grown robustness of mind and equally diffused intellectual health and the unassailed purity of his private life—all contributing to excite the love and admiration of his countrymen. To the legal profession, whose honor and character he was ever ready to vindicate, he is especially endeared. Of him it may be said that, like Mr. Bushe, the great Irish lawyer, he could hand up a point of law to the court with as much grace and pliancy of gesture as if he were presenting a court lady with a fan."

Among the prominent lawyers of an early day who had a large practice in this county and were often seen here, were: Oliver H. Smith and James Raridan, of Connersville; William J. Brown and Hugh O'Neal, of Indianapolis; Philip Swatzer, of Columbus; Thomas D. Walpole, of Greenfield; Judge Rymond, of Lawrenceburg; Judge Davison, of Greensburg; Asahel Hubbard and General Hackleman, of Rushville, and other interesting characters.

The Hon. Martin M. Ray is another member of our bar who is enthusiastically remembered here for his abilities as a lawyer and his extraordinary social attractions.

One of the early features of a lawyer's life in Shelby county was what was then known as "saddle-bag practice" before the Justice of the Peace, so called because the lawyer carried his books and papers in his saddle-bags.

The Justices' court was the great forum of the young lawyer, and all of the distinguished lawyers in the early history of the county, including Hendricks and Ray, won their spurs in the Justice of the Peace courts. The whole country around would often gather at these trials, and in the summer time the court was often held in some grove under the spreading branches of some old oak tree, where the fiery young orator in spread-eagle style, would display his talents to the country-side. James Harrison, James B. McFadden and Isaac O'Dell are three others of the old-time lawyers who had an extensive practice in the Justice of the Peace courts in th early days. Among the members of the bar who have distinguished themselves as authors may be mentioned Charles Major, the author of "When Knighthood was in Flower," "Dorothy Vernon," and many other popular novels which brought to him world-wide fame and riches. Harvey H. Daugherty, a former member of this bar, is the author of "The Young Lawyer," and "Another Essay." He is also the author of some law books.

THE SHELBY COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Shelby County Bar Association was organized in 1898. The first officers of the organization were H. C. Morrison, president; D. L. Wilson,

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THE SHELBY COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Shelby County Bar Association was organized in 1898. The first officers of the organization were H. C. Morrison, president; D. L. Wilson,

vice-president, Joseph Chez, secretary; R. W. Harrison, treasurer. According to the constitution "The association is established to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice."

In addition to the quarterly meetings, the association holds an annual meeting and banquet during the last week in February of each year, and a picnic in the month of June of each year. Each year some noted personage outside of the county are invited to be present and participate in the program given at the banquet.

So once or twice a year all strife and bitterness engendered in many a hard-fought legal battle is forgotten and laid aside, and each lawyer stands ready and willing to give to his laymen friends and guests this homely advice of Shakespeare:

"Do as adversaries in law, strive mightily,
But eat and drink as friends."

PROGRAM TENTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

(February 23, 1909.)

Toastmaster	Charles Hamilton Tindall
"What is the Trouble With the Law?"	Hon. William Dudley Foulke
An Address by the Governor	Hon. Thomas R. Marshall
"The Lawyer's Wife"	Edmund Kinzey Adams
"Evils of the Divorce"	Thomas Henry Campbell
"Some Things With Which We Have to Contend."	Monzo Blair
"The Babies."	Charles Major

It is not the purpose of this work, for various reasons, to insert here, personal sketches of the different members of the bar, who are now living and practicing law. Such a feature would be foreign to the plan of this book.

The Shelby County Bar has had several practitioners who would have taken the front rank in any great city of the country. Foremost of them all was Thomas A. Hendricks, while but little, if any, less able as a lawyer, was Martin M. Ray.

Other conspicuous members of the bar, who were the Nestors of the days gone by, were Eden H. Davis, William J. Peaslee, Stephen Major, Benjamin F. Love, James Harrison, Alfred Major, O. J. Glessner, Thomas B. Adams, L. T. Michener, James B. McFadden and others who are still in the practice here. These were, and the survivors are all around lawyers of natural force and brilliant acquirements, and no interior town ever had their superiors.

The later accessions to the bench and bar of Shelby county will be pleased to know that their predecessors in the early days were men of the highest ability and character alike as lawyers and in all relations of life.

The Shelby County Bar has passed many resolutions of respect upon the death of members, but it would be impossible to publish all of them, so we have selected four sets of resolutions passed upon the occasion of the deaths of four of the "old school" lawyers, each of whom practiced law in Shelby county from forty to fifty years. These men saw the practice under the old code dwindle away, and witnessed the growth of the new forms of practice under the new constitution, and finally ended their days here, at good ripe old ages, still in the "harness" as the saying is; at the time of their respective demises.

At a meeting of the Shelby County Bar, upon the occasion of the death of the Hon. Stephen Major, the undersigned committee on resolutions reported the following:

"We have met to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. Judge Stephen Major, who has been for upwards of half a century a member of our bar, excepting an interval extending through one full term, in which he held the position of Judge of the Marion Circuit Court. He has been taken from us in his mental vigor, but in the fullness of his days and professional honors. He falls ripe for the sickle of death. We have known him long and well, and desire, rather in our emotional feelings than in compliance with the usage of the profession, to give expression to our high estimation of his merits as a man, a lawyer, a judge, and a Christian. Therefore, as expressive of our unfeigned sorrow and sympathy with his family and fellow citizens in their bereavement,

"Resolved, That we hereby express our admiration and respectful remembrance of the professional courtesy, talents and merits of our deceased brother, and that we will emulate his virtues as the best tribute to his memory.

"Resolved, That we tender his family and friends our sincere condolence, feeling that although to them even more than to us the loss is irreparable. Yet to him it is a great gain that he has entered upon the rewards of a well spent life, before that higher bar where all must appear.

"Resolved, That we attend the funeral obsequies in a body, and that our chairman for us request that the minutes of this meeting be spread upon the records of the Shelby Circuit Court.

"JAMES HARRISON,

"B. F. LOVE,

"THOMAS B. ADAMS."

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

Memorial and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Shelby County Bar upon the occasion of the death of James Harrison:

"With a deep sense of sadness and loss we are confronted with the awful fact that death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst and from the busy scenes of life our worthy and esteemed brother, Hon. James Harrison.

"He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 7th day of July, 1818. At the age of twenty-five he located in this (Shelby) county, since which time he has occupied an enviable position as a lawyer, a legislator and a citizen.

"He was admitted to the bar in company with the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, on the 16th day of February, 1843, before the then acting Judge, William J. Peasley. His career as a lawyer of nearly a half century, was marked with fidelity to his clients and integrity to his associates and the courts; he was ever sincere and logical in his arguments and when occasionally occupying the bench he was fearless, impartial and courteous.

"His private character was above reproach and before the public he stood as an upright, worthy and esteemed citizen.

"To his sorrow stricken family and relatives we extend our fullest sympathy in this hour of their grief.

"L. J. HACKNEY,

"T. B. ADAMS,

"B. F. LOVE,

"Committee."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions were passed by the bar on the death of Hon. Oliver J. Glessner:

"Oliver J. Glessner was born in the state of Maryland on the 11th day of October, 1828, and in his early childhood came with his parents to Indiana, where he has continuously resided. He was admitted to practice law in Indiana in February, 1856. In 1864 he was elected Judge of the Eighth Common Pleas District, of which Shelby county was a part, and moved to Shelby county in 1865, where he has ever since resided. Retiring from the bench, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon became of the front rank. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to the state Senate of Indiana. In 1872 the party selected him as a candidate for Presidential elector, but declined the proffered honor, because his office of state Senator disqualified him from holding the office. In 1880 he was again nominated by his party, as a candidate for Presidential elector and took prominent part in the campaign of that year. In 1890 he was elected to the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature, and took an active part in the session of 1891.

"Judge Glessner was a ready debater and a man of combative nature, but was not offensively so. It has been written of him: 'As a lawyer he possessed

more than ordinary ability, being endowed with an active mind, shrewd discernment, a combative disposition (though strictly courteous) combined with extensive reading and practice.

"As an advocate few men in Indiana had superior skill; his bright perceptive faculties, a vast fund of natural capacity, known as 'common sense,' an unusual personal magnetism, a fine voice, a fine and graceful flow of language, ingenuity in presenting lucidly and impressively the facts establishing his theories and in answering and advocating the elements in conflict with his theories, all united in securing his aims."

"This in brief is only a part of the life of Oliver J. Glessner as it was demonstrated to those who knew him most intimately.

"We regret the death of Judge Glessner very sincerely, and tender our sympathy to his afflicted family.

"We recommend that a copy of this memorial be spread upon the records of the Shelby County Circuit Court, and that a copy also be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and that the local papers of Shelbyville be requested to publish the same.

(SIGNED.)

"KENDALL M. HORD,

"BENJAMIN F. LOVE,

"JAMES B. MCFADDEN,

"Committee."

ON THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN F. LOVE.

"Again has the angel of death invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Benjamin F. Love, and made vacant the seat he has occupied for so many years, as he met with us in the discharge of his professional duties.

"And therefore, the sad and sacred duty devolves upon us in some appropriate manner to give expression to our sorrow for the great loss we sustained by the death of our former associate.

"Mr. Love was not only a man of marked ability, but of perfect integrity, and lived to attain a very high and honorable position in the ranks of his chosen profession, as well as in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was laborious and painstaking in his profession and a courteous, genial gentleman in all the relations of life. Gifted by nature with an intellect above the average, by close application and unwearying labor he was enabled to place himself in the rank of the foremost lawyers of the state. As a lawyer he was candid with his clients, untiring and tenacious in their interests, yet in all things and at all times honest with the court and courteous with his adversaries.

"Mr. Love was not only a good lawyer but was one of the best advocates

at the bar, and no lawyer was ever arrayed against him in a legal contest at the former, who did not before the contest was over, fully realize that he had met a foeman worthy of his steel.

"He was not as polished in his manner of addressing the court or jury as other lawyers of much less ability, perhaps, yet his manner was peculiarly his own, and it might well be said of him that he was a diamond in the rough. He was not an ambitious man, but was content to be only a lawyer. As a lawyer he never accepted a retainer without giving to the case his best energy and ability of which he was possessed. He never neglected to make the most thorough preparation. He guarded against every emergency and was seldom caught unawares. Being carefully prepared upon the law of his cases and thoroughly acquainted with the facts of each, his power before the jury and court, alike, was of the highest order. He carried his causes by the force of his nature, the correctness of his position, and his great skill in demonstrating the justness of his client's cause. Trickery and deception found no place in his legal equipment.

"He was unwilling to violate the dictates of his own conscience, or prostitute a noble profession by the employment of unfair or dishonorable means to aid a failing cause. The records of the local courts furnish ample evidence of his ability as a trial lawyer; while reports of appellate courts of this state will attest and perpetuate his profession and proficiency in the same. His life will prove an incentive to the younger members of the bar and demonstrate to them that industry, when coupled with an unblemished character, will surely bring to the profession success, and win the respect and esteem of all good men.

"Upon political and all other questions in which the welfare of society was involved, he had strong convictions of the right which he was ever ready to maintain with dignity and strength. He ever believed in the convictions of the things which he stood for and urged them because he believed them to be right. In the positions which he took he always maintained his own self-respect and secured the respect of those with whom he differed.

"By his long and honorable career he has left upon the profession and the community in which he has lived, the stamp of his untiring energy, of his splendid ability and of his noble character. He was liberal to a fault, his charity was proverbial and his disposition was as kind as that of a child.

"The members of your committee, who were for many years intimately associated with him professionally and otherwise, take great pleasure in bearing witness to the splendid ability, his sterling integrity and his kindly disposition.

"In his death the community has lost one of its best citizens and the bar one of its most able and upright members. We shall miss his venerable form in the courts. We shall feel the loss of his society in our professional gather-

ings, but we shall ever cherish in our memories the recollections of his unspotted character and his pure and noble life.

(SIGNED.)

"J. B. McFADDEN,

"K. M. HORD,

"H. C. MORRISON,

"Committee."

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

	Elected.
Hiram M. Curry.....	October, 1822
Calvin Fletcher.....	October, 1823
Harvey Gregg.....	September, 1824
Calvin Fletcher.....	September, 1825
James Whitcomb.....	September, 1826
William W. Wick.....	March, 1829
Philip Swetzer.....	March, 1831
Hiram Brown.....	September, 1831
Harvey Gregg.....	March, 1832
William Herrod.....	September, 1833
William Quarles.....	February, 1837
William J. Peasley.....	April, 1839
Hugh O'Neal.....	February, 1841
A. A. Hammond.....	February, 1843
Edward Lander.....	February, 1847
Mathias Wright.....	February, 1849
David S. Gooding.....	August, 1851
Oscar B. Hord.....	April, 1853
Thomas A. McFarland.....	October, 1853
William Patterson.....	April, 1855
Henry C. Hanna.....	April, 1859
Milton G. Cullum.....	April, 1861
Samuel S. Harrell.....	April, 1863
O. Dundy.....	April, 1865
K. M. Hord.....	April, 1867
Platt Wicks.....	April, 1869
Daniel W. Howe.....	October, 1869
Nathaniel T. Carr.....	April, 1871
K. M. Hord.....	October, 1872
W. Scott Ray.....	October, 1874
L. J. Hackney.....	October, 1878
Jacob L. White.....	December, 1880
Fred S. Staff.....	December, 1882

Peter M. Dill.....	December, 1886
John C. McNutt.....	December, 1888
Thomas H. Campbell.....	December, 1892
Alonzo Blair.....	December, 1896
Charles Hack.....	December, 1902
Elmer Bassett.....	January, 1905
Charles Hack.....	January, 1907
John Cheney.....	January, 1909

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

The following roll of attorneys comprises most of those who were admitted to the Shelby bar prior to 1852, as well as many of a subsequent date. From 1852 down to the present the records of admission are very voluminous and without index, hence it is next to impossible to obtain every name, but many are given which will be of interest, as well as for reference:

Year.	Year.
1822—Hiram M. Curry.	James T. Brown.
Charles H. Test.	Mathew C. Vampelt.
Calvin Fletcher.	George Lyon.
James Delaney.	1849—Larkin Reynolds.
John A. Breckenridge.	Duane Hicks.
1823—James Raridan.	William B. Haquis.
Oliver H. Smith.	1850—Andrew J. Boone.
Philip Swetzer.	Alfred Major.
James T. Brown.	Thomas D. Walpole.
Abel Cole.	Thomas A. McFarland.
Daniel B. Wick.	1851—Squire W. Robinson.
B. F. Morris.	David S. Gooding.
Edgar C. Wilson.	Joseph F. Roberts.
1824—Gabriel Johnson.	Hiram B. Brown.
Harvey Gregg.	William Singleton.
Hiram Brown.	Samuel P. Oyler.
William W. Wick.	1852—Simeon Stansife.
1825—Joseph Vanmeter.	Beaty C. Stewart.
James Braman.	1853—Cyrus Wright.
Ovid Butler.	Isaac N. Johnson.
Andrew Davidson.	William H. Bainbridge.
Henry Hurst.	John W. Robinson.
1826—James Form.	1854—James C. Hart.
Albert S. White.	1855—Steven D. Lyon.

Year.	Year.
1827—William Quarles.	Johnson A. Kendall.
1828—George W. Wallace.	Samuel W. Workman.
M. Willett.	1859—Perry M. Green.
Livingston Howland.	——— Lancaster.
1860—Benjamin F. Slocum.	James L. Mason.
Edwin P. Ferris.	Robert H. Power.
John A. Beale.	Richard Norris.
1861—Isaac N. Odell.	George W. Workman.
Benjamin F. Love.	1868—Bellamy S. Sutton.
William H. Payne.	1869—A. B. Campbell.
Levi Runshu.	George D. Hinkle.
J. H. Brenton.	Alonzo Blair.
1830—John W. Alley.	Platt Wick.
Isaac M. Johnson.	1870—Henry W. Whitcomb.
William I. Brown.	John Hoop.
Hugh B. Eggleston.	1871—Austin F. Denny.
1831—William O. Ross.	William F. A. Bernhamer.
1832—John Eccles.	S. B. Jenkins.
James B. Ray.	1875—Harris H. Francis.
Humphrey F. Robinson.	Leopold Feibleman.
Stephen Major.	Robert W. Wiles.
1833—William Brown.	Charles Sprague.
William J. Peasley.	Corydon W. Morrison.
William Herod.	1876—Oliver B. Phillips.
Fabius M. Finch.	Newton L. Wray.
1834—Burel B. Taylor.	1877—William R. Burton.
1835—Gilderoy Hicks.	1878—James F. Dunn.
John Ryman.	Thomas B. Adams.
Christian C. Nave.	Lewis T. Michener.
Peter Ryman.	Joseph W. Thompson.
1836—A. A. Hammond.	1879—Harry C. Morrison.
Mason Hutton.	E. H. Chadwick.
Royal Mayhew.	Charles G. Adams.
1838—Henry Brown.	M. D. Tackett.
A. F. Mayo.	1880—Lyman L. Mobley.
1839—James B. Sleeth.	W. B. Wilson.
David B. Farrington.	A. C. Harris.
1840—Moses Kelley.	1881—George F. Wilson.
Irwin W. Madison.	William Cassady.
Horatio C. Newcomb.	James Wright.
1841—Hugh O'Neal.	George C. Butler.

Lucian Barbour.	1844—Eden H. Davis.
William H. Brumfield.	1845—Hugh F. Fugit.
Robert S. Cox.	R. A. Riley.
Finley Bigger.	——— Tingle.
1842—James M. Sleeth.	A. W. Hubbard.
Cyrus Wright.	R. D. Logan.
1843—Edward Lander.	Daniel A. Hart.
Thomas A. Hendricks.	David Stone.
James Harrison.	M. M. Ray.
1844—Mathias Wright.	1846—David McLane.
John Morrison.	Albert G. Porter.
P. A. Hackleman.	Lewis F. Coppersmith.
1866—George A. Johnson.	1847—John Slater.
Charles W. Snow.	William Henderson.
Harvey H. Daugherty.	1848—William Wallace.
Robert B. F. Pearce.	John Quarles.
1867—John R. Mitchell.	1881—William McBane.
——— McGuire.	James T. Caughey.
Fletcher Meredith.	1883—Edward Dealy.
	William Wright.

PRESENT ATTORNEYS OF SHELBY COUNTY BAR.

(With Date of Admission.)

Adams, Edmund Kinsey	1875
Billman, John Wolfe.	1872
Bassett, Elmer	1902
Blair, Alonzo.	1890
Carter, Isaac.	1889
Chadwick, Edward Henry	1879
Cheney, John Calhoun	1898
Cole, Myron E. (Mich., 1888.)	1905
Campbell, Thomas H.	1890
Downey, Henry S.	1874
Douglass, Ralph W.	1908
Glessner, Oliver J. Prior	1869
Hack, Charles Allen	
Harrison, Robert W.	1881
Hall, Joseph Oscar	1905
Henry, Claude R.	
Hord, Kendall Moss, Prior to	1866
Israel, Wilbur	1896

Isley, William H.	1883
Jones, Herbert Clay	1906
Lisher, Ary E.	1884
Metcalf, Ernest Marion	
Morrison, Harry C.	1879
Meiks, George H.	1898
Major, Charles A.	1878
McFadden, James B., Prior to	1867
McDaniel, Erastus W.	1892
Sullivan, Michael O.	1890
Shaw, Andreville.	1898
Smith, David.	1894
Stroup, Everett Elmore	1880
Tindall, Charles Hamilton	1894
Tindall, Uris E.	1900
Tindall, John Alex.	1878
Wolfe, Frank H.	1908
Wilson, David L.	1875
Walker, John F.	1900
Wray, Albert F.	1876
Yarling, Will A.	1905

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF SHELBY COUNTY.

(By Charles A. Tindall, M. D.)

In the preparation of this chapter I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to former county histories, Forest Hill cemetery and other records, a number of the older citizens who have kindly given their assistance to the present physicians of Shelby county and to the tombstones, which have silently given their records. That which is given as authentic can be relied on as being fairly accurate, but in many instances no definite or accurate information could be obtained, especially about those who have been dead for many years, and those who have removed from this county and whose present location is not known.

An effort has been made to give some account of each physician who ever lived and practiced medicine in Shelby county for any considerable length of time, but the County Clerk's register gives the names and locations of a number of physicians who were located in various parts of the county for a short time at many different periods since 1881, and doubtless there were many before that time, of whom no record is here given. Most of them, however, did not practice in the county long enough to become thoroughly identified with the medical profession of the county, but some may have been missed who were more prominent, as the task of collecting the data has been difficult on account of there having been no early or continuous organization of the profession in the county and consequently no early records have been kept.

The statute requiring all physicians to register with the County Clerk became operative in 1881 and the statute requiring a license in 1885. No record of physicians prior to that time can be found in the Clerk's office, and it is presumable that none has been kept. No careful and systematic record of births and deaths has ever been kept, excepting for a few recent years. The

older records, if they were ever kept, have been destroyed or misplaced. In fact, it is doubtful if all births are now reported, although under the present system all deaths are probably reported.

In looking into the history of the men who were the pioneer physicians of Shelby county one is impressed with the character of many of them. They were intelligent, resourceful, sturdy men, made powerful by the hardships they endured. They were active in the development of the country and influential in their respective communities. Many of them were well educated, not only in medicine, but in the sciences and literature and it was not uncommon for a physician of the earlier period to be able to preach a good sermon as well as practice medicine successfully.

The relation between physician and patient was then much closer than it now is. The physician was not only the medical adviser, but frequently the general adviser and family friend, and when he once became the family physician he generally continued in that capacity for many years or until the death of one or the other and frequently the patient was an inheritance to a son who had taken up his father's practice. Dr. Weelum MacLure, of Ian McLaren's creation was not an uncommon figure and even Jess, his old white mare, that he rode in all kinds of weather for so many years, could be associated in duplicate with many of Shelby county's pioneer physicians of the early days.

The practice of medicine with the pioneer physician was difficult work; the roads were frequently all but impassable and the only mode of travel was either on foot or horse-back. There were no bridges and it was often necessary to force the horse to swim the swollen streams. During the sickly season (and malaria was present almost the year around) many of the physicians were in the saddle, with but little rest, both day and night, going from one patient to another over the thinly settled country. Many times the people were poor and had but little with which to pay for medical services, although, as a general rule, they were honest and paid what they could, if not in money, in horse feed, food and other articles necessary to the physicians' existence.

My earliest recollection of a physician is that of a benevolent-looking, closely-shaven, elderly gentleman coming down the road driving a horse to a high two-wheeled sulky. After hitching the horse he came into the house and made an examination of my father, who was sick. He then asked for a basin, and when it was brought ordered it held under my father's arm, around which he had previously tied a band and with a spring lancet opened the vein and permitted about a quart of blood to escape into the basin. This was some thirty-five or thirty-seven years ago, and the only time I ever witnessed a

"bleeding." This procedure has been almost entirely discarded. The same may be said of the administration of mercury and antimony in large doses, and in fact of the entire depletive system of medicine. A milder and more rational practice has taken the place of the earlier systems and the prevention of disease occupies a much more prominent place in the physician's duties than in the earlier days.

Drainage of the soil has done more to prevent malaria (formerly called ague or chills and fever) than all of the quinine or other remedies ever given. Whether or not vaccination lessens the dangers of small-pox is a debatable question, but no one who has studied the disease will doubt but that cleanliness, ventilation and proper sanitation have very materially reduced the mortality in this once dreaded disease. Cholera almost disappears where a high order of sanitation prevails. Typhoid fever is generally traceable to impure water or other impure foods and the poison is sometimes transmitted from one patient to another. This disease can also be prevented by the removal of the cause, which is done by giving the proper care to foods, water and sanitary conditions.

It is now generally conceded by the medical profession that pure air, proper food, proper exercise, and in fact, correct modes of living, together with symptomatic treatment of functional disorders gives the only hope of cure in consumption and that much can be done along these lines to prevent it. One might go on particularizing in all diseases and the same principle prevails.

Much experimenting along the lines of preventing diseases has been done and much good accomplished, but much yet remains to be accomplished and a more thorough study of sanitation, ventilation, foods, and of all of the laws of nature must be given; for the great white plague (consumption) claims its victims each year in appalling numbers. Regardless of almost universal vaccination, small-pox continues to exist and frequently causes death, regardless of the use of anti-toxin diphtheria claims its scores of victims each year and the same may be said of tetanus and many other diseases which are treated by the serum therapy. And yet so much has been accomplished in the science of healing in the past that the future gives great promise of still greater progress.

The progress in surgery during the last quarter of a century has been rapid. The discovery of anesthesia in 1847 had removed from it many of its horrors, and the discovery of antiseptics a few years later, many of its dangers. Some wonderful results have been obtained and yet much has been done in the enthusiasm of success that had better been left undone. A lesson has been learned and a more conservative surgery is now practiced than a

few years ago. It has been said that a certain surgeon acknowledged that he had removed a plateful of practically healthy ovaries, a confession that could probably be duplicated by some others.

Superstitions among a certain class of the laity have not all disappeared. I have been told by credulous persons that a tea made from the bark of a peach tree when the bark had been scraped up would cure diarrhea, and that a tea made from the same bark when the bark had been scraped down would cure vomiting. I have seen a child to which the parents had given fishing-worm tea, and it is perhaps needless to say that the child died. Even now parents of good intelligence frequently have their babies "measured" for "flesh-decay" (inanition). This is a process in which the baby is measured with a string and the child then put through a loop made of the string and some words or prayer recited. The "measuring" is done by some woman who has gained her "knowledge" from some other woman who imparted it shortly before death and it can be imparted to but one person by the same individual. The physician often comes in contact with other equally ridiculous things and scarcely takes the time to remonstrate.

The patent medicine habit is one of the evils to which the gullible afflicted is addicted. It is claimed that each year, in the United States alone, more than seventy-five millions of dollars are spent for patent medicines. Most of these medicines belong to two classes, one containing a large amount of alcohol or opium, or other habit-forming narcotics, or acetanilid or other dangerous heart depressants; the other class is inert or harmless, and designed only to get the money from its users. There may be, and doubtless are, some meritorious remedies of this class, but the deleterious or inert are very largely in the majority.

While all of the physicians of Shelby county have not been of the highest order, as would be found in any community, the large majority of them have been well educated, intelligent, gentlemanly physicians, well up to their times in literary, scientific and medical attainments. This has been true of the physicians of the county from the beginning and is no less true now, for no better treatment for any disease either acute or chronic, no better surgery in either minor or major operations can be secured than from Shelby county physicians.

During the first years of the history of the county the mode of travel by the physician was either on foot or on horse-back, and if the roads were now no better than they then were the same methods would yet be necessary, but the county is now traversed by excellent gravel pikes. A little later during the dry season the two-wheeled sulky was frequently used and as the roads became better improved the buggy displaced the sulky. At the present time

the largest number of physicians use the horse and buggy, but it seems that they are rapidly being displaced by the automobile.

PHYSICIANS OF THE FIRST DECADE IN SHELBY COUNTY'S HISTORY.

Dr. James Kipper is said to be the first physician who ever came to Shelby county. He probably came as early as, or prior to, 1820. He was said to have been a man of very ordinary ability and very little professional knowledge although fairly successful in the treatment of the diseases prevalent at that time.

Sylvan B. Morris, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1795, and came to Shelby county and opened an office in the house of Alexander Vanpelt, at the mouth of Corn's Creek, in 1821, or nearly two years before Shelbyville was laid out, in July of 1822. He then immediately moved to the new town of Shelbyville, where he continued to make his home until the time of his death, September 6, 1843. During his twenty-two years' residence in Shelby county Doctor Morris practiced medicine and was active in all of the affairs of the community. He was a real pioneer of the county and the one pioneer physician of Shelby county, of whom we have the earliest reliable record. He was a son of David and Sarah Morris, natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, who moved to Warren county, Ohio, when Sylvan B. was a small boy. Here he grew to maturity and received his education in the public schools and the Lebanon Academy and Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. Immediately after graduating from Jefferson Medical College he opened an office at Lebanon, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of his profession until he came to Shelby county in 1821.

He was married to Catherine Knox, in Lebanon, Ohio, May 25, 1825; she was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1801, and they were the parents of three children, Martha H., John K., and Sylvan B., the latter still being a resident and retired merchant of this city.

Doctor Morris was an Assessor and Land Appraiser in Shelby county, and in 1828 and 1831 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature. In 1829 he was elected Clerk of Shelby county, and continued to serve the county in that capacity until February, 1843, when he resigned, only a few months before his death.

For that early day Doctor Morris' education, both in literature and medicine, was far in advance of the time and he naturally took a prominent place among the citizens of the new county and town, and was a prominent figure in

all of the affairs of the community until the time of his death. His death was deplored and his loss keenly felt by all of the citizens.

Dr. James Wray was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1793. He came to Indiana and located in Shelby county, near where the Wray churches now stand in the early twenties. For a number of years he did considerable practice in the community where he resided and also did some practice among the Indians.

He was also a preacher and frequently preached in the neighborhood and at different locations, near where he resided.

For a number of years before he died he occupied his time in managing a large farm which he had secured in an early day. He died at the old home in Shelby county in 1866.

Dr. David Tracy was one of the very early pioneer physicians of Shelby county. He located at the Muths Crossroads, one and one-half miles west of Morristown in the early part of the twenties. This time is well established from the fact that he organized the first Masonic lodge ever organized in Shelby county. This lodge, which was known as Lafayette Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized October 5, 1825, and as no suitable hall for the meetings could be found in that locality the sessions were held in the second story of Doctor Tracy's house. He was the first worshipful master. The lodge continued with considerable prosperity for about three years, when it disbanded and later became Shelby Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons.

Here the doctor and his family lived in a two-story log house for many years. He endured the hardships of the early pioneer physician and aside from his professional duties he was prominent in all of the affairs of the new county which he had selected for his home. He died about 1840 or 1845, at the old home. He had a wife, two daughters—Sophronia and a Mrs. Sophia Gordon, and one son, Isaac.

Dr. Archibald Smith came from Brookville, Indiana, in 1826, but nothing more is now known about him.

Dr. Edward Beall probably came to Shelbyville about 1827, and while nothing further is known positively of him an epitaph on an old tomb-stone in the oldest part of the city cemetery probably refers to him. It is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Edmund J. Beall, who departed this life March 16, 1837. Age thirty-one years, nine months and five days." If this surmise is correct he was twenty-one years of age when he came here.

John Y. Kennedy, M. D., was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1792. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later attended the Lewisburg Academy, from which he graduated. He first studied medicine under Doctor Priestly, of Sunberry, Pennsylvania, who was the discoverer of oxygen, and was one of the original

investigators of that day. He then studied for a time under Dr. John Syng Dorsey, of Philadelphia. Doctor Dorsey was one among the most celebrated surgeons of America at that time. After his preliminary study in medicine, he entered a medical college in Philadelphia, and after completing the prescribed course, graduated. He was a surgeon in the War of 1812, and after the close of the war returned to Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine and surgery for several years. He first came to Shelby county in 1828, and located on a farm near Noah (Marion) and soon after moved to Noah, where he practiced his profession for a time. He then moved to Shelbyville, where he opened an office and continued in the practice until a few years before his death, when he retired from practice and moved to Acton, Indiana, where he lived until he was almost ninety years old.

Doctor Kennedy was a man of uncommon vigor of intellect, a good physician and an excellent surgeon for that early day, and an influential citizen. He was married to Mary McKinney, also a native of Pennsylvania, about the close of the War of 1812, and they were the parents of a large family of children. He died at Acton, Indiana, July 10, 1882.

Dr. Samuel Randolph was one of the pioneer physicians and preachers of Jackson township. He located there probably about the year 1829 or 1830, and remained there until about 1855. He was a preacher in the Separate Baptist church, and practiced medicine in the community where he resided. He left Jackson township about 1855 and finally located at Bloomington, where he died. He was the grandfather of Dr. Daniel F. Randolph, who is now located at Waldron. He had a wife and a large family of perhaps ten or twelve children. He claimed to be able to cure the then prevailing malady known as milk-sickness. He was among the first settlers of Jackson township, and took an active part in everything pertaining to its welfare.

Dr. William Silcox was born in Scotland and emigrated to this country at an early day. He graduated from a medical college in Baltimore. He came to Shelby county and located at Freeport about 1830, and continued in the practice of medicine there from that time until his death about 1845. About 1838 he was married to Miss Lucena Burtch, who survived him, and a few years after his death was married to Morris Pierson, father of Dr. W. M. Pierson, now of Morristown. He was prominent in all of the enterprises of the community, and largely instrumental in the building of the mill at Freeport in an early day.

DECEASED PHYSICIANS WHO PRACTICED MEDICINE IN SHELBY COUNTY FROM
1830 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Dr. James M. Adams was born in Scott county, Kentucky, January 15, 1820. He was the eldest in a family of eleven children born to Isaac and

Nancy (Polk) Adams. They came to Indiana in 1825 and located in what is now Hancock county, where they continued to live until 1838, when they moved to Shelby county. He moved with his parents to Rush county in 1841, where they remained for three years, when they again moved to Shelby county. He received his education in the public schools and by study at home until he was able to teach. In 1841 he was married to Miss Phoebe J. Johnson, of Rush county, and from then until 1850 he followed farming. In 1850 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Hiram Constock, and continued under him until 1853, when he entered the Ohio Medical College, where he took a course of lectures. He then located at Pleasant View, where he practiced for a few months, when he moved to Freeport, where he continued in the practice for fourteen years. In 1867 he moved to Wabash county and practiced for seven years, when he returned to Shelby county and located at Marion (Noah), where he continued in the practice until his death, September 16, 1894.

Mrs. Adams died June 18, 1864, and the following December he was married to Miss Belinda Johnson. He was the father of thirteen children, eight by his first wife and five by the last. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than fifty years, and a licensed exhorter in that church for more than thirty years. He was always active in the Sunday school and paid especial attention to the music.

David Hunter Adams was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1830, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College about 1866. He practiced medicine prior to his graduation at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for four or five years, and came to Shelbyville where he practiced until the war broke out, when he enlisted as surgeon in the army and remained three years. He came to Shelbyville in 1856, and after returning from the army located at Fairland, where he practiced for several years. He then moved to Edinburg where he practiced until a few years before his death, which occurred there June 7, 1895. He was married March 11, 1858, to Miss Allie J. Morris, and to their union six children were born. Two live here, Miss Kate and Frank.

Dr. Joseph Ardere was located near the Copeland Mills on Flatrock for a few years about 1848. He boarded at Copeland's until he was married to Miss Wooley, when they moved to Hartsville, where he died some years later.

Walter K. Baylor, M. D., came from Decatur county, Indiana, where he had a large practice, to Shelby county, about 1880. He immediately located on a farm in Noble township, where he continued in a small practice until his death about twenty-five years later. Although of rough exterior he had a kind disposition, and was considered by many to be a good physician.

He was married in early life and his wife died six months later, and after her death he always lived alone.

Dr. John W. Belk was born November 28, 1818, and died at Marietta,

Shelby county, Indiana, July 14, 1853. He located at Marietta during the latter part of the thirties, and continued in the active practice there until the time of his death. He married Miss Martha Miller, who survived him. His remains were buried in the old city cemetery, of Shelbyville, and these dates were taken from the tomb-stone.

Lovell M. Bruce was born in New Castle, Kentucky, January 8, 1808. He graduated from an Eclectic Medical College either at Cincinnati or Louisville, about 1839.

He practiced medicine for a time at New Castle, Bedford, Louisville, and Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and about 1860 came to Shelby county and located at Mount Auburn in Jackson township, where he continued in an extensive practice until the spring of 1872, when he, with his family, moved to Shelbyville. He left Mount Auburn and came to Shelbyville on account of poor health, and never had an extensive practice in Shelbyville. He continued to live here, however, until the time of his death, October 6, 1873. His death was caused by a severe cold taken while making a midnight ride to see a charity patient in Jackson township during the winter of 1872. From this time he went into a decline and never again regained his health. He was the son of Andrew J. Bruce, a Kentucky slave owner. Doctor Bruce, however, was a strong Union man, and this was the principal reason he left his native state and came to Indiana, when the war cloud was hanging heavily over the country. He was married July 29, 1847, to Miss Eliza J. McHenry, of Vevay, Indiana, who died in Shelbyville, Indiana, November 25, 1896. To their union four children were born: Mrs. Georgia Rinehart, who is the wife of City Councilman John Rinehart; Mrs. Ada Deitzer, who was the wife of County Clerk J. H. Deitzer, now deceased; Clarence R. Bruce, and the late Don C. Bruce, ex-City Marshal.

Dr. Harvey Benham practiced medicine at Flatrock, Shelby county, for a number of years along about 1860. After the death of Doctor Treon he purchased the old Treon homestead and moved there, where he continued in the practice for some years. He finally moved to Richmond, where he died some years later. He was married to the widow of Martin Warner.

Daniel Booher, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, August 24, 1869. He received his literary education in the public schools of the county. He was raised on a farm and employed himself at that occupation until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1894. He then located at Marion (Noah), having purchased the office of Doctor Bowlby and practiced medicine in that vicinity until about 1900, when he was compelled to change climate on account of failing health. He then went to Colorado and practiced medicine until his death, which occurred December 20, 1905. His death was caused by lung trouble. His remains were brought back home and buried in Forest Hill cemetery. He was married to Miss Maggie Peters September 13, 1893.

They had no children. He was an enthusiastic member of Chillon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was buried under the auspices of that lodge.

Joseph Bowlby, M. D., was born in Rush county, Indiana, February 17, 1854. He was the youngest in a family of eight children born to Dennis and Eliza A. (Cregar) Bowlby, who were natives of New Jersey. They moved to Rush county at an early day and removed to Shelby county in 1869, where they resided until their death. He worked on a farm in the summer and attended the public schools in the winter until he was enough advanced in his studies to teach school, which he did in Rush county for six terms, devoting his time to farming during the intervening summers.

He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lot Green, of Rushville, in 1880, and continued to study with him and at the Ohio Medical College until he graduated in 1883. After graduating he located at Marion (Noah), Shelby county, where he continued in the active practice until 1894, when he moved to Shelbyville and opened an office where he continued in the practice until his death, June 28, 1906.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics he was a Republican, and in all of them he was active. April 28, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary E. Yearling. He left besides his widow two daughters, Bertha and Bernice.

Dr. E. T. Bussell came here to practice medicine about 1845 and continued in the practice for a number of years. He was here during the cholera epidemic of 1850, and treated many patients during this epidemic. He was quite a musician and an inventor of no mean ability. He had a number of patents, some of which were manufactured rather extensively. He had a large family of children.

Frank Gillespie Campbell, M. D., who was the son of Thomas and Bridgett (Gillespie) Campbell, both natives of Ireland, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, February 27, 1869. He received his education in the public schools and in Franklin College, where he attended four years. He then spent three years in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he graduated in 1894. After graduating he immediately located at Shelbyville for the practice of medicine, and continued until the time of his death, October 2, 1908. He was an active member of the Eagles and Elks lodges. He was never married, but resided with his mother.

Dr. G. M. Collins practiced medicine at Noah (Marion), Shelby county, for a number of years along about 1870. He finally left there and went to the northern part of the state, where he died some years later.

Hiram Comstock, M. D., was born in Madison county, Ohio, March 17, 1820. His father, James Comstock, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Chloe (Bull) Comstock, was a native of Connecticut. They came to Ohio at an early day and lived first in Madison county, then moved to Hamilton

county, where Hiram grew to manhood and finally moved to Montgomery county. It was here that Hiram commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of his father, who was a physician, and continued his studies until he was qualified to practice. He commenced the practice of his profession at Greenfield, Indiana, in 1843, and continued there until 1846, when he first came to Shelby county and located at Freeport. After practicing at Freeport for a year or two he entered the Ohio Medical College and continued his studies there until he graduated in March, 1849. After graduating he resumed his practice at Freeport, and continued to practice there until 1855, when he removed to Marietta, this county. Here he enjoyed a large practice for many years and in this neighborhood he continued to live until the time of his death, March 11, 1888.

He was a member of the Methodist church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics a Republican. He was married three times, first to Rebecca J. Mills in 1843, who died in 1851; then to Nancy E. Morgan in 1852. His second wife died in 1856, and in 1857 he was again married, this time to Lucy A. McCrea, who survived him two weeks. He was the father of six children, three each by his first and last wife.

Doctor Crew came here from Ohio, and was in partnership for a few years with Dr. J. C. Slocum. After the dissolution of the partnership he went back to Ohio and died there some years later.

E. E. Cripes, M. D., was born in New York, July 23, 1833. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1857. He located at Blue Ridge (Cynthiana) for the practice of medicine in 1885, and remained there for about three years, when he removed to Milroy, Rush county, where he died a short time after.

Doctor Culbertson practiced medicine here for a few years along about 1860.

Doctor Cull is mentioned by a former Shelby county history, but nothing more could be learned of him.

Dr. Richard Cummins was another of the physicians who practiced medicine in Shelby county during the thirties. He came here, probably about 1830, and died here some time near 1840, while yet in the prime of life. He was married to a daughter of John Walker, his wife being a sister to the wife of Doctor Teal and Doctor McCoy. He lived on the southwest corner of Harrison and Pennsylvania streets. He had no children. In politics he voted with the Whigs. He was one of the leading physicians of that day, and had a fair share of the practice and stood well in his community.

Samuel Davis Day, M. D., who was prominent in the medical profession in Shelby county for almost a half century, was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, March 2, 1811, of sturdy New England Puritan stock. His parents were Amasa and Hannah Day, who were natives of Connecticut, but who in early

life settled near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Of these parents Samuel D. was the third in a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. During the winter months he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, which were generally taught by the students of Williams College, who were fine classical scholars, thus giving great advantage to the pupils of the district schools. During the summer months he attended the Pittsfield Academy until he arrived at the age of fourteen. By this time he had become proficient in the different branches of the English language as well as a good Latin scholar. In 1824 he entered the office of his brother, Dr. Jonathan Day, of Syracuse, New York, where he remained until 1830, when he entered Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in December, 1831. Early in 1832 an effort was made to prevent the spread of cholera in New York, and Doctor Day was appointed quarantine physician and located at French Creek on the St. Lawrence river, where he remained until August of that year, when his brother, Doctor Jonathan, died of cholera. He then returned to Syracuse to settle his brother's estate and remained until 1834. The next two years he spent in Ohio as a traveling salesman, selling surgical instruments. In 1830 he came to St. Omer, Decatur county, but soon moved to Milroy, Rush county. He remained there but a short time, when he moved to Wilmington, Dearborn county, where he remained until 1838. He located in Shelbyville in 1838, where he remained until his death July 23, 1893. He continued active in the practice of medicine in Shelbyville for forty years, or until 1878, when he retired from active practice on account of failing health. Doctor Day always enjoyed an extensive practice and took an active interest in all public affairs. Although the fees received for medical services at that time were never large, he accumulated considerable property and lived in comfort during his declining years. He was an enthusiastic Democrat and active in politics, although a strong Union supporter during the war. On October 28, 1847, he was married to Miss Jane Thompson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who was a cousin of ex-Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks. No children were ever born to them. They were active members of the Presbyterian church.

Doctor Davidson is mentioned as having been located in Shelbyville in the practice of medicine along about the thirties, by a former Shelby county history, but as nothing can be learned about him it is probable that he was not here long.

Dr. Richard Depew lived in St. Paul, but did a large practice in the southeast corner of Shelby county for many years. He left there about 1888, and went to Indianapolis, where he died some years later.

Dr. James Dorsey was located in Shelby county at St. Paul from about 1860 to 1870, in the practice of medicine. He was an influential citizen and a good physician, and had a large practice. He was a prominent member of

the Methodist church and in politics a Republican. He moved away from St. Paul and later died.

Dr. John Dorsey practiced medicine at Waldron for a few years about the time of the close of the war. He then left that locality and died some years later.

Ithamar H. Drake, M. D., was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 4, 1828. His father was a farmer and one of the pioneers of Ohio, named Peter Drake, and a native of Pennsylvania. His mother was Sarah (Merritt) Drake, and a native of Delaware. The Drake family was of English descent and his ancestors came over in the Mayflower. He was the sixth child in a family of nine children, and with the rest of the family spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, working on the farm in the summer and attending the public schools in the winter. He later entered the Lebanon Academy of Lebanon, Ohio, where he continued the pursuit of his education for three years, after which he entered the law office of Lauren Smith, of Lebanon, where he studied law for one year.

From 1848 to 1851 he was principal of Pearl River Academy, of Madison county, Minnesota, and on his return from Minnesota he began the study of medicine by entering the office of Doctors Halangen and Drake, of Lebanon, Ohio. He then entered the Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated in 1853. Soon after he graduated he came to Brick Chapel, Putnam county, Indiana where he remained in the practice for fifteen years. He then removed to Delaware, Ripley county, where he opened an office for the practice of medicine, and continued at that location until he removed to Shelbyville in 1880 and continued in the practice until the time of his death, December 8, 1900. In 1853 he was married to Miss Christiana Morrison, of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of Scotland, born in 1832. They are the parents of three sons, viz: Lauren, Doctor Morris and Frank, the latter two being residents of Shelbyville.

Elijah S. Elder, M. D. was born in Dillsborough, Indiana, March 17, 1841. He was the son of Dr. Samuel F. Elder, one of the early pioneer physicians of Mount Auburn, Shelby county, Indiana. The family was of English descent. He came to Mount Auburn with his parents at an early day, and received his early education in the public schools of that community, and at the age of eighteen began teaching school and taught for two years in Shelby county, and then clerked in a store at Mount Auburn for two years. He then commenced reading medicine with his father, and in 1865 entered the Ohio Medical College and graduated from the institution in 1867. He began the practice of medicine in 1867 at Morristown, Shelby county, and continued there until 1875. He then entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, and graduated in 1876. He was the first vice-president of the Shelby County Medical Society, organized in 1868, and as Secretary of the State

Medical Society organized the present Medical Society of Shelby county, which was organized in 1888. While located at Morristown he was a member of the Rush County Medical Society and was president during 1873-74. He was secretary of the State Medical Society for fifteen years prior to his death, and elected president of that body only a few hours before his death. For almost twenty years prior to his death he was a lecturer in the Indiana Medical College. He had a good mind, an unusual amount of energy, and was prominent in every organization with which he was connected. He died at Indianapolis May 19, 1894, and is survived by his widow, who resides in Indianapolis. He was a strong and useful man, an excellent physician, a first-class medical teacher and a good organizer, and his untimely death was a great loss to all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Samuel F. Elder came from Dillsborough, Indiana, to Mount Auburn, Shelby county, some time near 1850. He was an active practitioner of medicine, and an influential citizen until the time of his death, about 1870. He was the father of Elijah S. Elder. He was a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, organized in 1868. He died and was buried at Mount Auburn.

James O. Espey, M. D., was born in Rural Valley, West Virginia, about 1845. He located at Fountaintown, Shelby county, in 1868, and practiced medicine there until 1880, when he attended the Indiana Medical College and graduated from the institution. He then moved to Palestine, where he continued in the practice until the time of his death about 1886. He was married to Jose Harper, who is yet living.

Shadrick L. Feree, M. D., was born about 1830 and located at London, Shelby county, for the practice of medicine about 1861, and continued in the active practice there until 1879. He then moved to Indianapolis, where he continued to live until about 1900, when he died of pneumonia, aged about seventy years. He matriculated in the Indiana Medical College and graduated from that institution about 1875, having studied and practiced medicine for a number of years previous to his graduation. He was married and had three children, two of whom are yet living.

Dr. Charles Fishback came to Shelbyville to practice medicine shortly prior to 1850, and remained a number of years. He then moved to Indianapolis, where he died about 1863 or 1864. He was a man of fine physique, of untarnished character and very influential in the community. He was well educated both in literature and medicine, and a good physician, and had a good practice. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and while here was affiliated with the church of that denomination in Shelbyville in an official way.

George W. Fleming, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1802. His father was a native of that state, but of Scotch

descent, his ancestors having settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, at an early date. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and in Washington College at Washington, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Washington College in 1822, and immediately began the study of medicine under Dr. James Straus, of his native county. He then studied and practiced with Doctor Stevens, of Washington, Pennsylvania, for a term of four years, after which he graduated from a medical college of that vicinity. He first came to Shelbyville in 1830, and remained two years, and while here did much surveying in the county. He returned to Pennsylvania and practiced medicine until 1849, when he again came to Shelby county, where he remained until his death, March 21, 1864. During his time in Shelbyville he had the reputation of being a scholarly gentleman, and an eminent physician. He died from blood-poisoning received while attending a patient in this county. He was married to Belinda McGrew, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born November 23, 1807. To this union two children were born, viz: Thomas W. and Dr. George W., both now living in Shelbyville.

Dr. John S. Forbes practiced medicine at Shelbyville along about the same time that Doctor Freeh practiced—probably from near 1840 or 1845, to near 1867. He did not continue in the practice here until his death, however, as he left here and went to Indianapolis, where he continued in the practice for a time and then went to Philadelphia, where he died. He was a good physician and commanded a large practice for many years. He was also active in public affairs and was a member of the School Board of Shelbyville when the Franklin Street school building was burned down rebuilt. The directory shows that in 1860 he resided on East Broadway, near where the Catholic church now stands.

Joseph Francis, M. D., was born in New Jersey, January 8, 1837. He read medicine and began practice in Fountaintown, in 1865. He entered the Ohio Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1873. He then practiced in several different places, but finally located at Morristown, where he died in 1893. He was married March 12, 1868, to Sarah Mutz, who survives him and later was married to Mr. George Kinsley, who lives two miles north of Shelbyville.

Dr. Frank Free located for the practice of medicine on Flatrock river, near the cave, during the latter part of the forties. After a year or two he moved to Norristown, and a little later to Flatrock. He practiced in the south part of the county for twelve or fifteen years, and later moved to Indianapolis, and died some time during the eighties. While living at Flatrock he was married to Miss Mary Wooley. He was reputed to be a good physician and a very fine man.

Michael Freeh, M. D., who was born April 5, 1795, in Germany, came to Shelbyville, Indiana, some time near 1840, and continued in the practice of

medicine here until the time of his death, December 3, 1874. He was a typical German, and spoke a very broken English, but withal he was well educated, and a good physician. He was a man of strong personality, straightforward and free to speak his mind and consequently made some enemies, but at the same time made many strong friendships. For many years he did a large practice, and much riding over the county. He at one time owned the ground where the First National Bank now stands, and the Padrick block. He was considered eminently successful in the treatment of small-pox.

George Gaskell, M. D., practiced in Shelbyville for a number of years between 1830 and 1850, and died here some time prior to 1850. He was married to Miss Jane Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen, who was a native of Virginia. They were married in Virginia, which was also Dr. Gaskell's native state, and came to Indiana at an early date. They finally located at Shelbyville, where they continued to live the remainder of their lives. He was educated in the East, both in literature and medicine and was eminently fitted for the position he occupied as an influential citizen and leading physician. He was the grandfather of Hon. Charles Major, the author, who now resides in Shelbyville.

Moses Rumsey Gilmore, M. D., was born in Ohio, January 12, 1832. His father, William Gilmore, was a native of Massachusetts, and a minister in the Christian church. His mother, Jane (Runsey) Gilmore, was a native of New York. His parents moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, when he was a child, and there he grew to manhood. When he was twenty years of age he entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and continued to attend school there and teach school alternately for four years. He first commenced the study of medicine under A. W. Hartmen, M. D., and in the fall of 1857 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he took one course of lectures and then commenced practice in Fulton county, Ohio. In 1859 he returned to Ann Arbor and took his second course of lectures and graduated in 1860. He practiced in Illinois for about one year and in 1862 entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, where he continued for one year. For several years after this he practiced at different locations part of the time at Fairland, Shelby county, and part of the time at Edinburg, Johnson county, and in 1876 he located at Boggstown, Shelby county, where he continued in the active practice until 1892, when he moved to Missouri, where he died December 24, 1902. His remains were brought from Wellston, Missouri, where he died, to Boggstown, and buried where he had spent so much of the active part of his life. He was also a graduate of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, graduating with the class of 1864. He was married to Elizabeth Allen, a native of New York, December 28, 1858, and three children were born to them. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Democrat.

Dr. William B. Gordon was born in Union township, Shelby county, Indiana, April 16, 1836, and died in the same neighborhood August 16, 1889. His grandfather, Archibald Gordon, settled in Johnson county, Indiana, at a very early date, and his father, John M. Gordon, settled in Union township, Shelby county, before the organization of the county. Here he was married to Rachel L. Bennett, of Shelby county, to whom were born four children, William B. being the second eldest. At the age of sixteen he came to Shelbyville, where he entered the Volunteer office, then owned by David Thatcher, and learned the printing business. He worked at the printing trade for ten years, but during the latter part of that period spent his spare time studying medical books. He then followed a course of study at his home under the instruction of Dr. Samuel A. Kennedy for a time, and during the winter of 1863-64 he attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from that time until his death he practiced medicine at different points, but most of the time in Union township, where he was born and died. He was married to Mrs. Catherine J. Wicker, a daughter of John W. and Eliza Brown, on March 1, 1875. They have two children, Orville E. and Julia S.

Doctor Graham is mentioned by a former Shelby county history, but nothing can now be learned of him.

William Frame Green, M. D., was born in Rush county, Indiana, April 1, 1831, and was the son of Lot and Anna (Cooper) Green, who were natives of Kentucky. He was raised on a farm and during the summer months occupied his time at farm work and during the winters he attended the public schools, a part of the time riding four miles each morning and evening, that he might have the advantages of a better teacher. At nineteen years of age he commenced teaching and continued in that vocation for two winters, after which he attended the high schools of Knightstown and Shelbyville, which completed his literary education. He began the study of medicine in the office of Doctors Selman & Bussell, at Shelbyville, in 1852, and afterward studied with his brother in Rush county for a time. In the winter of 1853-1854, he attended a course of lectures in the Rush Medical College and then returned to Shelbyville, and formed a partnership with Doctor Selman which continued until the fall of 1855, when he again entered the Rush Medical College from which he graduated in 1856. After graduating he returned to Shelbyville, where he opened an office alone and continued in active practice until the time of his death, August 19, 1886. Doctor Green was truly a self-made man, having worked his way as farm hand and school teacher while a student until he was prepared for his life work, that of a physician. For more than thirty years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and at the time of his death owned a fine farm and other valuable property. Soon after graduating, May 6, 1856, he was married to

Miss Jennie Doble, and to them two children were born: Mrs. Dr. Jesse Rucker, of Greensburg, and Mrs. Charles Tatman, of Shelbyville. Doctor Green and his wife were active and enthusiastic members of the First Methodist church of Shelbyville, and the doctor was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church for many years. Doctor Green was of a kindly disposition and generous in his impulses, and held in the highest esteem both as a physician and citizen.

James W. Green, M. D., a native of Rush county, Indiana, was born February 5, 1825, and died at Shelbyville, Indiana, August 3, 1897. His father, Lot and Anna (Cooper) Green, were natives of Kentucky, but the Green family originally came from England during the early history of this country. James W. was the eldest in a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, and was reared on his father's farm in Rush county, where he worked on the farm during the summer months and attended school during the winter until he acquired a good common school education. He began the study of medicine in the office of William Frame, M. D., at Rushville, Indiana, and there continued his studies until 1847, when he was licensed to practice medicine by the Fifth District Medical Institute. He later attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1856. From 1856 to 1886 he practiced medicine at Arlington, Rush county, Indiana, where he commanded a large practice and was esteemed as a successful physician and an honorable citizen. After the death of his brother, William F. Green, in 1886, he came to Shelbyville and took charge of the large practice which his brother had commanded for many years. This was September 1, 1886, and he continued in practice here until shortly before his death, eleven years later. He was united in marriage to Mary Gowdy, also of Rush county, and to this union twelve children were born.

Doctor Greenlier came to the neighborhood of the Cave about 1846, and boarded at Copeland's and practiced medicine for a short time.

David Handy, M. D., was a graduate of Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, of the class of 1865. He located at Flatrock, Shelby county, for the practice of medicine in 1866, and remained there for a year or two and then went south, where he died some years later. He was unmarried while a resident of Shelby county.

William S. Hargrove, M. D., first studied medicine with Dr. J. G. Wolf, of Morristown, and later graduated from Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, about 1865. He located at Shelbyville, for the practice of medicine about 1866, and remained about two years, when he moved to New Salem, Rush county, Indiana, where he practiced medicine for many years, and died later. While practicing here he was physician at the poor house of Shelby county for one year. He was married to Mrs. Fannie (Wood) Thomas. He and Doctor Handy, who located at Flatrock, were graduates of the same class, and strong friends.

Doctor Harle was another physician of about the same period as Doctor Norris, about 1844, and in fact practiced with him for several years, and at the same time boarded with his family. He practiced in the same locality. He had practiced but a few years when a boat in which he was rowing on Flat-rock river upset and he was drowned.

Doctor Harris n, a son of General Harrison, is mentioned by a former Shelby county history, but no one could be found who knew anything of him, and it is possible that the former mention is incorrect.

M. M. Hess, M. D., was born in November, 1840, in Henry county, Indiana. He attended a course of medical lectures in 1868, and then practiced medicine in Hancock county until 1884, and then in California until 1889. He then entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, and graduated in 1890. In 1890 he located at Morristown, and practiced medicine there until 1906, when he moved to Freeport and practiced until the time of his death, in August, 1908. He was married three times, and is survived by the last wife and two daughters.

Dr. Jacob Homberg was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in an early day. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and was six months in crossing. He located for the practice of medicine in Shelbyville, Indiana, some time during the thirties, and practiced medicine here for a number of years, probably until about 1850. He is now remembered only by a few of the oldest citizens, among them James Bennett, of West Washington street. Mr. Bennett, then a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age, while hauling wood with an ox team, had his thigh bone broken and Doctor Homberg treated the fracture. In dressing the injury he used leather splints, and strapped the patient's shoulder to the head of the bed, and the foot of the injured limb to the foot of the bed. The treatment was successful as the results were equal to those secured by the best surgeons of today. He was educated in Germany, and well prepared for the practice of medicine and had a good practice. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics voted with the Whigs. He finally left here and moved to Indianapolis, where he died some years later. He was a bachelor and lived with his brother, Fred Homberg, and for a time they lived in a frame house on the south side of the square, where the Model dry goods store now stands.

C. P. Jennings, who was a minister in the First Presbyterian church from 1866 to 1869, practiced medicine in a number of families during his residence here.

Thomas S. Jones, M. D., was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 29, 1843. He was the son of George and Mary (Ford) Jones, of the same state, his father having been born in 1803, and his mother in 1809. He secured his literary education in the public schools of his native county, and early in life decided to study medicine, and in 1864 he entered the office of William

B. Maloney, M. D., of Hazletville, Delaware, where he pursued his studies until 1866, when he entered Michigan University and remained for one year. He then became a student of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1868. Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of his profession in Maryland, and continued at that location for one year, then came to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1869. On coming to this county he located at Flatrock, where he soon built up a large practice, which he retained until he was elected Clerk of Shelby county in 1886. He then moved to Shelbyville and continued to serve in that office until the end of his term in 1890. After his term as Clerk was ended he opened an office for the practice of medicine in Shelbyville, and again soon built up a large practice, which he retained until he was stricken with paralysis a few weeks before his death, which occurred April 2, 1903. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always had a keen interest in these organizations as well as in all public affairs. Personally he was of a positive make-up, warm and loyal to his friends, and a hard fighter against those whom he thought to be wrong. He was married to Miss Kate Struble, of Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1878, and to them three children were born, viz: Mary E., Stanley and Herbert C.

Samuel A. Kennedy, M. D., was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1835. Here he remained until he was eighteen years of age attending the public schools and Lewisburg Academy until he had completed his literary education. His great grandfather, James Kennedy, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country, locating in Maryland, before the Revolutionary war, where his grandfather, Andrew Kennedy, was born and grew to maturity, and remained until 1792, when he moved to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Here his father, Andrew, grew to manhood, and was married to Nancy McMullan, of that state; they were the parents of twelve children, Samuel A. being the fifth. In 1853 Samuel A. came to Shelby county, where he continued to make his home until his death, August 22, 1900. Immediately on coming to Shelby county he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. John Y. Kennedy, and commenced the study of medicine. During the first winter he taught school and during the winters of 1854-55 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College; the next winter he again taught school, and in the winter of 1856-57 he again attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1857, on March 1st. After graduating he located at Fairland, where he practiced for two years and then moved to Shelbyville in 1859, where he continued the practice of medicine until a short time before his death. During nearly all of those years he had a large practice and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. As well as being a good physician, he was a good business man, owned a good farm and other valuable property. On June 17, 1857,

he was married to Miss Eliza M. Kennedy, a daughter of John Y. Kennedy, M. D., and to them six children were born, five sons, James G., Dr. Thomas C., Dr. Samuel and Dr. William H., all now living in Shelby county, and Doctor Donald, who died at Denver, Colorado, a few years since, and Miss Anna, who died in Shelbyville in 1908.

Dr. Clempson B. Kennedy was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, but was raised in the family of Dr. John Y. Kennedy, of Shelby county. He commenced the practice of medicine at Waldron, Indiana, some time during the early part of the sixties, probably near 1864, and continued in the practice there until near 1870, when he moved to Topeka, Kansas. He later moved to Parsons, Kansas, where he made some judicious investments, and at the time of his death was wealthy. He was also active in the medical profession of that locality. He died in 1908 at Erie, Kansas, where he had gone for a visit from his home in Parsons, about seventy years of age. A wife, one daughter and one son survive him, and live in Parsons, Kansas.

Donald Kennedy, M. D., was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, April 7, 1873. He graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1894. He practiced medicine at Homer, Rush county, for two years; Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years, and at Shelbyville for one year. He then moved to Denver, Colorado, where he practiced until he died there March 7, 1906. His body was cremated at Denver, and the urn containing the ashes was brought here and buried in Forest Hill cemetery.

Reuben T. Lacock, M. D., was born at Mount Pisgah, Ohio, in 1850. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in 1874. Immediately after graduation he located at Fairland, Shelby county, Indiana, and formed a partnership with Doctor Lewis for the practice of medicine. He remained at Fairland for about four years and finally removed to Indianapolis, where he became prominent in the medical profession and continued in the active practice until his death, which occurred October 22, 1906. While located at Indianapolis he lectured in the Eclectic Medical College of that city for a number of years. He was married June 15, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Harrell, of Fairland. They have two children and the widow also survives him and now lives at Indianapolis.

Dr. J. N. Lee practiced medicine at Waldron for three or four years, along about the time of the war.

Doctor Lee, who came from North Carolina, located at Lewis Creek, Shelby county, for the practice of medicine along about 1884. He remained a year or two and then moved to Bartholomew county.

Elliott Wesley Leech, M. D., was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in that state November 6, 1832. His parents were also born in Pennsylvania, and remained in the state of their nativity throughout their lives. He left Pennsylvania, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, when about eighteen years of age,

and commenced to learn the saddler's trade. His education was received while attending the public schools, in his native state, and in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. During the fifties he attended lectures at a medical college, in Cincinnati, and after completing the course moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where he practiced medicine until 1880, when he removed to Shelbyville. He continued practicing here, with the exception of about one year and a half at Manilla, Rush county, and about two years at Indianapolis, until the time of his death, March 6, 1903. He also attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated about 1885. In April, 1853, he was married to Ellen A. Phalin, at Cincinnati, and to them four children were born.

Doctor Lewis practiced medicine at Fairland for several years along about the sixties and seventies.

Dr. Jasper Linville, a native of North Carolina, began the practice of medicine in a section of Shelby county known as the Kingdom, which included a part of the northern part of Union township, and the southern part of Hanover township, along about the year 1804. He practiced there for about a year, and then moved to Freeport, where he continued in the practice until his death, which occurred late in the year 1871. He was married to Mrs. Sophronia Hughes, who was a daughter of David Tracy, one of the pioneer citizens of Shelby county. They had one daughter who died while yet a child. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was universally esteemed for his high character and genial disposition.

Henry Long, M. D., graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1862. After a year or two he located at Shelbyville, Indiana, for the practice of medicine and continued in the active practice for a period of about ten years, when he left here and moved to Indianapolis, where he continued as a successful practitioner until his death about 1907. During a part of the time he was located at Shelbyville he was in partnership with Dr. J. W. Parrish. He was a bright man, a good physician, and had a very large practice, and accumulated considerable money while here.

Dr. J. G. Maser, born at Versailles, France, December 25, 1807, died September 30, 1870. He was an astrologist. The foregoing epitaph is on a tombstone in the city cemetery. Doctor Maser is remembered by a few of the oldest residents as a very small, thin man, and he lived on the north side of East Washington street, just off the square. Although he used medicine in his practice, it seems that he worked as a kind of mental healer, and was accredited with being a kind of charm worker. He had a brother who was here at the same time in the shoe business.

Dr. Jacob Moore was born in Ohio about 1826. He located at London, Shelby county, for the practice of medicine early in the fifties and continued

in the practice there until about 1859, when he died there, and was buried at Boggstown. He was married about 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Doble, who is now living on South Harrison street in Shelbyville. She is eighty-three years of age.

David S. McGaughey, M. D., was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, October 24, 1809. He was the son of David and Mary (Lytle) McGaughey, the father being a native of Ireland, and the mother of New Jersey. He received his literary education in the public schools and at the age of twenty-four began the study of medicine with Doctor Guett, of Montgomery, Ohio, and later graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He commenced the practice of medicine at Morristown, Shelby county, Indiana, in 1835, and continued in the active practice there for almost half a century, or until shortly prior to his death, which occurred at Morristown, March 17, 1884. During the war he was detailed by Governor Morton as hospital physician, and acted in that capacity at the battle of Shiloh. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics voted the Republican ticket. He was the organizer of a class of singers known as the Old Missouri Harmony Singers, which began about 1840, and continued singing at frequent intervals for many years, and at annual meetings until the doctor's death. After his death the annual meetings have continued, being led by Dr. James M. Adams until his death, and since that time by others. These meetings have always been occasions of much importance in Morristown and vicinity. He was married twice, first in 1838 to Miss Amelia Handy, who died in 1874, and then in 1876 to Miss Martha Jane Handy, a sister of his former wife, who survived the doctor. He had four children, all born to his first wife. There were two sons and two daughters, the sons both having been educated for the medical profession. Doctor McGaughey was one of the real pioneer physicians of Shelby county, and held a position of much influence in his community for many years. He enjoyed a large practice and was a successful physician and at the same time a successful business man and owned much valuable property.

Dr. William W. McCoy also practiced medicine in Shelby county during the thirties. He probably came during the early thirties and left some time during the forties. An old history of the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville shows that he was a member of the board of trustees of that church in 1839, when the first church of that denomination in Shelbyville was built. He also married a daughter of John Walker, she being a sister to the wife of Doctor Cummins and Doctor Teal. He lived on the northwest corner of Mechanic and Tompkins streets. He had a good practice and was one of the leading physicians of that day. He left here and died some years later.

William Gaston McFadden, M. D., was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, on April 22, 1834. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came with his

parents, Hugh and Isabelle McFadden, to Shelby county when he was four years of age, and here he made his home until his death, which occurred at Jacksonville, Florida, where he had gone to spend the winter, on April 20, 1907. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Shelby county, and then spent three years in Franklin College, after which he completed his literary education in Hanover College. He commenced his medical education by spending two years in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and then attended the Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1870. He began practice, however, in Shelby county, near Boggs town, in 1856, and moved to Shelbyville in 1875, where he continued in the active practice until he retired, a few years before his death. For more than forty years he enjoyed a large practice, and at the time of his death he was in possession of much valuable property. Soon after the war of the Rebellion broke out he was commissioned surgeon, and entered the field in that command. During the second day of the battle of Chickamauga, he, together with his nurses, was captured by the enemy. He was permitted to care for his wounded for ten days, after which he was sent to Libby prison, where he was kept in close confinement for three months. He was then released and again immediately joined his regiment and remained in the service until the close of the war. Soon after moving to Shelbyville he was married to Miss Martha Sullivan, a native of Miami county, Ohio, and to this union two children were born, Dr. Walter C. McFadden, of Shelbyville, and Mrs. Edna Smith, of Rushville.

George McGaughey, M. D., was born in Morristown, Indiana, August 11, 1840. He was a son of Dr. David S. McGaughey, who settled at Morristown, in 1835. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College about 1862, and from that time until his death he practiced medicine at Morristown, excepting about three years, when he was located elsewhere. He was married in 1866 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Wolf, who is now living at Morristown. They became the parents of two children. Doctor McGaughey died at Morristown, June 6, 1880.

Dr. James Morris was one of the real pioneer physicians of Shelby county. He came from Rush county about 1844, and moved into a little log house near the Floyd farm on Flatrock river. He then moved to Sulphur Hill (Geneva), and later moved to where the village of Norristown is now located and built the first house ever built in that village. The town was named for him, and has since borne his name. During the war he moved to Flatrock and conducted a store, but after the close of the war he moved back to Norristown and died and was buried there a few years later. For many years he did a large practice in that section of the country and was highly esteemed as a physician and citizen. He was married and had five children, four girls and one boy.

John Wesley Parrish, M. D., was a native of Virginia, but he came west when quite young. He was born August 10, 1826, and secured his early education in the public schools and in study at home. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker and was a skilled mechanic. During his spare moments he devoted his time to the study of medicine and finally entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1857. He first located at North Vernon for a short time, and then came to Shelbyville, where he continued in the active practice until his death occurred, January 6, 1903. In politics he was a Democrat, but in later years voted with the Prohibition party. He was a member of the First Christian church of this city. He was married several times, and was survived by one son and one daughter. The widow also survived him. For a number of years he conducted a drug store and cigar manufacturing business and had a large business. Doctor Parrish was a good reader and always kept abreast of the times even until the last years of his life. He had a good mind and was a first-class physician, and commanded a good practice during the entire forty years that he practiced in Shelbyville.

N. C. Parrish, M. D., was born at West Chester, Butler county, Ohio, August 17, 1834. He was a student and at the same time a teacher in the primary department of the Brookville College in 1855. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in Cincinnati, in 1856, and a short time after that located at Shelbyville for the practice of medicine. He became acquainted with Miss Susan Jarrett, of Richmond, Indiana, who was at that time a teacher in the public schools of Shelbyville, and in 1863 they were married at Richmond, one son being born to them. About this time he left Shelbyville and located at Richmond, and two years later he was admitted to the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal conference, and became a minister of the Gospel. He died at Richmond, February 15, 1875.

Dr. John Parsons, who was a member of the Eclectic School of Medicine, located at Waldron for the practice of medicine some time during the sixties, and remained there for some eight or ten years.

John Perry, M. D., was born at Rochester, New York, February 16, 1824. He received his education in the public schools of his community and by diligent study at home until he arrived at the age of maturity. He then left New York and went to Detroit, Michigan, where he remained for a time and finally settled in Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine at Defiance, Ohio, and after making the proper preparation for that profession, commenced to practice at Defiance, where he continued in the practice for a number of years. He finally entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in 1864. He came to Indiana in 1865, and located at Shelbyville, where he continued in the practice until his death, January 26, 1903. For many years he had a large practice and was always very consider-

ate of the poor. He was pension examiner for a number of years and City Secretary of the Board of Health at the time of his death. He was married to Miss Mariah M. Neville, of Round Head, Hardin county, Ohio, about 1855, and to this union two children were born; Charles H., of Shelbyville, and Mrs. Emma Ogg, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Doctor Prather commenced the practice of medicine at Mount Auburn, soon after the close of the war, and continued in the practice there for a number of years. He was a man of good, strong mental calibre and physical endurance. He had an interesting family, consisting of a wife and two daughters.

Dr. Robert Raynes was born February 14, 1828. He studied medicine with Drs. James Lee and James Dorsey, and began practice at Waldron, Indiana, in 1860, and practiced there for a time and at Blue Ridge for several years, and at Lewis Creek for several years. Aside from these Shelby county locations, he practiced at several other locations for various lengths of time. He was married April 2, 1848, to Miss Catherine Wells. They have five living children, three daughters and two sons. He died June 17, 1889, in Madison county, and his widow now resides on East Mechanic street in Shelbyville.

Dr. John C. Richie was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1826. He located at Middletown for the practice of medicine about 1851, and removed from there to Waldron a year or two later, where he continued in the practice until his death occurred in 1858. He was married to Miss Mary E. Simmens, who died in Shelbyville in 1902. There are two sons, Charles M., who now resides in Shelbyville, and John C., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. William W. Rigdon was born about the year 1810, and located in Van Buren township, Shelby county, at an early day. He lived on a farm and practiced medicine and preached the Gospel for many years. He was a good physician and preached a good sermon, and was influential in his community. He was a good reader and a good thinker, and of strong force of character. He was married twice and had two sons by each marriage. He was successful in business and accumulated considerable property and owned a fine farm at the time of his death, which occurred at the old home in Van Buren township in the year 1879.

Doctor Robertson practiced medicine at Fairland for several years just after the close of the war.

Milton Robins, M. D., who was one of the real pioneers of Shelby county, as well as one of the pioneer physicians, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, November 16, 1810. The Robins family originally came from Wales, and were among the early settlers of New Jersey. His grandfather, John Robins, was born in that state about the year 1760, and his father, Philip Robins, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and came to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1821, where he remained until his death, about fifteen years later. His mother, Nancy (Boyd) Robins, was born in Paris, Kentucky, in 1791, and

died in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1856. Milton was the eldest in a family of ten children, and came with his parents to Shelby county, when he was eleven years of age. His only school training was received in the schools of Greenfield, Ohio, but after coming to Shelby county, he would come from his home, ten miles in the country, and procure books from the Shelby county library, there being no schools in his neighborhood at that early date. The books procured were well selected and carefully read, so that he became well educated in the English branches, and could read and translate Latin. In early life he decided to study medicine and in 1831 he began the preliminary preparation by entering the office of Dr. Sylvan B. Morris, at Shelbyville, Indiana, where he pursued his studies until he was able to practice his profession. In 1835 he was elected Recorder of Shelby county, and continued in that office until 1842, when he again entered the medical profession. Soon after this he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in 1844. He continued in the active practice from that time on until he was compelled to retire on account of the infirmities of old age. During a number of years of that time he also conducted a drug store. For about forty years he had a large practice, often making long rides on horseback to see his patients. He was a successful practitioner and a successful business man and active in all public affairs. He was a Republican and active in the councils of his party. He became a member of the Methodist church early in life and for many years was a member of the official board. He was married to Miss Frances Powell, daughter of Judge Erasmus Powell, of Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 1st of March, 1836, and to this union four children were born, viz: Alfred V., Dr. James P., Milton B. and Francis. After an active life of almost four-score years, nearly all of which was spent in Shelby county, he peacefully passed away on February 28, 1889.

James Powell Robins, M. D., son of Doctor Milton and Frances (Powell) Robins, was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, December 9, 1838. His father was the pioneer physician of Shelby county. He secured his literary education in the public schools, including the high school of Shelbyville, Indiana, and at DePauw University, of Greencastle, Indiana. He later entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed the course and graduated in 1876. After graduating he opened an office for the practice of medicine at Shelbyville, and continued to practice here, excepting a few years in which he did extensive traveling, until a short time before his death, December 21, 1903. Doctor Robins was a good reader and well informed in his profession. In May, 1866, he was married to Miss Harriet L. Sprague, of Shelbyville, and to this union three children were born.

Samuel Salisbury, M. D., was born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 14, 1836. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and attended the public schools during the winter months. He then entered Asbury, now DePauw

University, and after completing a four years' course, graduated. From the age of twenty-one to thirty-one he preached under the appointments of Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal conference, however, devoting his spare time to the study of medicine. In 1869 he came to Shelby county, Indiana, and first located at Freeport, where he practiced for a number of years, after which he moved to Boggstown. He practiced at Boggstown for a number of years and then moved to Morristown and continued in the practice. He left Shelby county about 1890, having spent about twenty years in the county in the practice of medicine, although during this time, and particularly during his residence at Freeport, he frequently preached. He preached a good sermon and was a fairly successful physician. He was married to Miss Jennie Coffman, June 5, 1865, who was a native of Preble county, Ohio, and born August 6, 1844. They had four children. He was a Republican and active in politics, as well as in all of the affairs of his community. After leaving Shelby county he went to Cambridge City and died a few years later.

Dr. Benjamin Sanders was one of the pioneer citizens and practitioners of Jackson township. He practiced medicine at Mount Auburn, and in that vicinity for a number of years about the middle of the last century. He had a wife and family, and was a good physician and an influential citizen. He died and was buried in the cemetery at Mount Auburn many years ago.

Doctor James H. Sanford was a native of New York, and was born about 1840. When young he went West, but did not locate at Shelbyville until about 1880. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College about 1887, although he had practiced medicine for some years previous to that time. He continued in the practice here until the time of his death September 7, 1903. He was married twice, once before coming to Shelbyville, and in 1885 to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Tover, of Hendricks township, who survives him.

John W. Selman, M. D., who was a son of Albert G. Selman, located at Shelbyville some time during the eighties and practiced medicine for several years, when he removed to Greenfield, and died there in 1908.

Dr. Albert G. Selman practiced medicine in Shelbyville from some time near 1840 to some time near 1860. He was here during the cholera epidemic of 1850, and was active in the treatment of that disease throughout the entire epidemic. He was a good physician and a respected citizen. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and active in the work of that order.

Dr. P. T. Simpson came to Marion when Doctor Booher left, and remained there in the practice of medicine for two or three years, when he moved to Shelbyville, and remained about the same length of time. He then left Shelbyville, and died a few years later.

Doctor Skull practiced medicine at Waldron for several years, probably

during the latter part of the seventies or the eighties. He moved from Waldron to Lebanon, Indiana, where he died.

Dr. John C. Slocum was one of the prominent physicians of Shelbyville for a number of years. He came here about the time of the close of the war and was here about fifteen years. He was an intelligent man and a good physician, and had a fair share of the practice while here. He left here some time near 1880, and went to Orlando, Florida, where he lived for a number of years and later died there.

Dr. Charles E. Slocum came from Defiance, Ohio, to Shelbyville along about 1870, and practiced medicine with his brother, J. C. Slocum, for a year or two and then went back to Ohio.

Dr. John W. Smelser practiced medicine at Beggstown for a number of years before the war, probably from about 1850 to 1862-63. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He was a prominent Mason and organized the lodge at Fairland and moved his membership there. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was an intelligent man, wealthy and influential. He moved from Beggstown to Indianapolis and died there some years later.

Dr. Hezekiah Smith was born in Ohio in 1820. He attended the public schools of his native state and later attended a medical college at Dayton, from which he graduated about 1840, or a little later. Soon after graduating he was married to Miss Catherine McFadden, of Ohio; they were married in Ohio, and soon after moved to Illinois, where he practiced medicine for several years. He came to Indiana in 1859, and immediately located at Smithland, Shelby county, where he continued in the practice of medicine, with the exception of three or four years that he was located in the northern part of the county, until the time of his death in 1897. He was the father of seven children, two—Clarence C., of Fenms, and George K., of Jackson township, still survive him.

Dr. J. H. Spurrier practiced medicine at Marion (Noah), Shelby county, for a few years during the fifties. He never attended a medical college, but took a thorough course of instructions under Dr. David S. McGaughey, of Morristown. He was a member of the first medical society organized in Shelby county in 1854. He moved from Marion to Manilla, and later to Rushville, where he continued in the practice for many years, and died a few years ago.

James K. Steuart, M. D., was born in Johnson county, Indiana, August 24, 1849. He was the fifth child in a family of eight children born to James R. and Mary (Pierce) Steuart. He resided on a farm until thirteen years of age, when he entered an academy at Greenwood, where he remained two years, after which he spent a period of time at Hopewell in an academy. He taught school and attended Franklin College alternately for four years, after

which he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. P. W. Payne of Franklin, where he continued his studies for two years. In October of 1807, he entered the Medical University of Louisville, and took one course of lectures, after which he again continued his studies with Doctor Payne. A year later he entered the blind asylum at Indianapolis as principal teacher, where he remained for two years. In the meantime, however, he improved every opportunity by attending lectures and studying medicine at his leisure moments. He then once more returned to Franklin, and studied for a time under his old preceptor, and in March, 1873, he came to this county and located at Fairland, where he entered the practice of medicine and continued as an active and successful practitioner for a number of years. In 1882 he entered the Ohio Medical College, and in the spring of 1883 graduated from that institution. He then returned to Fairland and continued in the practice of his profession until a short time before his death, when he came to Shelbyville and opened an office, but did not live long enough to acquire a large practice. He died in Shelbyville, September 1, 1899, and was buried near where he had spent most of his life, at Fairland. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Josephine P. Thomas, who died August 3, 1881, and the second time to Miss Jennie A. Wharton, who is also died. He had one son, Arthur T., born August 25, 1877, who died in California about three years ago. He was a good physician, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. E. H. Stetson came from Pemberton, Ohio, to Shelbyville some time during the latter part of the fifties. He attended school, taught school, attended medical college and graduated, and then practiced medicine in his native state before coming to Indiana. He was a man of fine appearance and good address, and soon commanded a good practice. He remained here in active practice until after the close of the war, probably about 1866, when he went to the Northwest. He was successful there, and died only a few years since in possession of much valuable property.

Dr. Nathaniel Teal was born in the year 1803, and came to Shelby county and located at Shelbyville for the practice of medicine early in the thirties, and remained here until about 1850, when he moved to Indianapolis, where he died August 22, 1876. He was buried at Indianapolis, but some years later his son, the late William E. Teal, had the body disinterred and brought to Shelbyville and re-interred in the old City cemetery. He was married to Miss Walker, a daughter of John Walker, who was at that time a large land owner in Shelby county, and aside from his practice he devoted a part of his time to the management of a farm and to the stock business. In 1843 he purchased a drove of about five hundred head of hogs, and had them driven to Cincinnati, Ohio, which was then the nearest market as there were no railroads in Shelby county, nor in this part of the state. It required four weeks' time and the service of about a dozen men to drive them. "Uncle" John Williams, who lives four miles north of town, was one of the men who assisted in the driving.

Doctor Teal rode along, often going ahead to make arrangements for water, feed and such other arrangements as were necessary. His wife died and later he married a sister of Dr. Richard Cummins. Two sons were born to the first wife, and one to the second. He was a good physician for that day, and enjoyed a fair share of the practice of his community. He was a member of the Methodist church, and in politics a Whig. He lived on North Harrison street, on the lot where his grandson, Harry H. Teal, now resides.

Isaac Neal Tindall, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on a farm four miles south of Shelbyville, August 25, 1854. He attended the public schools of the county during the winter months, and worked on his father's farm during the summer until he completed the course of instruction given in the common schools and then entered the high school of Shelbyville, where he remained until he graduated in 1876. Immediately after graduating from the high school, he entered the office of Dr. John W. Parrish, at Shelbyville, and commenced the study of medicine. The following winter he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued his studies until he graduated in 1879. After graduating from the medical college he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Shelbyville, Indiana, where he continued until his death February 2, 1882. Although his professional career was short, he had already built up a large practice and gave promise of becoming one of the leading physicians of Shelbyville. His father and mother, George A. and Sallie A. (McCann) Tindall, were natives of Kentucky, and came to Shelby county early in the history of the county.

Doctor Toliver practiced medicine at Copeland's Mill in Noble township for several years some time during the fifties.

Dr. Andrew J. Treon was another of the pioneer physicians who practiced medicine in Jackson township, Shelby county, Indiana, in an early day, probably from 1841 to 1860. He was talented and a good physician, and had many warm friends. He was clear-headed and a good thinker, and influential in the neighborhood where he lived. He was an influential member of the St. George Lutheran church. He died at the old homestead on the farm where he had lived for many years, and was buried at Sang Hill cemetery.

Martin Van Buren Updegraff was born in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1842. He received his early education in the public schools and later attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated about 1862. He then entered the army as assistant surgeon. After the close of the war he located at Waldron, Indiana, for the practice of medicine and continued there until his death, February 25, 1880. He was married to a Miss Miller, of New Albany, Indiana. They had no children. In politics he was a Republican.

Robert Russell Washburn, M. D., was born near Laurel, Indiana, March 12, 1833. His father and mother, who were natives of Kentucky, were moving from Kentucky to Rush county, Indiana, and it was while on this trip en

route to their new home that Robert Russell first saw the light of day, having been born in a covered wagon which they were using as a means of conveyance. During the years of his youth he worked on a farm and commenced to learn the carpenter's trade under his father. He had no school advantages, having attended school in a little log school-house in Rush county for about thirty days, but by studying at home he received all the literary education he ever had. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctor Mauzy, at Rushville, in 1850, where he remained until 1853, when he located at Blue Ridge, Shelby county, Indiana. He remained in practice here for three or four years, when he removed to Waldron, where he continued in the practice of medicine until the time of his death, November 10, 1900. During nearly all of the time of his residence at Waldron he also conducted a drug store. During the winters of 1883-84 and 1884-85 he attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1885. For almost a half century Doctor Washburn practiced in Shelby county and saw many marvelous changes take place, not only in the practice of medicine, but in improvements in the county in every respect. In 1853 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Shultz, of Rushville, and to this union seven children, three boys and four girls, were born.

Dr. Albert G. Webb, who was a son-in-law of Major John Hendricks, began the practice of medicine in Shelbyville, along about 1840. He was well educated and a successful physician. He was active in the affairs of the city and soon built up a good practice. Although yet a young man his useful career was cut short by his death from cholera, in 1850. The death of such a popular physician from that dreaded disease was so much of a shock to the then little city of Shelbyville that on the following day many of the inhabitants left the city to remain away until the danger was passed.

Jacob G. Wolf, M. D., was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1823. He was the youngest son in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Lydia (Hendershot) Wolf, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of New Jersey. They came to Indiana in 1834 and located in Union county, and one year later moved to Wayne county, where the parents died, the father in 1844, and the mother in 1867. He received his early education in the public schools and later spent three years in DePauw, (formerly Asbury) University, and then spent three years in the study of medicine with Dr. Calvin West, of Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana. He then entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, and after completing the two years' course, graduated in March, 1849. He immediately opened an office at Hagerstown, where he practiced for two years, and in 1851 came to Shelby county and located at Morristown, where he practiced for many years, and continued to live until the time of his death, June 1, 1907. In 1856 he entered the Jefferson Medical College and the following spring grad-

uated from that institution. In 1867 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the office of Clerk of the Shelby Circuit Court, and continued in that office for four years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and for a number of years a member of the School Board of Morristown, and for eight or ten years he was president of the School Board. He was married twice, first in 1846 to Miss Virginia A. Ricketts, who died in 1867, and in 1869 on March 18th. he was married to Mrs. Elvira J. Winship (formerly a Miss Robinson), who was born in Rush county, Indiana, January 8, 1834, and who is yet living. He was the father of seven children, all by the first marriage. Doctor Wolf was a good physician and enjoyed a large practice, and he was a prominent figure in Morristown and the surrounding country for more than half a century, and always highly esteemed.

Dr. James H. Woodburn practiced medicine at Boggs town for a number of years during the forties, and left there about the very last of that decade. He went to Indianapolis and became prominent in the medicinal profession of that city, and died there some years later. During the war he was a counsellor and advisor with Governor Morton. He was a life-long friend of Dr. W. G. McFadden, and secured his appointment as surgeon in the army from Governor Morton.

Hardy Wray, M. D., was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, February 5, 1818. When a child he came with his parents to Shelby county, Indiana. He was married to Belinda Fox, December, 1837. His wife was also a native of Rowan county, North Carolina. To this union eleven children were born, nine of whom reached full manhood and womanhood. In the early forties they purchased a farm in Van Buren township, on Brandywine creek, where they endured the hardships of pioneer life in the struggle to make a home out of the "forest primeval." Success crowned their efforts and soon they were the possessors of their ambition—a home, where they might rear and educate their growing family. About 1850 the husband and father began the study of medicine, reading such books as he could borrow from the family physician. He entered as a student under Doctors King and Scudder, of Cincinnati, some time between 1850 and 1855, taking what was then the prescribed course of reading. He opened an office and began practice on the home farm and continued practicing until 1865, when he sold the home and removed to Bartholomew county, chiefly for the better educational advantages for the children that still remained at home. He practiced his profession in his new home for about ten years. About 1875 he removed to Indianapolis, and after a few years to Dublin, Wayne county. He continued in active practice till 1896, when he retired, and with his aged wife removed to Barton county, Missouri, to spend the evening of their lives in the home of their oldest living child, Mrs. John Arnold, of Golden City. Here he died February 12, 1903, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. One son, Dr. Hiram Wray,

now deceased, was a physician. Another was a lawyer, and another, A. K. Wray, is a minister of the Gospel.

PHYSICIANS WHO ARE AT THE PRESENT TIME PRACTICING MEDICINE IN
SHELBYVILLE.

Dr. O. L. Adams, M. D., born April 8, 1871, graduated at Indiana Medical College in 1894; Manhattan School of Optics in 1908. He practiced in Shelbyville from 1894 to 1896, then he was in the drug business until 1907. His practice is limited to eye, ear, nose and throat. Practiced specialty since 1908. Married October 17, 1894, to Miss Edith Gordon.

Dr. Adam Quincy Baird, born January 8, 1836, in Wabash county, Illinois. Attended Miami Medical College in 1874-75. Practiced in Illinois from 1875 to 1896. Located at Smithland, Shelby county, 1896, and at Shelbyville in 1897. At Shelbyville since. Married twice, first in 1866, then in 1875 to Amanda Wallace. Two children by first wife, six by second.

Laura Carter, M. D., born February 22, 1867, near Versailles, Indiana. Graduated from the Laura Memorial Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1902. Practiced in Shelbyville, Indiana, since 1904.

Robert E. Clark, M. D., born in Switzerland county, Indiana, October 9, 1853. Graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1891. Practiced at several locations before coming to Shelbyville. Located at Shelbyville in 1901. Practiced here since. Married in January, 1874, to Miss Eva Phillipp. Six children.

Henry M. Connelly, M. D., born September 20, 1850, in Coles county, Illinois. Graduated from Hartsville College in 1873. Graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1882. Practiced at Flat Rock until 1903, since then at Shelbyville. Married December 22, 1874, to Sarah J. Powell. One son and one daughter.

Morris Drake, M. D., born March 5, 1856, in Putnam county, Indiana. Graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1881. Practiced in Shelbyville since. Married in 1889 to Miss Minnie Hanley, now deceased. Five children, three of whom are living. Married to Miss Rose Zoble in 1907.

Charles E. Dunn, M. D., was born in Brown county, Ohio, May 2, 1862. Attended Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1894. Married twice. Present wife was Miss Sarah DeBaum. Practiced in Marietta until 1896, and in Shelbyville since 1897. He has two children.

George W. Fleming, M. D., was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1843. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1865, Medical Department University of Michigan in 1867, Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1868. He was married May 28, 1879, to Mrs. Laura Gorges Wilson, who died September 31, 1908. He has practiced in Shelbyville since 1868.

R. M. Floyd, M. D., was born May 7, 1846. Graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1869. Practiced a year before coming to Shelbyville. Practiced in Shelbyville from 1878 to 1880, and since that time has been in the drug business. Married August 11, 1868, to Miss Maggie Lytle. He has had three children, all of whom are dead.

J. R. Garner, M. D., was born April 25, 1852, in England. Graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, in 1890. Practiced since March, 1909, in Shelbyville, Indiana. Married in 1886 to Minerva C. Martin, now deceased. One child living.

Thomas G. Green, M. D., was born in Arlington, Rush county, Indiana, April 6, 1865. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College, of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1889, and has practiced in Shelbyville, Indiana, since. Married June 7, 1899, to Rhoda Gary.

J. R. Jenkins, M. D., was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, February 9, 1842. Graduated at Miami Medical College in 1879. Practiced at Waldron, Indiana, fourteen years, then at several other locations. Again located at Shelbyville in 1906, and has practiced here since. Married to Miss Maria Penn in 1872. They have had four children.

Thomas C. Kennedy, M. D., was born June 8, 1862, at Shelbyville, Indiana. Graduated from Kentucky School of Medicine in 1883, since then has practiced in Shelbyville. He was married May 25, 1885, to Miss Belle M. Coffin, of Henry county, Indiana. They have had two children. One dead. Frances M. still living. Does general surgery.

Samuel Kennedy, M. D., was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, March 16, 1867. Graduated at Indiana Medical College in 1891. Married to Miss Katherine Leefers, April 20, 1908.

William H. Kennedy, M. D., was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, February 15, 1877. Graduated at Indiana Medical College in 1903, and since then has practiced at Shelbyville. Married April 14, 1906, to Miss Effie E. Burnham, of Chicago. One son.

B. G. Keeney, M. D., was born at Patriot, Indiana, August 23, 1876. Graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1902, and since then has practiced in Shelbyville, Indiana. Married to Ethel Adams June 1, 1905. They have one child, Edmund L.

J. N. Lucas, M. D., was born at Butler county, Ohio, March 1, 1846. Graduated at Antioch College in 1869. Graduated at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1873. Practiced at Shelbyville three years, then at Cambridge City seven years. Located at Shelbyville again in 1883, where he has practiced ever since. Married to Miss Margaret Powell in 1880. They have three sons, Horace, Orton E. and Frank P.

Walter C. McFadden, M. D., was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, December 14, 1878. Graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1902, and since

then has practiced in Shelbyville, Indiana. Married to Margaret Schroeder, October 9, 1902. They have two daughters, Marion and Alice.

Dr. R. B. Minnis was born at Buffalo, New York, February 18, 1871. Graduated from the Still College of Osteopathy, of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1904. Practiced at Terre Haute for a short time, and since at Shelbyville, Indiana. Married February 18, 1891, to Mary J. Bane. They have one daughter, Helen.

James Willard, M. D., was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, December 16, 1859. Graduated at Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, 1884, Indiana Medical College in 1896. Practiced at Fenns, Shelby county, Indiana, from 1896 to 1904. Practice at Shelbyville since 1904.

Henry E. Phares, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, July 1, 1870. Graduated at Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, 1897. Practiced at Morristown from 1897 until 1901, and since then at Shelbyville. Married April 26, 1899, to Miss Gertrude Carney. They have one daughter, Frances.

Frank E. Ray, M. D., was born in Brandywine township, Shelby county, Indiana, October 16, 1865. Graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1890. Member medical staff at Central Insane Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, for six years. Following that time he practiced at Fairland, Indiana, for four years, and since that time at Shelbyville, Indiana. Married Allie Davis in 1897.

L. C. Sammons, M. D., was born at Vandalia, Michigan, December 1, 1876. Graduated from Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, in 1899, and since then has practiced at Shelbyville, Indiana. Married July 25, 1899, to Sattie C. Lilly. One child, deceased.

J. B. Stewart, M. D., was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, March 8, 1843. Graduated at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1866. Practiced in Dearborn county, Indiana, until 1878, from then to 1900 at Marietta, Shelby county, and since then at Shelbyville. Now spends part of his time at Indianapolis. Married twice. Two children.

Charles A. Tindall, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, August 8, 1867. Graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1887. Practice in Shelbyville since 1887. Married November 17, 1887, to Miss Bertha J. Michelson. Two sons—Paul R., age twenty, who is a medical student in Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Carl A., age fifteen.

W. W. Tindall, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, September 9, 1876. Graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1903. Practiced at Carthage, Indiana, for three years following, and since that time at Shelbyville, Indiana. Married in 1903 to Carrie F. Phares. One child, William R.

Dr. G. G. Winter was born in Germany, August 22, 1841. Educated

in Germany. Located at Shelbyville, Indiana, December, 1869. Married June 25, 1873, to Rosa Theobald. Three sons, Carl, Paul and Emil, and one child dead. He has practiced in Shelbyville more or less since 1869.

Physicians who are at the present time practicing medicine in Shelby county, outside of Shelbyville:

Frank E. Bass, M. D. Born July 26, 1881, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from Medical College of Indiana, 1903. Practiced at Morristown since. Married May 24, 1904, to Miss Bertha Moore. They have one child.

W. R. Bentley, M. D. Born July 20, 1851, in Decatur county, Indiana. Attended Pulte Homeopathic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1883 two terms. Graduated from Chicago Homeopathic College, 1886. Practiced at Morristown, Indiana, continually since 1886.

Byron H. Boone, M. D. Born May 29, 1865. Graduated at Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, 1894. Practiced at Boggsstown since. Married to Miss Alice Hanly. Two children.

W. H. Cobee, M. D. Born April 29, 1867, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1898. Practiced at Marietta since. Married November 11, 1900, to Grace L. Griffith.

Walter M. Ford, M. D. Born November 16, 1862, in Kentucky. Graduated from the University of Louisville in 1877. Practiced at Mt. Auburn since. Married March 21, 1878, to Miss Katherine Emrick. They have four children living and two dead.

George Isham Inlow, M. D. Born in Blue Ridge, Shelby county, Indiana, August 9, 1874. Graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, 1897. Practiced at Ray's Crossing from 1897 to 1900. Since 1900 at Blue Ridge in partnership with his father, I. W. Inlow. Married March 18, 1897, to Miss Alice McDuffy. One child, Lois Nell.

Dr. Isaac Watson Inlow was born at Manilla, Rush county, Indiana, November 10, 1839. Studied medicine three years with Dr. J. J. Inlow, of Manilla. Practiced at Blue Ridge, Shelby county, since 1869. Was married May 4, 1861, to Miss Mary Callahan, of Rush county, Indiana. Four children were born, Dr. George I., John C., Fannie R. and Mary M.

James E. Keeling, M. D. Born October 20, 1865, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from Indiana Medical College 1891. Practiced at Geneva, Shelby county, from 1891 to 1903. Practiced at Waldron since 1903. Married first to Lizzie Benjimen, who died February 9, 1895; then to Mary J. Mitchell on April 29, 1896. One child by first wife. Three children by last wife.

George F. Lewis, M. D. Born April 28, 1860, in Putnam county, Indiana. Graduated at Indiana Medical College 1898. Practiced in Clay county, Indiana, until January, 1909, and at Blue Ridge since. Married June 10, 1883. Two sons and two daughters.

Elbert Carson Linville, M. D. Born September 5, 1871, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated at Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis, Indiana, 1904. Practiced in Union township since 1904. Married June 23, 1907, to Mrs. Elsie (Young) Rash.

John Lowden, M. D. Born February 14, 1849, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated at Eclectic Medical Institute, 1878. Practiced in Van Buren township since 1878. Married October 2, 1879. Four children.

T. J. McCain, M. D. Born September 5, 1845, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1880. Practiced at Waldron since. His last marriage was in November, 1905, to Mrs. Belle (Ensminger) Eck. The doctor has two children living and one dead.

Robert S. McCray, M. D. Born February 17, 1854, in Hancock county, Indiana. Graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1883. Practiced medicine at Morristown since. Married March 24, 1883, to Miss Nina Hardy. They have three children.

Oral Holmes McDonald, M. D. Born January 14, 1880, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated at Indiana Medical College 1904. Practiced at London, Shelby county, since 1904. Married December 20, 1906, to Miss Emma May Hasher. One child.

E. V. Miller, M. D., was born November 30, 1865, in Hancock county, Indiana. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1896, and from the Medical College of Indiana in 1897. Has practiced at Fountaintown since 1897. He was married May 2, 1902, to Miss Bertha H. Logean. Two children living and one dead.

Harry E. Nave, M. D. Born November 21, 1877, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated at Eclectic Medical College of Indiana, 1905. Practiced at Arlington, Rush county, eighteen months. At Fountaintown, Shelby county, since 1906. Married September 29, 1906, to Miss Maud Shank. One son.

V. C. Patten, M. D. Born December 12, 1870, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from Indiana Medical College 1897. Practiced at Morristown since graduation. Married January 11, 1905, to Miss Julia A. Gordon. One child.

David A. Pettigrew, M. D. Born March 1, 1851, in Decatur county, Indiana. Graduated from Medical College of Indiana 1881. Practiced at Flat Rock, Shelby county, since. Married October 5, 1875, to Miss Tilda Schafer. They have six children.

Charles H. Perry, M. D. Born March 10, 1875, at Campbellsville, Kentucky. Graduated at Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, 1896. Practiced at Lewis Creek, Shelby county, Indiana, since 1896. Married in 1897 to Emma K. White, who died August 13, 1906. Married June 1, 1908, to Laura M. Trimble. One child.

William M. Piersen, M. D. Born in Greenfield, Indiana, August 10, 1850. Graduated from the Indiana Medical College 1874, and the Medical Department of Butler University 1876. Practiced at Fountaintown until 1903. Since then at Morristown. Married June 6, 1878, to Etoile B. Mutz. They have three daughters and one son.

Daniel F. Randolph, M. D., was born March 27, 1854, in Owen county, Indiana. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1888. Practiced at Indianapolis and Newbern, Indiana, until 1890. Practiced at Waldron since 1890. He was married December 26, 1883, to Miss Alice M. Conover. One child.

J. H. S. Riley, M. D. Born in Decatur county, Indiana, April 11, 1878. Graduated at Medical College of Indiana, 1904. Practiced in Decatur county, from 1904 to 1908. Practiced at Bengal, Shelby county, since 1908.

Thomas R. Rulish, M. D. Born October 2, 1863, at Indianapolis, Indiana. Graduated at Indiana Medical College September 29, 1879. Practiced at London, Shelby county, since 1879. Married September 29, 1880, to Miss Emma Hahn. Eight children, five living.

William Austin Schooley, M. D. Born March 9, 1865, in Dearborn county, Indiana. Graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1888. Practiced at Sulphur Hill, Shelby county, Indiana, since. Married June 18, 1890, to Miss Frances True. Six children.

W. T. Shrout, M. D. Born May 15, 1845, in Nichols county, Kentucky. He first graduated from an Eclectic College in Richmond, Virginia, and in 1894 from the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis. Practiced in Shelby county since about 1880. Now at Waldron. Married August 22, 1867, to Miss Virginia Neal. They have five children living and two dead. One son a physician.

John W. Snider, M. D. Born April 26, 1845, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago 1870. Practiced at Fairland thirty-two years. Married August 24, 1875, to Miss Mary Laws. Three children.

Stephen Lewis Strickler, M. D. Born in Shelby county, Indiana, August 22, 1853. Attended Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878 and 1879. Graduated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1883. Practiced at Boggs town since 1879.

J. F. Taylor, M. D., was born December 8, 1844, in Jefferson county, Indiana. Graduated from Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, 1878. Married April 21, 1885, to Miss Hannah V. Henry, who died April 18, 1887.

M. M. Wells, M. D. Born in Orange county, Indiana, February 25, 1871. Graduated at Indiana Medical College 1901. Practiced at Fairland since graduation, excepting eighteen months as interne in hospital. Married March 2, 1904, to Zella Gordon. One son, deceased.

Edward Wertz, M. D., was born July 19, 1876, in Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. Practiced at Shelbyville, Indiana, a short time, and since at Flatrock. Married July 22, 1897, to Miss Lulu Ford. Two children.

R. A. Wiltshire, M. D. Born in Ohio. Graduated from a Cincinnati College in 1896. Practiced at Gwynneville since. Married March 30, 1900, to Miss Alice Buell. Two children.

PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE PRACTICED MEDICINE IN SHELBY COUNTY, BUT NOW
RESIDE IN OTHER LOCATIONS.

Emil Carl Aurin, M. D., graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1897. He located at Marietta in 1898, and remained about one year. He is now practicing in Cedar Rapids, Michigan.

Dr. Marcellus M. Adams, who was born in 1836, practiced medicine at Freeport for a few years along about the sixties. He now resides in Greenfield.

Ella Blackburn, M. D., was born in Ohio. Graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1898. Practiced at Shelbyville from 1900 to 1904. Now physician in a sanitarium at Palmyra, Wisconsin.

Frank B. Black, M. D., who is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, of the class of 1886, came from the southern part of the State to Bengal, Shelby county, in 1889, and remained in the active practice there until 1904. He is now located in Ohio.

Dr. J. E. Curtis, a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, practiced at Waldron for a short time about 1890. He is now located at Greensburg.

James A. Comstock, M. D., was born in Hancock county, January 8, 1844. Graduated from Rush Medical College in 1865, from the Ohio Medical College in 1867. Practiced at Marietta from 1867 to 1889. Moved to Greenfield in 1889, where he now resides. He was married September 19, 1872, to Miss Mary Anderson, and they have had three children.

Dr. J. W. Clubb practiced medicine at Fairland for several years previous to 1900, when he removed to Kentucky, where he is now practicing.

Dr. J. W. Carney practiced medicine at Ray's Crossing for several years along about 1900. He is now located in Bartholomew county.

Dr. Charles J. Cook practiced medicine at Gwynneville from about 1894 to 1904. He is now in the active practice at Indianapolis.

John H. Dearman, M. D., was born and raised in the northern part of the county. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine about 1887. He then located at Brookfield, where he continued in the practice of medicine until about 1900, when he moved to Acton, where he yet resides.

Dr. W. C. Furney came to Morristown and began the practice of medi-

cine about 1891, and remained until 1897. He then removed from Morristown to Kokomo.

William F. Green, M. D., was born April 6, 1865, in Rush county, Indiana. Graduated from Louisville Medical College in 1889. Practiced at Freeport from 1889 to 1892. At Shelbyville from 1892 to 1903. Now practicing at Indianapolis.

Dr. E. D. Jewett located at Blue Ridge in 1895, and remained there in the practice for two or three years.

Dr. John Y. Kennedy, Jr., practiced medicine in Shelbyville and in other parts of the county for several years during the nineties.

Samuel A. Kennedy, M. D., was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1832, and was a son of John Y. Kennedy. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1857. Practiced at Shelbyville, then Marion, and then at Norristown. He moved from Norristown to Indianapolis, where he now resides, about 1890. Married February 28, 1855, to Almira Goodrich, who died in 1861. In September, 1861, to Phoebe J. Goodrich. He had nine children.

Dr. W. T. Knapp, a graduate of a homeopathic medical college, practiced medicine in Shelbyville for a number of years, and left here about 1895. He is now located at Vincennes, Indiana. He was married to a Miss Thralls, of this city.

William W. Keeling, M. D., was born October 10, 1830, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1864. Practiced in Geneva, Shelby county, Indiana, from 1865 to 1891, and at Nemaha, Nebraska, since 1891. Married twice, second time to Miss Mary R. Spiers in 1858. Celebrated golden wedding anniversary at Nemaha, Nebraska, last year. Five children, all living.

Dr. William Loder practiced medicine at Shelbyville for a short time, then at Marietta for a year or two, and then at Lewis Creek for a time during the nineties.

J. B. Lytle, M. D., was born May 17, 1835. Attended Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. Graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1870. Practiced at Flatrock, Shelby county, Indiana, from 1865 to 1870. Then entered drug business in Shelbyville. Now living in Shelbyville, retired.

Dr. Charles M. Mutz, who was a son of the late Jacob Mutz, of Jackson township, practiced medicine at Waldron for about two years during the eighties. He moved from Waldron to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to Wichita, Kansas, where he now resides. He was a graduate of a St. Louis college.

Dr. John F. Maddox began the practice of medicine at Fenns, Shelby county, about 1872, and in a short time moved to the Cave, where he practiced until about 1878, when he moved to Shelbyville. He remained at Shelbyville

until 1891, when he removed to Orlando, Florida, where he now resides. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Coleman, and they had three daughters and one son.

Dr. H. C. Morrow came to Shelbyville for the practice of medicine in 1876, and remained three years. Married Fannie D. Dixon. Moved to Texas, where he still resides. His wife died many years ago.

Samuel P. McCrea, M. D., was born February 2, 1845, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1868. Was in partnership with Dr. William F. Green in the practice of medicine in Shelbyville during 1868 and 1869. Went in the drug business in Shelbyville in 1870, and continued until 1892. Now president of Farmers' National Bank. Married November 21, 1878, to Miss Phoebe Robinson. One daughter living and one dead.

Dr. T. J. Norton practiced medicine at Marietta for several years during the nineties. He moved to Bartholomew county.

Dr. Piatte practiced medicine at Marietta about the time of the war. Then entered the army as second assistant surgeon. After the war settled at Fairland and practiced for several years. Then went west and is now in Kansas.

Dr. Rufus Reup practiced medicine near the Cave in Shelby county, for several years along about 1870. He had three daughters and one son. He now resides in Indianapolis.

Jesse W. Rucker, M. D., was born February 5, 1864, at Greensburg, Indiana. Graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887. Practiced medicine in Shelbyville from 1887 to 1895. Moved to Greensburg in 1895 and is now editing a paper there. Married in 1887 to Stella D. Green. They have five children.

James W. Shrout, M. D., attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and later graduated from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago. He practiced medicine at Blue Ridge and Prescott for about ten years from about 1895 to 1905. He is now located at Shirley, Indiana.

James F. Scherfee, M. D., located at Fairland in 1898, and continued in the practice of medicine there for about five years. He is now in California.

Dr. James A. Sims came from the southern part of the state and located at Bengal, where he practiced from 1904 until 1908. He is now located at Pine Villa, Fountain county, Indiana.

William A. Smith, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, June 11, 1868. Graduated from Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis in 1898. Practiced at Shelbyville a few months, then at Flatrick one and a half years. Now practicing at St. Louis Crossing, Bartholomew county, Indiana.

Dr. Urbine Stackhouse was a son of a Methodist minister, who at one time had charge of the seminary at Morristown. While living at Morristown he graduated in medicine and practiced there for about five years, during the latter part of the eighties. Then he removed to Randolph county, Indiana.

Irwin W. Treese, M. D., was born January 19, 1851, in Shelby county, Indiana. Attended Ohio Medical College in 1873-74. Graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1880. Located at Smithland in 1874, and continued there until about 1890. Now resides at Indianapolis. Married Miss Lena E. Miller in 1875.

F. L. Tilton practiced medicine at Marietta for several years along about 1900.

Harry M. Toner, M. D., was born in Shelby county, Indiana, March 4, 1865. He attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and graduated from a Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1894. He then located at Shelbyville, where he practiced for about ten years, when he retired on account of failing health. He is now residing in Arizona.

Edward F. Wells, M. D., was born May 14, 1853, in Miami county, Ohio. Graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1873. Practiced medicine in Shelbyville from 1886 to 1890. Now practicing in Chicago, and lectures in Rush Medical College.

Frank Whetzel, M. D., was born and reared in Morristown. He received his education in the public schools of that place, and later graduated from a medical college. He practiced medicine in Morristown for several years, during the latter part of the eighties, and the early part of the nineties, then left Morristown and went to Chicago.

Emma (Coleman) Williams, M. D., was born May 23, 1855, in Shelby county, Indiana. Graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884. Practiced in Shelbyville from 1884 to 1894. Now retired and living at the Cave.

Besides those who have been mentioned elsewhere in this chapter there are seventy-eight physicians who have been licensed to practice medicine in Shelby county since 1885. Some of them reside in adjoining counties, some were traveling advertising doctors, and nothing can be learned about many of them.

THE SHELBY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society in Shelby county of which we have any record, was organized April 3, 1854, at Morristown, Shelby county, Indiana. It was composed of a number of physicians who lived and practiced medicine in the northern part of the county.

The first officers were: Dr. David S. McGaughey, president; Dr. James M. Adams, secretary; Dr. J. H. Spurrier, treasurer, and Dr. J. G. Wolf and

Dr. W. W. Rigdon, censors. Other members were: Dr. F. M. Pollitt and Dr. T. M. Stevens. No record of the other members has been kept. This society continued until 1864, when it disbanded and was never again reorganized.

An old fee bill, a copy of which is yet in the possession of Dr. George W. Fleming, was printed in the year 1856, and was evidently published by this society, as no record of a society in Shelbyville at that time can be found. It is possible, however, that a medical society may have existed in Shelbyville at that period, and published this fee bill and disbanded sometime prior to 1868, but this is not probable. The fee bill is as follows:

FEE BILL
Adopted by
THE MEDICAL SOCIETY
of Shelby County, June, 1856.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Shelby County, Indiana, on the 28th of June, 1856, the following Bill of Fees was unanimously adopted by said society:

For office prescription, according to the extent of the examination required	50 cents to \$5.00
For ordinary cases in town, first visit.....	\$1.00
Subsequent visits per day.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
For ordinary visits in the country, one mile.....	\$1.00
Each additional mile	.50
For night visits, fifty per cent. additional.	
For ordinary obstetrical cases, under six hours, in town, including attendance until lactation is established	5.00
For attendance beyond six hours, additional charge.	
For ordinary obstetrical cases in the country, and under four miles..	5.00
For extraordinary obstetrical cases—or such as require version, or use of instruments, an additional fee of.....	\$5 to 10.00
For twin cases	\$6 to 10.00
Vaccination, \$1.00; Venesection	\$25 to 50.00
For Cupping, \$1.00; opening abscess	50 cents to \$1.00
For Issue, \$2.00; Seton, \$1.00; Catheterism.....	\$1.00
For Gonorrhea and Syphilis, first prescription.....	\$5.00 to \$10.00
For subsequent treatment as in other cases.	

SURGERY.

For Lithotomy	\$100 to \$150
For Hernia, reduction by Taxis.....	\$5 to \$20
For Hernia, operation in Taxis.....	\$50 to \$150

For Operations, Aneurism of large arteries.....	\$50 to \$100
For Ligatures to small or superficial arteries.....	\$10 to \$30
For Cataract	\$20 and upwards
For Tracheotomy	\$20 to \$50
For Extirpation of Mamma	\$30 and upwards
For Excision of the Tonsils.....	\$10 to \$30
For Trephining	\$50 to \$100
For Hydrocele	\$10 and upwards
For Fistula in ano	\$20 and upwards
For Fistula lachrymalis	\$30 and upwards
For Hare-Lip	\$20 to \$50
For Phymosis or paraphymosis.....	\$10 and upwards
For Paracentesis Therasis	\$25 and upwards
For Paracentesis Abdominis	\$10 and upwards
For Amputation of the thigh.....	\$30 to \$50
For Amputation of the leg.....	\$20 to \$30
For Amputation of the arm or forearm.....	\$20 to \$40
For Amputation of the foot.....	\$30 to \$50
For Amputation of the toe or finger.....	\$5 to \$25
Reduction of Fractures, thigh or leg, simple.....	\$20 and up
Reduction of Fractures, thigh or leg, compound.....	\$30 and up
Reduction of Fractures, patella.....	\$20 and upwards
Reduction of Fractures, clavicle	\$10 and upwards
Reduction of Fractures, lower jaw.....	\$10 to \$25
Reduction of Fractures, arm or forearm, simple.....	\$10 to \$20
Reduction of Fractures, arm or forearm, compound.....	\$20 and up
Reduction of Luxation of the thigh.....	\$25 to \$50
Reduction of Luxation of the knee or ankle.....	\$20 to \$50
Reduction of Luxation of the shoulder.....	\$10 to \$25
Reduction of Luxation of the elbow.....	\$10 to \$25
Reduction of Luxation of the wrist, lower jaw, thumb, toe or finger, \$5 to \$10	

Subsequent attendance according to usual rates.

All cases not mentioned in the above, to be charged as nearly in proportion as practicable.

In all cases of highly contagious diseases, such as smallpox, etc., and in cholera, one hundred per cent. shall be added to the ordinary charges and mileage.

All accounts to be closed by cash or note, on or before the first of December of each year.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The laws of the state of Indiana are such that our profession are unable to collect debts from a number of persons who are really able but

unwilling to pay; and whereas, such individuals above specified are the first to call in a physician when either themselves or members of their family are ailing, as also the most ready to discharge the same with slander and abuse whenever he may see fit to demand remuneration for his services; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That each member of this society, being the best judge of the ability and unwillingness of his own customers to pay, shall keep a list of the names of such in his practice as are able but refuse to pay, and exchange the same with his brother members quarterly.

Resolved, That we will in no instance, knowingly render medical aid or supply medicine to any person or to his family, whose name has been placed on such lists, until such persons shall have paid up their former bills.

Resolved, That we will place a copy of our joint lists in the hands of every new physician who may locate among us, and who is willing to adopt these resolutions as his rule of action.

Resolved, That no man's name shall be entered on said lists until after his bill has been presented, nor until a reasonable time has been given for the payment of the same.

Resolved, That whenever any person may remove beyond the bounds of this society, without paying his medical bills, his name shall be put upon the Black List, and forwarded to the physicians of the neighborhood to which he may have removed.

The foregoing resolutions are not to be so construed as to include the truly indigent, who are always objects of charity, and who have equal claims upon the profession with the rest of the community.

(Drs. Smelson and Moore are permitted to arrange the mileage as suits themselves.)

The next attempt at organizing a medical society in Shelby county was made in 1868. Dr. S. P. McCrea, who was at that time practicing medicine in Shelbyville, was the first secretary, and yet has in his possession the original constitution and by-laws, also a copy of the minutes of a meeting held in 1869. The Daily Democrat of July 30, 1869, has a full report of the meetings as follows:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SHELBY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Doctors Day, Green, Collins, E. S. Elder, S. F. Elder, Slocum, Lyter, McCrea, Gilmore, Robertson, Comstock, Gorden, Perry, Linville and McFadden. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Doctor McCrea reported that he had notified twenty-four physicians to be present and participate in the meeting, fifteen of which reported favorable.

The report was received and accepted. The committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted their report, which was received and adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. W. F. Green.

Vice President—Dr. E. S. Elder.

Recording Secretary—Dr. S. P. McCrea.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. G. M. Collins.

Treasurer—Dr. C. E. Slocum.

which were each declared duly elected.

The President appointed the following committees:

Committee on Admission—Drs. S. F. Elder, M. R. Gilmore and J. A. Comstock.

Committee on Ethics—Doctors Day, Collins and Robertson.

Doctor Day moved that the subject for discussion at the next meeting be, "Is Diarrhoea a pre-requisite to Typhoid Fever?"

On motion the society adjourned to meet the first Saturday in September at one o'clock in the seminary.

S. P. McCREA, M. D., *Secretary*.

This society met in Shelbyville, and after two or three years' existence disbanded.

The next attempt at organizing a medical society in Shelby county resulted in the present organization which meets at Shelbyville, and was organized April 11, 1888. The following is a complete record of the minutes of the first meeting:

SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA. April 11, 1888.

Pursuant to notices received from Dr. E. S. Elder, secretary of the Indiana State Medical Society, the following physicians of Shelby county met at the court house in Shelbyville to organize a County Medical Society:

Dr. J. A. Bowlby, Dr. M. Drake, Dr. H. M. Connelly, Dr. J. A. Comstock, Dr. T. C. Kennedy, Dr. E. M. Leech, Dr. W. G. McFadden, Dr. J. W. Snider, Dr. E. H. Crippen, Dr. J. W. Green, Dr. J. R. Jenkins, Dr. I. W. Inlow, Dr. T. S. Jones, Dr. I. W. Trees, Dr. F. F. Whetzel, Dr. R. R. Washburn, Dr. E. F. Wells, Dr. J. G. Wolf.

Meeting called to order by Dr. J. W. Green at 1:30 p. m.

On motion of Doctor Green, Doctor Jones was elected temporary chairman.

Dr. T. C. Kennedy was selected as temporary secretary.

Dr. E. S. Elder being present to assist in the organization was called upon to state the advantages of a medical society, which he did in a few well chosen remarks.

Dr. I. W. Trees moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on nominations. Carried. Drs. Jenkins, Connelly and McFadden were appointed.

Moved that the committee be relieved of the duty of nominating a board of censors. Carried.

Moved that the constitution and by-laws as suggested by the State Medical Society be adopted.

After discussing it by sections it was adopted as changed by the society.

The committee on nominations made the following report: For President, Dr. J. G. Wolf; for Vice President, Dr. T. S. Jones; for Secretary, Dr. T. C. Kennedy; for Treasurer, Dr. I. W. Inlow. Report adopted.

Moved that the society go into an election of a board of censors. Carried. Doctors Connelly, McFadden and Comstock were elected by acclamation.

Moved and seconded that the society elect two delegates to the American Medical Association. Carried. Doctors Trees and Kennedy were elected.

Moved and seconded that the society elect an executive committee of three. Carried. Doctors Wells, Snider and Whetzel were elected.

Moved that it be the duty of the executive committee, to prepare a programme for the next meeting and notify the society of papers to be read or subjects to be discussed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the secretary be empowered to purchase all the necessary books and papers for the use of his office. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the society elect four delegates to represent this society at the Indiana State Medical Society. Carried. Doctors Jenkins, Jones, Comstock and Leech were elected as such delegates.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to Surveyor Finley and Superintendent Clark for the use of their office for this meeting. Carried.

Moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. E. S. Elder for his assistance in the organization of the society. Carried.

Society adjourned for one month.

T. C. KENNEDY, *Secretary*.

J. G. WOLF, *President*.

This society has met monthly with more or less regularity since its organization, and now has a membership of about twenty-five physicians of Shelby county.

On February 8, 1909, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Morris Drake; Vice President, Dr. M. M. Wells; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Kennedy; Censors, Dr. I. W. Inlow, Dr. J. Willard Parrish and Dr. H. E. Phares; committee on entertainment, Dr. T. C. Kennedy, Dr. Walter McFadden and Dr. Frank E. Ray. Delegate to State Association, Dr. B. G. Keeney.

CHAPTER XV.

SHELBY COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit and the bar, which exerts such an influence upon the society as the press of this country. It is the great lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the Gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced in the minds and thoughts of a thousand persons, perhaps read and discussed throughout the entire country. The attorney at the bar may make an eloquent appeal to a Judge and jury and a few bystanders, but through the medium of the press his words are sent flashing over the wires far and near. The wiley politician takes the platform and will ably discuss politics an hour before a few score of men, but the newspaper coming forth dampened from the press at daylight is read by thousands of persons whose vote may have been changed by this politician's appeal—the press must have the credit, however. It is said upon good authority that a single paragraph in the daily press defeated Hon. James G. Blaine for the Presidency.

The power for good or evil of the press today is almost unlimited; the shortcomings of politicians are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are quickly exposed, and each fear its power alike. Indeed, the controlling influence of a nation, state or county is its newspapers, and the character of them determines the destinies and general character of the people who read them. This is especially forceful and true in a land where free speech of people and press obtains.

The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper as of special value, and this not merely on account of its being their "home paper," but because these journals are the repositories wherein are stored facts and events, the deeds and sayings, the undertakings and achievements, that go to make up final history. One by one these are gathered up and placed side by side in cold type; one by one these papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the experienced historian into books for library use, to perpetually be carving a part in the literary and historic world.

The local press of a country or city reflects the temper and make-up of its patrons largely. Judging from the files of the newspapers now preserved,

as above indicated, in Shelby county, one must needs be impressed with the spirit and true enterprise, patriotism and excellence of her populace. Remarkable as the fact that the city of Shelbyville now supports four daily newspapers, with a population of about twelve thousand people, it must not be forgotten that the weekly papers published under many discouraging difficulties, for many decades, have paved the way for their success. The good old-fashioned weekly newspaper, printed on the old-style hand-press on pure rag paper, was indeed the forerunner of the daily of the twentieth century in Shelby county.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

More than three-quarters of a century ago the first attempt at establishing a newspaper in Shelby county was made by W. H. Heslip, a Pennsylvanian by birth, he being a practical printer and thoroughgoing journalist, as was counted at that day of journalism. The date of his coming to Shelby county was in 1832. He brought his entire office fixtures with him from the East, the type and presses having been purchased in Philadelphia. Under the title of the "Shelbyville Argus," his first issue of a weekly paper made its appearance in mid-summer of that year—seventy-seven years ago. Two years of constant struggle for existence finally drove the first newspaper man from this field and he returned to a more thickly settled portion of the home of his childhood—wiser, but it should not be supposed richer.

That Shelby county was destined as the home of newspapers was felt assured when in 1838 a five-column folio, called the "Recorder," was established by Kendall & Churchman, two active young men, but who possessed little newspaper experience, and who, after a few months allowed the paper to go into the hands of Coleman & Maymen, who published it until 1842, taking an active part in the famous historic campaign of 1840. In 1842 the office was purchased by John P. Wood, and he changed the name of the paper to that of the "Indiana Sun." This name not causing it to materially brighten its prospects, the old name of "Recorder" was again adopted.

In 1844 the "Recorder" was bought by Judge David Thatcher, a man of learning and great popularity among the people of this section of Indiana. He was a vigorous writer and elevated the paper to a high standing at once. After two years the name was changed to the "National Volunteer," it then being a newsy, good mechanically wrought paper, of the seven column folio style, vigorous in its editorial style, and an outspoken, fearless Democratic organ. This paper served its party well for nearly forty years. Judge Thatcher continued to edit it until 1857, when declining health caused him to surrender the pen and retire. He sold to William Norris and John White, who in a short time sold it to Smith & Randall, who in the winter of 1858-59 transferred it to the Democratic party, which organization in Shelby county,

voluntarily contributed enough to put it on its feet again, when it was placed under the editorial management of Thomas A. McFarland.

In September, 1850, the office was purchased by an experienced printer and able writer, named Reuben Spicer, who greatly improved the paper. In May, 1871, John Hoop bought a half interest and in August that year purchased the remaining half. Mr. Hoop continued to conduct it until 1880, when the office material was sold to Ray & McCorkle.

One account of the various papers of about that time is given as follows, by a local writer:

"The success of the papers in opposition to Democracy in this county has been varied. Many of them were ephemeral and hardly deserve notice in this connection. It is probable that the first of these was the 'Lancet,' a campaign sheet, published in 1848, with Hon. Martin M. Ray as its editor. During the Pierce-Scott campaign W. H. Colescott and J. W. Elliott established a Whig paper, called the 'Grape-Shot.' After the campaign had ended, Mr. Colescott withdrew, leaving the paper in the hands of Mr. Elliott, and a joint stock company was formed and the name was changed to the 'Hawk Eye,' and thus it continued until its sudden death. It is probable that Mr. Ray, one of the most prominent Whigs of Central Indiana, an able lawyer and forcible writer, did much to help its editorial columns."

In 1850 what was styled the "Independent," was published by a Mr. Vaughn. The "Scissors and Quill" was published a little later by Edward Painter. In 1853 was commenced the publication of the "Banner," by Bainbridge & Weakley, continued a year and when Weakley sold his interest to his partner, who conducted it a short time, a stock company was formed and Colonel Colescott was placed in editorial charge. In 1855 the "Banner" was bought by Solomon Alter; in 1858 or 1859 he sold a half interest to W. B. Gordon. This plan continued a short time, when Gordon sold to Alter, who continued to publish the paper until 1861, when he received an appointment in one of the departments at Washington, D. C., and the paper was suspended. In 1862-63 a Mr. Hall, of Rushville, commenced the publication of a paper, again taking the name of the "Banner," which was editorially conducted by D. M. Cantril. After a short career Hall disposed of the property to James Thompson, who in a few months sold to George W. Stubbs. After the political campaign of 1864 the paper was suspended. In 1866 J. M. Cumback, of Germantown, Ohio, established and began publishing the "Shelby Union," a seven column paper. The name was soon changed, however, to the "Shelby Republican Union," and the size enlarged to that of an eight column paper. The word "Union" was soon dropped and was known thereafter as the "Republican." For eight years and nine months Mr. Cumback continued to conduct this newspaper, and in December, 1874, sold to Simeon J. Thompson, now of Shelbyville.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER.

Shelbyville's first daily paper was the "Daily Republican," founded by the weekly paper just referred to above, the property of Mr. Thompson, who started the daily some time in January, 1879. Its editor was Simeon J. Thompson and J. J. Wingate was its business manager, as well as its reporter. In June, 1884, the office was sold to a joint stock company, organized under the name of the Shelby Printing Company. Its officers were: Charles X. Mathews, president; James Caughey, secretary and treasurer; J. J. Wingate, business manager. The weekly was a six-column quarto, while the daily was a six column folio sheet. Mr. Mathews became editor of the paper. He was a Virginian, and a man of exceptional ability as a writer of much experience and force at word-handling. At one time or another he has been connected with all the papers in Shelby county, almost. He was at one time "Indianapolis correspondent" for the Cincinnati "Enquirer"—a natural born newspaper man, and at one date a strong journalist. He now resides at Indianapolis, where he does special literary work.

The "Republican" changed proprietors in 1905, when Mr. Wingate retired. It is now owned and published by the Shelby Printing Company, and published and edited by Frederick S. Bugie. Both a daily and semi-weekly edition are issued by this paper, each week day being the daily issue. There are no Sunday journals within Shelbyville, but the matter of excellent dailies—four in number—for a place of the size is an uncommon occurrence.

In 1872 the "Shelbyville Independent" (no connection of the one by this name founded in 1850) was established by Reuben Spicer. It only existed until 1875.

In 1872 a paper known as the "Shelby Democrat," was issued as a campaign paper, by Robertson & Wolf, and edited by H. C. Conner.

The "Shelby Democrat," as known today, is not the successor of any other Shelby county newspaper venture, but was established June 13, 1878. Its founders were Bellamy S. Sutton and W. Scott Ray. In November of that year Mr. Sutton sold his interest to Albert McCorkle, then Sheriff, and it was published under the name of Ray & McCorkle, until the death of the latter gentleman, which occurred October 10, 1880.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

This paper was established May 4, 1880, as a five column folio journal, but later changed to that of a seven column folio. As a political factor W. Scott Ray was a bold, independent writer of editorial matter. His assaults upon President Cleveland's civil service law enforcements were widely

quoted in the national and state press, thus gaining for himself much newspaper celebrity. At his death Mr. Ray willed his paper to his relatives, and George M. Ray took the management of the business. He was followed by a Mr. Fuller, from Michigan, who conducted the paper until he, with F. E. Hendricks, purchased a controlling interest in the business of the same. This partnership existed about two years, at the end of which time the "Shelby Democrat Publishing Company" was organized, the date being June 1, 1904. This is a stock company, the shareholders being residents of this county, and all affiliated with the Democratic party, while John D. Deprez has a controlling interest in such shares and is the secretary and treasurer. The president of the corporation is and has been since organization, Dr. W. M. Ford, and P. G. Kemp, vice-president, while Mr. Deprez is the editor, and through his energy, good management and party popularity, as well as being the warm friend of all outside his own political party, has built up a business that had been badly run down, to a first class journal, which is recognized by party leaders both in Shelby county and the Sixth congressional district of Indiana. After the new company had been formed, about seven thousand dollars were added to the equipment of the plant, which is now second to none in Shelby county. A daily and weekly edition is run and the circulation in this section of the state is large. The job department is well equipped with all modern printing appliances.

In 1880 George S. Jones removed the material of the "Fairland Bulletin," a paper of Fairland, this county, to Shelbyville, and in the spring of that year commenced the publication of the paper styled the "Volunteer," which, within a few months was sold to Frank Drake and Willard Barnes, and they made Charles X. Mathews (before mentioned) its editor. He, in an editorial way, only possible by one of his genius as writer, opened up a warfare against Democratic office holders and party leaders, charging them with extravagance in the matter of handling public funds. That campaign was one of the bitterest local fights ever had in Shelby county, and resulted in the defeat of all but one or two of the Democratic candidates. The following year Drake purchased Barnes' interest, and he in turn soon sold to Hoop & Treadway, who sold to the "Democrat Publishing Company," the date of this transfer being 1885. The name was then changed to the "Shelby Times," and May 1, 1886, the initial number of the "Daily Morning Times" was issued. In July, the same year, the office was sold to James Magill, and later he took for a partner his brother, Joseph Magill, who at once assumed the editorship. In real newspaper work Mr. Magill has probably had more and varied experience than anyone connected with Shelby county newspapers, from first to last, with possibly one or two exceptions. He began at the case and learned the "art preservative" step by step. For years he was associated with the Evansville newspapers, also connected in various capacities with papers at Cleveland, Chicago,

etc. Mr. Magill finally let his paper suspend and sought other fields, and at last accounts was employed in Milwaukee on a leading journal of that city. Some of the material of his old paper here went into the office of the Democrat.

A Democratic organ, known as the "Jeffersonian," was established August 10, 1899, by A. C. Bradrick, who sold September 1, 1901, to Louis Holtman, who conducted it until February 1, 1906, when he sold a half interest to J. J. Wingate, a veteran newspaper man of Shelbyville, before mentioned in connection with the publication of the "Republican." At this time the name of the paper was changed to that of the "Morning News," and its politics to that of an independent paper. The "Jeffersonian" had established a daily paper here September 5, 1899. The present morning paper of Shelbyville is the "News," a very creditable daily, devoted to the interests of Shelby county and the city of Shelbyville. Its editor, Mr. Wingate, is a careful, correct man, whose long experience as a journalist has peculiarly fitted him for the position he now occupies. The "Morning News" is the last newspaper started in Shelby county.

Among the last newspapers established in the city of Shelbyville is the "Liberal," founded July 15, 1903, by George M. Ray, who formed a stock company, he having a controlling interest at this time. He is the editor of the paper, which is issued in daily form every afternoon. A job department is connected with this office, as is the case with all printing offices of the city. The size of the "Liberal" is a four page, seven-column publication. It is a newsful journal, gathering news from all possible quarters.

The "Morristown Sun," published at Morristown, in the northeastern part of Shelby county, was established in 1880, by Luther Hackleman, later owned by Frank Johnson, H. B. Patten, Joseph A. Zike, George A. Moorman, Walter Kaler, W. D. Harlow, and the present owner, Ora McDaniel, who purchased the office November 16, 1908. It is a six column, four pages local news and four pages patent. It is independent in politics.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

The chronological list of Shelby county newspapers is as follows:

The Argus	1832
The Recorder (Volunteer)	1838
The Indiana Sun	1842
The Lancet	1848
The Independent (1)	1850
The Grape Shot (Whig)	1852
The Scissors and Quill	1852
The Banner	1853
The Republican Union (Rep.)	1866

The Shelby Independent (2)	1872
The Shelby Democrat (Dem.)	1878
The Volunteer (2)	1880
Shelby Times	1885
Morristown Sun	1880
Jeffersonian	1889
Liberal (Ind. Dem.)	1903
Morning News (Ind.)	1906

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Without question, the most important calling found among men has ever been, is now and will ever be, the tilling of the soil and the production of such things as the race must of necessity subsist on—food and clothing. In almost any section of the country, the farm has been originally, at least, the base of all other industries. This has been true from the "rock-bound coast of New England," on over the later settled states and territories, even to the Golden Gate, kissed by the breezes and bathed in the far away Pacific ocean. Seven-twelfths of all our American population are directly or indirectly connected with the independent life of a farmer. The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is, however, the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of the pioneer settler is confined almost solely to the supplying of the immediate wants of food and shelter and clothing. For this reason the first settlers of any given country become farmers, trappers and hunters, according to the easiest means by which their families can be supplied with the necessities of life.

For many decades, in this, as well as older countries on the globe, it has been conceded that intelligence is as necessary to succeed in bringing forth from the soil the best yields and greater profits for the labor expended, as is the case in any other branch of the world's various and multiplied industries. "Scientific farming" not many years ago, however, by a thoughtless class was scorned, but today but few are counted worthy the name farmer who do not believe that as much skill and training should be given the youth who seeks to make his way through life as an agriculturist as though he was to be fitted for someone of the other useful and honorable callings. The man who best studies the condition of the soil and watches the plant life with the return of each season, is he who is crowned with abundant success, while the haphazard farmer, who perchance "plants his crops in the moon" is usually heavily in debt and is a discontented farmer—hence a menace to his calling.

During the past century the agricultural societies of the United States have been doing a wonderful work in the interchange of ideas and bringing about the most superior methods relative to farm life.

The agricultural societies did not flourish in early days in Indiana as they have in the last half of century, from the fact that the aid, in a financial sense, was not granted by the state until the act of February 14, 1851, was passed which made a provision for the organization and support of such

county societies. A State Board of Agriculture was created, with Governor Joseph A. Wright as its president, and through the influence of such organization, many county and district societies were formed.

It was at the court-house in the summer of 1848, in Shelbyville, when action was taken in the matter of forming a society for the furtherance of agriculture. At that time forty acres of land southeast of the old distillery was purchased by the association there formed. The first fair was held either the following (certainly not later than the second) autumn from then—1848. After the state enactment had become a law the Shelby county association was reorganized to conform to the provisions of that law. From a historical paper on the society, written by secretary, L. J. Hackney, in 1854, it is learned that the first presiding officer of the Shelby County Agricultural Association was Rev. David Whitcomb, and the secretary chosen was David Thatcher, then editor of the *Volunteer*. The date of the real organization was November 1, 1851, when the venerable Judge J. M. Sleeth reported a constitution, and Thomas A. Hendricks—later vice-president of the United States—Martin M. Ray, and James Elliott reported by-laws. The special feature was the appointment of a librarian, whose duty it was to subscribe for all such books and periodicals as might be needed by the members of the society. Such publications were to be read by members and returned for others to read—a correct account being kept of who took this, that or the other paper or book out to read and when the same was returned. A committee was required to furnish two columns of agricultural matter for the use of the local paper—the *Volunteer*, and the librarian ordered to subscribe for numerous farm journals, including the *Cultivator*, *Horticulturist*, the *Plow*, *Prairie Farmer*, *Plow*, *Loom and Anvil*, *Western Horticultural Review*, *Ohio Agriculturist*, *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, *American Farmer*, *Indiana Farmer*, *Ohio Cultivator* and other publications bearing on agricultural subjects.

An address was made before the society in February, 1852, by Governor Wright and W. T. Dennis.

From an old crumpled record book, eight by ten inches in size, it is learned that the first annual fair of the Shelby County Association gave premiums which were easily described on four pages of this record book, and they included those awarded on crops, stock, fruits, farm implements, flowers and domestic manufactures.

For the best planned farm within the county a silver cup, valued at ten dollars, was given. In 1852 and 1853 much trouble was experienced with the conduct of hucksters about the grounds. In 1853 the premiums offered amounted to one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and the amount paid on the same was four hundred dollars. Silverware and books were the chief premiums in those days. This was but the beginning of what came to be a great agricultural society in Shelby county. It began right and has been for the

most part, well managed with the passing of years. In 1886 the society had grounds upon which the improvements alone were valued at ten thousand dollars and more than five thousand dollars were being paid out annually for premiums, while the receipts for various things connected with the fair amounted to six thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

In 1874 a new order of things was ushered in and a stock company was formed, with a membership of something over three hundred persons, or shareholders. While the county owned the grounds just outside the city of Shelbyville used for fair purposes, this joint stock association owned all the improvements thereon, and there many interesting and highly profitable exhibitions were given.

From the "Centennial History" of Shelby county, published in 1876, the subjoined is extracted: "Forty-five acres of ground admirably adapted for the purpose, well shaded, an abundance of pure water accessible, one half mile east of our city, was purchased in 1872 and fenced. Since then the necessary buildings and improvements have been made. The race track, one half mile in length, is one of the finest in the state. The floral hall is fifty by eighty feet, built in good taste, light, airy and graceful. Agricultural and mechanical halls, each thirty by fifty feet, are well planned for the purpose for which intended."

With each returning autumn time these fairs have been sustained. Perhaps no other county in Indiana has kept its agricultural societies up every season as has Shelby county. They have never failed of paying out even and many years had large sums left on hand. The whole mass of citizens have vied one with another in making the best possible showing in way of exhibits and good business management.

There is now in possession of the present secretary, Erastus McDaniels, a valuable souvenir in way of the bill or poster gotten out by the old agricultural society, in 1860—it consists of a mammoth sheet advertising the fair that autumn, and around it is a wide (ten inch) illustrated border, showing the most exquisite designs of flowers, grain, fruit and live stock. The entire poster measures about six by seven and one-half feet. It is now intended to suitably frame behind glass and place in the court-house rotunda at the semi-centennial of the original organization, which date will be 1910.

The Shelby County Livestock Association was organized in 1886 with H. B. Cole as president, D. H. Thompson, vice-president; Walter Elliott, secretary, and William Kinsley, treasurer. Annual stock sales in the county followed the organization of this society and much interest was engendered by its operations and general influence.

The Agricultural Association has a fine half-mile track, on which has been spent more than five thousand dollars. Close to the two minute mark in time has been recorded here.

The officers in 1909 are: Adam F. May, president; William Bass, superintendent; E. W. McDaniel, secretary. The usual time of holding annual exhibits is the first Tuesday in September, but this year, on account of the state fair, will be held beginning August 31st.

Poultry farming was commenced on a broad and advanced plan in this county in the early eighties, and has grown to prodigious proportions. The honor of starting this branch of industry, so useful and profitable in this section, is due to Sid Conger, who began fancy poultry raising on a large scale, after first experimenting in a more modest manner. He really began in 1875 with two Partridge Cochins pullets given him by a friend. He added a fine cockerel, and thus laid the foundation for one of the most extensive business concerns in the entire West. Other breeds of chickens were added from time to time, and in 1877 he began making his exhibits at the Indiana fairs. Still later he exhibited at the chief fairs in the United States, and in 1885 won the great prizes at the New Orleans World's Fair.

The reputation was so built up by Mr. Conger that he commanded immense prices, a single chicken selling for one hundred fifty dollars, while a pen of six hens and one male sold at five hundred dollars. This gentleman commenced on a small borrowed capital; in 1886 sold nine thousand dollars worth of fancy eggs and enjoyed a trade extending into all states and territories, Canada and England.

Other men who engaged in poultry business and became important factors in the industry were Messrs. T. E. Goodrich, Justus Clapp, James K. Bowers, Robert Hale, Charles Cage and Frank Cory.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1865 there were one hundred eleven school houses in Shelby county; in 1870 there were one hundred fourteen; in 1876 there were one hundred thirty, the total value of which at the last named date was \$140,000.

Not until the year 1852, under the administration of Gov. Joseph A. Wright, was the present township system for the common schools introduced into the state of Indiana, and Shelby county was partitioned into thirteen divisions, as follows: Jackson, Washington, Noble, Liberty, Addison, Hendricks, Sugar Creek, Brandywine, Marion, Union, Hanover, Van Buren and Moral.

According to the report made to the county, by the superintendent of public schools, in and for Shelby county, in 1908, the following appears, concerning the enrollment of pupils and school buildings in the several townships and corporations:

	Pupils Enrolled.	No. School Houses
Addison	175	6
Brandywine	284	6
Hanover	233	7
Hendricks	313	10
Jackson	200	7
Liberty	262	6
Marion	174	6
Moral ...	369	10
Noble	285	9
Shelby	253	8
Sugar Creek	184	6
Union	205	8
Van Buren	259	8
Washington ...	358	5
Morristown (Inc.)	181	1
Shelbyville (City)	1,700	7
Total	3,554	114

All but two of the school-houses in Shelby county in 1908 were brick structures—those two were frame buildings. There are a number of school

houses in this county abandoned and not in use at this date, but regular schools are held in the one hundred and fourteen above listed.

BEECHWOOD MANUAL TRAINING ACADEMY.

This training school is under the direction of the Seventh Day Adventists of Indiana, and was established at Boggstown, Shelby county, October 29, 1902. It was first named after Boggstown, but in 1907 took on the name of the beautiful natural grove wherein it is situated at the present time. At first this institution occupied three rented buildings. The first principal was Prof. B. F. Machlan, who had but twenty pupils the first school year. The work of erecting suitable school buildings went forward. William Applegate donated the seven-acre lot and contributions all over the conference were sent in. Nearly every conference worker was interested; it was no uncommon thing to see ministers, Bible workers, canvassers, farmers, and in one instance a dentist, laboring together, with one common object—the building of a school where might be taught the Indiana youth.

Before the close of the first year it had been determined to locate at Beechwood instead of Boggstown. This was done and conference tents were procured and set up in the grove and there utilized as recitation rooms, dormitories, etc. A well had been provided that was one hundred and twenty-six feet deep. The autumn of 1903 still found the academy buildings unfinished and Professor Machlan's family still living in tents, where they remained until after snow fall. The students, however, lived in new quarters. About the grounds the unsightly stumps were blown out of the ground by means of dynamite and the campus provided in the spring with beautiful flower beds and shrubs. Nurseries donated, or sold at a reduced rate, peach, pear, cherry, and apple trees; also grape vines, currants, and berry bushes, and a fine orchard and vineyard was the happy result. Today this spot is among the most truly charming within Shelby county. The academy buildings were completed in 1904; a well-house was built, and a gasoline engine installed and an eight room cottage provided new for the professor.

The year 1905-06 opened with a faculty, as follows: Prof. B. F. Machlan, principal; H. F. Benson, preceptor; Mrs. Lou Kirby-Curtis, science; Nettie A. (Dunn) Saxby, preceptress; Mrs. Mertie I. Machlan, sewing and dress-making; Mrs. Cora L. Strickler, music; and Elizabeth Bailey, matron.

At the close of that year H. F. Benson went to Japan as a missionary and there entered a Japanese college to master the language of that country. There has been changes in the faculty, but the work goes on and at this writing there are over sixty pupils and all doing good work. This school is located near Fairland, in Brandywine township.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS.

In early days railroading in Shelby county was not what one finds it today. Then the locomotives, small affairs, were all wood-burners, and had to be supplied every ten to fifteen miles' run with more wood—and this led to the saying "wood up". The fireman and engineer and sometimes the passengers, if in much of a hurry to get to the end of their journey, would all get out and assist in throwing the wood up onto the small tender. Engineers then received two dollars a day and firemen one dollar. There was no such thing as overtime and a day's work was when the train crew got to the end of the trip, be it early or late.

This was at a time when steam injectors were unheard of and the engine had to be in motion on the track in order to pump water into the boiler. Engineers were then supposed to make all repairs on the engine they run, but now they kick at tightening up a bolt and want the shop men to see to small things as well as large undertakings in repairing. No block system then either, and when two trains run against each other on same line of track, they would start from opposite directions and run to a post painted white which was usually set half way between two station points. If one arrived first they waited a half hour and if the opposite train did not put in its appearance, the first train arriving at the central "white post" would take chances and sneak in, but frequently had to back up, as they would meet the belated train midway.

Many times the throttle would not work and steam could not be shut off in time to stop the train, and in such cases the engineer had to open up his pumps from the tank and fill his boiler up with cold water in order to reduce the steam so the locomotive would stop for want of power.

There were no sort of safety devices then—neither steam brake nor automatic couplers.

In the old time freight service if a train was supposed to carry fifteen freights it had to draw that number whether filled with straw or stone, it made no difference, but now all is changed—the horse-power and diameter of the drive wheels are the base and the freight is drawn by the ton weight and each engine has a given capacity and is seldom overloaded or "stalled."

Men still living in Shelbyville remember well when in going over the old Knightstown strap-rail road, how they had to assist the train crew in wooding up and watering the locomotive between stations.

THE RAILROADS OF THE COUNTY.

Shelby county was early in the vanguard of experimenters in various railroad projects. From the date of the organization of the county, forward for a number of years, the subject of internal improvements was uppermost in the minds of the more enterprising and intelligent classes. In 1822 the Governor in his message advocated the speedy construction of state roads, improvement of rivers, etc., to facilitate transportation. Shelby county joined the advanced march of progress in the early thirties. Among its citizens at that date was Judge Peaslee, living at Shelbyville. He was the projector of a road extending from the top of the hill to the southeastern part of the city, to Lewis creek, a distance of one mile and a half. The road was constructed entirely of wood, the cars being pulled by horses. It was put in operation July 4, 1834, and passengers were taken the "round trip" for twenty-five cents. Mr. William Ford was the conductor. This was the beginning of what the projectors hoped would be a line to Cincinnati, but capitalists did not seem to take very kindly to the unique project, hence the scheme was abandoned. It should be stated, in passing, that if this can be justly termed a railroad, that it was certainly the first attempted on the continent, west of the Alleghany mountains.

The first real steam railroad in the county, as well as the second in Indiana, the third in the United States, west of Cincinnati, was constructed in 1846, and completed in 1849-50. It was known as the Shelbyville Lateral Branch, connecting Shelbyville with the Madison & Indianapolis road, at Edinburg. Its total length was sixteen miles. Its president was Maj. John Hendricks. The first in order of construction of these earlier roads was the Madison & Indianapolis, while the Louisville & Portland was second.

Shelby county's second steam road was the Rushville & Shelbyville line, with a total mileage of nineteen miles. This was built in 1847, and completed about the same date as was the first road in the county. The Knightstown & Shelbyville line was built about the same date, and was twenty-five miles in length.

After a few years the branch connecting Shelbyville and Edinburg was abandoned, as was also the Knightstown line. At about that date the Cambridge City branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis road was completed. This road intersected the main road at Columbus, and the Pan Handle Railroad, at Cambridge City, all being under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, furnished many advantages to both passengers and shippers of various commodities.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis road (of the "Big Four" system of today) was commenced in the autumn of 1849 and completed through Shelby county in 1853. At that date it was styled the "Indianapolis, Cin-

cinnati & Lafayette Railroad." Its projector and first president was Hon. George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, who did more for the cause of transportation than any dozen men in Indiana. Before the building of this railroad corn was a drug at ten cents a bushel; wheat thirty-five to forty cents; pork one dollar fifty cents to two dollars per hundred pounds dressed, net. At the same time good beef steak could be purchased at less than three cents, while other produce bore a corresponding market price in Shelby county.

This company's lines (owned or controlled) connected Shelby county with four of the most important cities in the West—Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Thus the products of farm, workshop and stock yards were brought in close touch with the real consumer in far distant places, where greater prices always prevailed. The passenger service was made more complete and travel began to rapidly increase, and has never ceased to do so even today with the many fast flying steam and electric trains through the county. Up to 1886 there was a mileage of sixty-five miles of railroad within this county.

As early as 1856 Shelby county enjoyed the benefits of three railroads—the Indianapolis & Cincinnati line; the Shelbyville & Rushville line and the Shelbyville & Columbus Railroad, later known as the Cambridge City branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad; also the Edinburg, Shelbyville & Knightstown Railroad. The last named road ran along the Smithland pike, passed through the town of Shelbyville on Broadway street, out by the fair grounds, then on to Knightstown, in Henry county, Indiana. It was a curious old flat bar railroad, ever out of repair and never profitable to its owners. During the period of the Civil war the rails were taken up by the government and shipped South, to be used in the construction of temporary railroads for transportation of troops and munitions of war. This road was never re-constructed in Shelby county, and nothing but the cuts and parts of the old grade have been visible for many years.

At the time just named—1856—when Shelbyville had three railroads, she also had six dirt roads entering the place, instead of the present fine rock graded roads.

ELECTRIC INTERURBAN LINES.

In the march of time, with the searching eye of modern science, and the studying out of many useful inventions, the transformation of public conveyance (from the old stage coach and ox team methods), the country has become a real wonderland of swiftly flying vehicles, propelled by steam, gas and electricity, which go hither and yon, at the will of the would-be traveler, whether it be for pleasure, or upon professional and strict business errands. The horse car has served well its time and laid by as a relic. The stage coach likewise filled its early-day mission, but is no more to be heard thundering over

hill and dale. The heavy freight wagons of the olden-time are now only seen within city and town limits. Steam and electricity have changed all former methods, and yet who shall say that we are not yet in our infancy, even in these matters which today seem so perfect.

The first attempt at introducing the electric current as a motive power within Shelby county was in 1901, when the enterprise of the following Shelbyville business men undertook the business and organized a company for the purpose of building a line of electric railway from Shelbyville to Indianapolis. These men were—Ed. K. Adams, Albert Deprez, Joseph Deprez, John R. Messick, Arthur Thurston and T. E. Goodrich. The right-of-way having been secured the first shovel of dirt in the matter of construction was thrown Saturday afternoon, October 27, 1901, at a point just north of the city limits, in a cut. The line was finished and opened to the general public the first week in September, 1902, and continued in the hands of the original incorporators until June, 1903, when the first company sold their interests to the present corporation—the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, whose line now runs between the two great cities.

Upon the opening of the line from Shelbyville a brass band was engaged and accompanied the officers and invited guests to Indianapolis, where they were royally welcomed by an enthusiastic city. September 11, 1902, the road was declared open for general travel and ever since has been known as one of the finest lines of electric road within the state of Indiana. Train service to and from Shelbyville is frequent and satisfactory to all concerned.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

BOGGSTOWN.

Boggstown, platted by John McConnell and Armstrong Gibson, in 1867, was at the geographical center of Sugar Creek township and named in honor of Joseph Boggs, a pioneer settler of this county. It was eight miles to the northwest of Shelbyville. It is situated, as originally platted, on twenty-four lots at the intersection of the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad, with the Bluff road. It had at one time a good general store, post-office, blacksmith and wagon shop and an extensive tobacco manufactory, using the tobacco produced in the vicinity. The tobacco was peddled out by large wagons that plied the roads in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The "Boggstown brand" was counted the best to be obtained and demanded good selling prices.

The earliest merchants there were Joseph Boggs, William H. Manwarring, Hugh McFadden, who was an old Pennsylvanian who had three sons of prominence—James B., an attorney; William G., a physician of Shelbyville, and "Uncle" Hugh McFadden, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek township. Of Mr. Manwarring it should here be added that he taught school and later engaged as a clerk in a store, becoming a partner in the same and there sold goods for a long term of years, but upon the construction of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad he sold out and moved to the county seat of Johnson county, ten miles distant from Boggstown. He there engaged in merchandising and held many of his former customers, who would come many miles to trade with him, for he was a sagacious merchant, who gave value received. He continued in trade until his death, which was at an advanced age. Hugh McFadden, the other pioneer merchant of Boggstown, finally sold and engaged in extensive farming operations.

Outside of Shelbyville, at an early day, no town was better known than Boggstown. The highway on which it was located surpassed any other, enroute to Indianapolis, hence the trade was very large. The tobacco wagons sent out from this place made many points as far out as Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois, and other now great cities, which at that day were but small towns, or little cities. In 1909 there are at Boggstown an elevator, general stores, a Methodist Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church, an Advent church and a seminary of this denomination near. Also an agricultural implement house and the post-office.

MOUNT AUBURN.

Mount Auburn was platted as a village by John Warner, Christopher M. Allen, Daniel A. Allen and William P. Records. The date of plat filing was January 18, 1837, when thirty-two lots were surveyed off for village uses. It was at the common corners of section 17, 18, 19 and 20, township 11, range 6 east. Later additions were made. It was in the exact center of Jackson township, making it just twelve miles to the southwest of Shelbyville. The original name of the place was Black Hawk, after an old Indian warrior. The first to sell merchandise there was a Mr. Huffman, who lived in the same building—a small affair but large enough for the business he carried on. A. Barnett was next to come in, then came Sylvester Delano and Caleb Sanders. It was in 1839 that Joseph Hageman located his saw mill at this place, or hard by it. In 1841 a "corn-cracker" was added and went by the more dignified name of flour mill. A tannery was also an important adjunct of the town and there the domestic and wild animal skins were tanned and the leather used for domestic uses. In 1886 the town had a population of one hundred and seventy-five people and has about that number at this date—1909.

WALDRON.

Waldron, originally called Stronpsville, was laid out by George Stroup, March 27, 1854. It comprised twenty-four town lots, to which there were made several subsequent additions. It is situated on the line of the railroad in Liberty township, eight miles south of Shelbyville and is in the midst of a fine agricultural section of the county. George Wooden was the pioneer merchant here and he handled a good and complete stock of general merchandise. He was followed by J. J. Curtis. Other dealers were Messrs. Chapman, Laremore, Robinson, Stroup, Haymond, Thompson, Trees, Hahan and McCain. Graw & Newton operated an extensive saw mill industry. This was followed by a grist mill built by John Ferren. In 1854 a carriage shop was started by Richey & Pierson. The post-office for more than ten years was known as Conn's, but finally changed. The first postmaster was T. K. Short, who held the position ten years. Physicians of the place have been Doctors Richey, Washburn, Kennedy, Skull, Pearsons and Jenkins, in the earliest period of the town's history. In 1885 there was a population of about four hundred and fifty and the present population is about five hundred.

Waldron is favored, and has been ever since 1888, by being in the center of a natural gas belt which has been greatly developed within the last few years. Not fewer than twenty-five gas wells are to be seen within a radius of one mile of the town. Gas sells to consumers at twenty cents per thousand cubic feet. Houses, both in town and country around about are supplied with this product, and used as fuel and for illuminating purposes.

In April, 1909, the business of Waldron consisted of about the following: J. K. Anderson, grocery; J. W. Lantz, general stock; Miss Tilla Hutten, dry goods and millinery; J. N. Lee & Company, general merchandise and farm implements; A. C. Abernathy, restaurant and fancy groceries; J. & S. Peterson, exclusive dry goods and millinery; J. A. Haymond, groceries, hardware and drugs; B. L. Coy, dry goods and groceries; Carry Gardner, meats; J. O. Bryson, wall paper and frames; J. B. Archer & Son, boots and shoes; Loy Sparks, restaurant; Nading Grain and Milling Company, elevator; Mrs. Stroup, hotel; Fred Critzer and Carl Garrison, barber shops; Ed Hepner and George Perry, blacksmiths; McCain & Company, harness shop; Thomas Russell, livery barn and poultry yard, and farm of nine acres; S. B. Stroup & Company, lumber and coal; Bank of Waldron, cash capital ten thousand dollars, J. A. Haymond, president; Henry Maloy, job printer; Doctor Keeling, physician; T. D. Lewis, Justice of the Peace.

This place has never been incorporated, but it is a well regulated town of about five hundred peaceful inhabitants. Its churches are: the Methodist Episcopal, whose brick building erected in 1858 is still doing service; the membership is one hundred forty-seven. The regular Baptist church occupies a church building erected in 1903. The Seventh Day Adventists have a small congregation or class at Waldron, and worship in a frame building built in 1888.

The school building is a brick structure originally built in 1873 and rebuilt in 1899—has four rooms and a teacher for each department.

The Waldron post-office is a money order office, and has two free rural delivery routes going out from it—Nos. 1 and 2. Jerome Sparks is the present postmaster.

The Masonic fraternity owns a fine hall here, and now numbers about eighty in membership. An Eastern Star degree is a helpful auxiliary.

The Odd Fellows have a good lodge of more than one hundred members, and occupy a hall by themselves.

The Knights of Pythias have a strong lodge here and own a splendid brick hall.

BROOKFIELD.

This is a station point on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway line, situated in the southwestern part of Moral township, near the county line. Situated in the southwestern part of Moral township, near the county line. As a post-office it succeeded Pleasant View. It was plotted November 26, 1863, by Robert Means and J. Dearman. It began its history as a trading point in the fifties, after the completion of the railroad. The pioneer merchant was John Joyce, who continued in trade until 1860, and was at that date succeeded by E. H. Stanley. In 1869 a grain ware house was converted into a mill, of which Mr. Stanley was the half owner. For more than two decades the firm

of Means & Stanley were the leading mercantile factors of the place. The business of this village in 1900 was as follows: a general store by a Mr. Games, a saw-mill by the estate of Thomas Vabdivere, receives mail over rural route; it also has a brick Baptist church edifice and a one room school-house. This with a blacksmith shop run by John Means constitutes all the place contains at this writing.

CYNTHIANA.

This hamlet was platted by Andrew Snyder and Isaac Springer, August 18, 1835, and contained fifty town lots; twenty-five on the north side of Main street, and twenty-five on the south side of the same street. It is in the north-east corner of Liberty township; is eight miles east of Shelbyville; it is situated on a hill and has higher hills all around it. The post-office at this point was long known as Blue Ridge. It was named by James Marshall, in honor of his native place in Kentucky. The pioneer merchant there was John Youngman, who sold goods there as early as 1833. Other dealers, remembered by some who were then boys, are: S. Robinson, John De Vaul, M. Crail, and A. Jarrell. D. Fox built a saw-mill at this point in the early thirties. Other business factors were: W. C. Yeager, I. W. Inlow, Jacob Query, I. W. Marshall, J. N. Marshall, Aaron Austin and James Stead. An Odd Fellows lodge was instituted there, November 22, 1877. A grange flourished here at one time, but finally, after operating a store a short distance from the place, went into decay. The place now has about three hundred population. The interests of today are: two general stores—Yager & Marshall and I. W. Inlow; two confectioneries—John Gahimer and Samuel Fessler; William Ensinminger, farm implements and telephone exchange, with one hundred and fifty subscribers; a steam saw-mill by Richard Marshall; a blacksmith shop by N. Yager; a harness and shoe repair shop by John Gahimer; a hotel by Oliver Harlan (run fifteen years by Jacob Query); a Methodist Episcopal and "Christian Union" church; a three room school building; an Odd Fellows and a Knights of Pythias lodge, both of whom own good lodge room buildings of their own. The post-office was discontinued when the rural free delivery system went into effect in that part of the county.

This village is situated in the heart of one of the finest agricultural sections of this part of Indiana, and land has gone from sixty dollars an acre, in 1896, to one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty dollars, which is the selling price now—1909.

DOBLESTOWN.

Doblestown was platted by William A. Doble, October 3, 1837. (See Deed Record Book "G," page 597.) The platting included something over twenty acres. A main street was located on the Michigan road one hundred

feet wide. A note is attached to the platting, reading thus: "The proprietor of this town shall not be obliged to open the streets and alleys in Doblestown any further, nor any soon than the adjoining lots are occupied." This was a wise provision, as the town never prospered much. Mr. Doble conducted a tavern and there was a woolen mill below town on the western bank of Big Sugar creek. For several decades the town site has been abandoned and marked "defunct." The lots have many years yielded up their treasures to the husbandmen, who have tilled the soil.

BRANDYWINE.

Brandywine was platted by Lewis Morgan, June 14, 1832. It was situated a fourth of a mile beyond where the Michigan road crosses the Brandywine creek, about five miles northwest from Shelbyville, and one mile northeast of Fairland. The place has frequently been called "Pin-Hook," by reason of the early settlers being too poor to obtain proper fishing tackle, they improvised hooks from common brass pins, with which they caught many fine fish of the smaller species. At that date the fishes in all streams of Shelby county were very plentiful and easy to catch. For a time goods were sold here, but not for a great number of years.

FAIRLAND.

Fairland was originally platted by Henry Jenkins and Isaac Odell, October 21, 1852. Daniel Bradley's addition was made in March, 1857, and Isaac Odell's addition in October, 1865. Another addition was made by Granville S. Harrell, November, 1866; Richardson's & McQuiston's addition followed in July, 1872. This hamlet is located about six miles by rail, northwest of Shelbyville. It was many years the capital and chief trading mart of Brandywine township. Mr. Odell, one of the proprietors, settled there when the railroad was being constructed through the county and sold large amounts of supplies and general merchandise to the graders and track men, as well as to the farmers. He finally, having secured sufficient capital, engaged in the banking business, establishing the Fairland Private Banking House. He was also elected a Justice of the Peace and studied law. He purchased a good law library and soon became known as a successful lawyer and justice. He was styled the "Prince of Pettifoggers," and was a terror to higher grade attorneys. He dabbled in politics somewhat and represented his county in the Legislature in 1869-1871. He continued practice until overtaken by death—actually making a speech, with his law book in hand when he died.

Of other business lights in this town at an early day may be mentioned the names of Joseph D. and James Lacy, merchants and grain dealers. Capt.

William Judkins owned and successfully operated a mill at this point in 1866. Whalen Gibson also was numbered among the sturdy and enterprising dealers of the place. William B. Elder, probably sold more goods and made more money in the same length of time than any other single dealer there. Dr. S. J. Lewis practiced the "healing art" and conducted a country drug store, in which two callings he was accounted a success.

In the month of April, 1909, the business interests of Fairland were represented as follows:

The Fairland National bank, that is mentioned in this subject of banks of the county, elsewhere in this volume; hotel, known as the Park, operated by R. Alexander; hardware dealers, E. V. Harrell and H. T. Graham; farm implements, Immanuel Fraker & Company, R. T. Smith & Brother, W. C. Hoop; general merchandise, R. T. Smith & Company, C. T. Gephart & Sons, J. T. Harrell, M. Alexander and George Gephart; grain elevators, N. E. Williams & Company, Nading Grain and Milling Company; livery barn, Charles Carey; meat markets, George H. Gephart, Jefferson Goodrich; lumber dealer, the Fairland Lumber Company; coal dealers, Fairland Lumber Company, R. T. Smith and Fraker & Company; cement walks, G. V. Bass and C. B. Bray; blacksmiths, W. H. Riser, W. C. Hoop, John Oldham, all doing wagon repair work and blacksmithing; planing mill, William Weaver; barber shops, Frank Reno, —Cole and O. Alexander; harness shop, J. V. Plymate & Son; postmaster, James A. Perry, now on his third term in office; physicians, Drs. J. W. Snider and M. M. Wells; restaurants, Frank Timney, E. V. Harrell; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Roberts; Notary Publics, B. W. Bass and T. B. Carey.

There are lodges as follows: Masonic, spoken of at length elsewhere; Knights of Pythias and Red Men of America.

The present churches of Fairland are: Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Church of God.

The school building was remodeled about 1909 and has six rooms, with the same number of teachers.

By an actual local count in the spring of 1900 there were six hundred thirty-eight population in Fairland.

GELLETTSBURG.

This town was laid out at an early day, a half mile west of Morristown, near the Blue river, on the Brookville State road. Its proprietor was Augustus Eitelgeorge. The "town" was at one time a rival, real and true, of Morristown and shone brightly among the early stars of Shelby county as a sprightly village. It finally went the way of all the earth and became numbered as many another burg of the county—defunct.

MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown was platted by William Hammond and Daniel French June 19, 1829—eighty years ago. It was in Liberty township. Prior to the building of the railroad it was a lively business center. At first the railway was graded through the place and many costly (for that day) houses were erected, in anticipation of coming prosperity, but suddenly the company changed its course and left the place off the route, which fact killed the town. Some of the early residents of the hamlet were the Moses, Haymondes, Frenches and Eubanks. Joseph Cummins operated the first general store, and was Justice of the Peace. Samuel Baxter was a good blacksmith and of much genius and integrity. In 1877 a distillery was built there and succeeded for a number of years. At this date there is nothing save a general store and a few small business concerns.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to an interesting reminiscence by Capt. T. L. Haymond, in which he gives much concerning Middletown, as it was in its palmy days.

FLATROCK.

This village was platted by Thomas Woolley, January 4, 1855, and consisted of forty-two lots. It is in the extreme southern part of Shelby county, in the southwestern portion of Washington township. It is situated on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. It has always been a good trading point and took advanced steps about 1880 and grew rapidly. The John and William Nading's grain warehouse was one of the important adjuncts of this thriving town at an early day. Among the earlier business men were Wesley Nading, C. P. Isley, general dealers; Alvin Moore, saw mill; Drs. Pettigrew, Connelly, Norris, Free, Benham, Kennedy, Lytle, Handy and Jones, who at one time or another practiced here.

The people who had to do with the moulding of the business and society of Flatrock were of a very enterprising type, and stood for all that was good and law-abiding. In the eighties there existed a novel horsethief detective association at Flatrock. The members united in helping to bring to justice the numerous horsethief gangs then going through Indiana, and upon failing to secure the stolen horses, the members agreed to replace the value of the horse stolen, by per capita assessment, making it really a horsethief insurance company on the mutual plan.

The present business and other interests of the village are the following: Two general dealers, Ray Miller and I. A. Endicott; grocery store, E. D. Wright; hardware, William Morris; livery barn, William Russell; lumber and grain, Simon Nading Grain Company; village hotel, George Hilderbrand;

meat market, Frank Hilderbrand; blacksmiths, two in number. The postmaster is Harry J. Nading, now in his second term. There are two physicians, Drs. D. A. Pettigrew and Wertz. The village school building is a four-room structure, erected about 1894. The lodges of the place are the Knights of Pythias and Red Men, both owning their own halls. The churches represented are the Methodist Episcopal and Christian. A public telephone system is one of the connecting links with the surrounding country, and one hundred ninety-two are now subscribers to such an enterprise. This is one of the small villages of Shelby county, but is important to the excellent farming community round about it.

SMITHLAND.

This was another of the early-day plattings in Shelby county. The filing for the plat of this village was made October 28, 1851, by Hezekiah Smith. It contained sixteen lots of a quarter of an acre each. It was situated on the line of the old Edinburg & Shelbyville Railroad. Its geographical location was in Hendricks township. Austin Clark opened the first store in the place. Aaron and Jesse Smith were very early merchants. McCain & Smith built a saw mill in the fifties, which did an extensive lumber business. Hiawatha Lodge, No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted first at Marietta, but owing to the great number of men who responded to Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the Civil war, the charter was surrendered. After that conflict had ended a new lodge was instituted at Smithland, with L. Jones as its noble grand.

In 1858, in the month of May, a Masonic lodge was instituted at Waldron; later, Lodge No. 197, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was formed there and has flourished ever since. An encampment was also formed in 1880.

PLEASANT VIEW.

This place was once the liveliest town in the northwestern part of Shelby county. It was platted in Moral township, July 6, 1836, by Alexander Means. The place really began its existence as a trading point, in 1835, when Frederick Thatcher moved there with a small stock of goods. Being on the old Michigan road and a stage station, it became a lively place at which to gather and exchange produce for goods. There were two good hotels in the town, several stores and numerous shops. Here the doctors seemed to center and thrive in their profession. At one time the woolen factory industry was successful here, but with the construction of the railway through the country the town was seen to be doomed and all of its early prospects blighted.

NORRISTOWN.

Norristown was platted November 22, 1851, by David Winterrowd and others, including Henry Deiwert. It was platted in Washington township and is now among the defunct places of the county. Henry Deiwert, the first merchant, came as early as 1845 to that point. William Winterrowd commenced merchandising about 1850. Other early dealers were Sylvester Tilson, David Tuel, Dr. W. A. Bowdine, and John Newton. The physicians of the hamlet were Doctor Kennedy and James M. Norris; the town was named in honor of the last named doctor. In 1853 a Masonic lodge was instituted at Norristown, with David Conger as worshipful master. In 1886 this lodge had a membership of over sixty and was counted among the strongest lodges within this part of Indiana, for a country lodge. The Grangers and Red Men of America both sustained lodges at Norristown in its palmy day. The Masonic lodge is still kept up at this point. The business is confined to a small retail store and a shop or two. The Methodist Episcopal church is still flourishing there.

MARIETTA.

This village was platted by James Wray, June 19, 1839, and to this were made several small additions. It was located in Hendricks township. The first to embark in merchandising at this point was William Cooper. The first general store was that of S. Robertson. Later merchants were Rush & Engler, Samuel Elliott, B. F. Sturgis, Thomas McGarren, Lafayette Davison, William Higgins, Harry Norton, "Bud" Snapp, William Cochran, Abner Richey, Harry Hageman, Lewis Conner and James French. About the date of building the railroad, a saw-mill was put in operation by Mr. Heistand, who was a large lumber cutter until his mill was finally destroyed by fire. D. H. Slagel also had a saw and grist mill, being the grist mill built by Samuel Elliott long before the Civil war. In the eighties Marietta had several business houses and was prosperous. It has hardly held its own with other villages in Shelby county. Today there are two general stores, several shops, a graded school, the Methodist Episcopal church and the Knights of Pythias and Red Men lodges, both owning their halls.

FOUNTAIN TOWN.

Fountain town was platted by pioneer Matthew Fountain, December 23, 1854, and to it was made an addition in 1868 by Richard Milbourn. There had been some business houses at Fountain town before the village was platted. The Fountains and Benjamin Freeman were among the early merchants. Up to 1867 the town grew slowly, but upon the completion of the Cincinnati,

Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad it took on new activities and in 1886 had a population of three hundred and fifty. All branches of business have been represented here, including saw mills, grist mills, shops, etc. In August, 1887, a Knights of Pythias lodge was instituted and since then the civic societies and churches have flourished well. It is the only town in Van Buren township and draws a large trade from the surrounding country. Its present population is about one hundred and fifty. There are general stores, a Methodist Episcopal church, a graded school, grain elevators, etc.

GWYNNEVILLE.

Gwynneville was laid out as a village by Alexander D. Pollitt, January 25, 1881, and to the original plat Mr. Pollitt added more lots in May, 1881. This town was named in honor of O'Brien Gwynne, a merchant and excellent business man of Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, who had large landed interests in this vicinity. It was platted in Hanover township, on the Brookville road. The various business interests have been represented here, including general stores, shops, etc. The first merchant was Warren King, who commenced selling goods in October, 1881. Following him came William M. Swain and Robert Meridith, partners; the next was W. W. Wilcoxon and William Leisure. J. E. Earnest was the first blacksmith to wield the sledge at his glowing forge. A saw mill also furnished much valuable lumber to the surrounding community. Tile and brick were made at this point in large quantities. At this date the business is confined chiefly to a saw and planing mill, owned by W. W. Wilcoxon; a general store; a United Brethren and Methodist churches are also found prospering there. Good natural gas wells have been developed around Gwynneville, supplying the village with abundant gas for fuel and illuminating purposes.

FREEPORT.

Freeport was platted by Ira Bailey, Alexander Rittenhouse and John McCormick, March 17, 1836. This is in Hanover township. Other additions were made by Mr. Bailey in 1838. Bailey's mills on the present site of Freeport, at an early date drew many people thither for their bread-stuffs and made a desirable trading point as well. John Corell was the first gentleman to open a store, it is claimed by some, while others think that the honor belonged to John McCormick. Nathan Prince, Alexander Rittenhouse and Judge Ira Bailey were also pioneer merchants there. Toward the close of the eighties the town only supported a flouring mill and a general store. It now sustains a general store and a good mill. There is a fine stone dam at this place and it is frequently sought out by fishermen, who there find much sport and heavy catches.

VINTON.

Vinton, in Moral township, on the Michigan road, was platted by John Andrews and James Templeton, March 20, 1838. It was a small trading place but never materialized as much of a village.

GENEVA.

This village was platted in Noble township (the post-office being known as Sulphur Hill) by Lewis Cline, October 28, 1853, and consisted of thirty-two lots sixty by one hundred and twenty feet in size. As a business point it has never amounted to any considerable importance. At an early day Gibbs and Johnson sold goods there. In the eighties a grist mill and lime kiln were successfully operated at this point. The village has a strong Pythian lodge, with a membership of more than one hundred fifty, the order having a fine two-story brick building. The village has a Methodist Episcopal church, graded school, stores, blacksmith shop, etc.

LONDON.

The village of London, in Moral township, chiefly located in section 25, and the original and subsequent plattings of the village were made by Aaron House, in July, 1852, being surveyed by J. M. Elliott and John Dargin. Prior to the construction of the railroad, in the fifties, no business enterprises had been attempted, but soon thereafter Jesse Oaks opened a small store, remained a short time and owing to failing health, sold out to McDougal & McKay, who continued in a prosperous business for several years, and were followed by Oliver L. Means. Crum & Jeffries came in soon after the railroad was finished and traded for a time. Perhaps the most successful merchant ever living and operating in this village was Thomas Francis. The palmy days of the place began to wane and notwithstanding every possible effort at holding trade and building up various industries was carried out, yet all seemed to be under the rough hand of fate. About 1856 a large building was erected for a seminary, but after a few school years it failed. Nathan Earlywine should be remembered as being the pioneer blacksmith. Dr. Thomas R. Rubish was practicing medicine there in 1887, but soon the place was lost in the march of other enterprising towns and now is among the many earlier village plats of Shelby county, where but little business is transacted today. It is a station point on the traction line; has general stores operated by W. A. Means and David Tucker; a graded school, a Methodist Episcopal church, and grain elevator. It has a population of one hundred. The Pythians and Red Men have lodges here.

ST. PAUL.

The village of St. Paul, in Noble township, is but a portion of a town located chiefly within Decatur county. The addition made in Shelby county was platted first by John F. Stephens, April 4, 1856. This platting comprised one hundred lots to the west of the original town plat in Decatur county. It is strictly speaking a Decatur county town and hence needs no treatment, historically, in this connection.

PRESCOTT.

Prescott, in Shelby township, was laid out by S. L. Dorsey, June 28, 1867, and to it was made an addition in 1869. Like Lewis Creek, St. John's and Ray's Crossing, on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, Prescott is but a way station. These villages have all had their part in the general building up of Shelby county, but possess no great amount of local history to be recorded in this work, being published at the opening of the twentieth century.

MARION.

As previously stated Marion was the first place platted in this county, the date being December 27, 1820, while this county was yet a part of Delaware county. It was laid out by John Sleeth and James Wilson and was originally filed in Franklin county at Brookville, the seat of justice. The original town had fifty-six lots. The early inhabitants of Marion were persistent in their efforts to have the county seat of Shelby county located there. The location is excellent, beautiful and high. After the county seat was lost the place went into decay and part of the town lots were vacated and reverted back to the original owners, or to their legal heirs.

MORRISTOWN.

The original town plat of Morristown was laid out by Rezin Davis and Samuel Morrison, May 3, 1828. It was surveyed and platted by Meredith Gosney. It consisted of forty-eight lots sixty by one hundred and thirty-two feet each. The streets are sixty feet in width, and alleys twenty feet. The main street was laid out on the Brookville State Road. Rezin Davis' addition to the town was made July 3, 1840, and comprised twenty-four lots immediately east of the original plat. Other additions were subsequently made. This place is situated within Hanover township. One of the first merchants of this place was R. A. Toal, who opened a stock of goods in a log house near where Dr. Salisbury's residence later stood. Soon a frame addition was provided and his stock greatly increased. For many years this was the principal business

house of the town, and was occupied by many of the pioneer dealers, one after another. Seth M. Cole and son, W. B. Cole, were among the early men to handle merchandise there. Others were Joseph Stafford, Isaac Miles, Alexander Hargrove and James Osborne, who were among the class justly known now as pioneer factors of Morristown. In fact, the business there was quite limited until the building of the Edinburg & Knightstown Railroad, constructed in 1848. Again in 1866, when the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad was finished, a new life and vigor set in at Morristown which has never been retarded much. By 1887 almost every branch of trade and industry was there found in a prosperous condition. Even so early it was the third shipping point in importance on the entire line and its population was "about seven hundred souls", says documents of the date of 1880. Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows lodges were then flourishing at that point, as they are today. (See history of lodges elsewhere.)

Of Morristown in 1909 it may be recorded that from the best obtainable information it consists of one thousand people, of the hustling, bustling, wide-awake type, who always make things move to the fore-front. The current telephone directory gives the number of patrons at Morristown as three hundred and eighty, which shows that the people there have frequent communications with themselves and side towns, to a degree second only to Shelbyville.

The first pottery in Shelby county was located one mile east of Morristown, as early as 1830. Here Lewis Johnson made crocks, jars, etc., for some time.

In April, 1909, the following business firms, churches, lodges, schools, etc., were in a prosperous condition at Morristown:

The Union State Bank, with a capital of \$25,000. The cashier is C. T. Williams.

Hotel, by Mrs. Elma Porter.

Grain dealers, C. S. Patten and Joseph Zike in one firm and M. C. Burk operates the other elevator business.

Lumber, Green-Wilkinson Lumber Company.

General dealers in merchandise, W. A. Bodine, who has traded there over forty-two years. W. T. Smith, a dealer over twenty years in Morristown.

Grocers, S. V. Hinds, who also handles hardware and farm implements; Workman & Myers, and they also handle meats; C. P. Zike, exclusive groceries; Reece & Means, groceries and meat market.

Furniture dealers, O. O. Frazier, also handles stoves and hardware; J. F. Hargrove also handles implements.

Hardware stores, People's Supply Company—hardware, buggies, etc.; Matt Hendricks, hardware, implements and automobiles.

Livery barn, L. M. Talbert & Son.

Embalmer and funeral director, C. A. Lewis.

Barber shops, C. T. Coleman and ——— Smith.
Restaurants, Hugh Banks and Ray Beck, who operates a bakery.
Drugs, W. L. Parish, who in March, 1908, bought the stock from pioneer
T. C. Wrenick, who had been in trade in that line for thirty-eight years.
Millinery, Mrs. H. B. Conway.
Cement block manufacturer, John Nigh.
Photograph gallery, Joseph Shackle.
Jeweler, A. S. Zimmerman.
Physicians, Drs. McCrea and Bass, W. R. Bently, Pierson & Patten.
Dentistry, H. P. McKeand, D. D. S.
Real estate dealers, Patten & Rigdon, C. M. Rock, O. D. Pauley &
Company.

Notary Public, Joseph Zike and William Patterson.
Justice of the Peace, Joseph Myers.
Newspaper, "Morristown Sun," edited by Ora McDaniel.
Merchant tailor, Fred W. Gottlieb.
Postmaster, of the fourth class office with three rural free delivery routes,
W. H. Phillipy, now in office eight years and more.

The milling business is now handled by an exchange. The old mill that
had served so long was burned in 1908 after having run about fifteen years.

Among the new enterprises of Morristown may be mentioned the con-
densed milk factory now being put in operation, and which Ed. Handy is at
the head. This is a fine plant and will add much life to the town.

The town is incorporated and has for its present council—W. H. Miller,
C. S. Patten, and H. B. Cole. The Town Clerk is Arthur F. Bass and the
Marshal is F. B. Swift. The Treasurer of the incorporation is C. H. Sterling.

Morristown has churches at present as follows: Methodist Episcopal,
worshiping in a church erected in 1875 and has a membership of two hundred;
Methodist Protestant, which worships in the edifice erected in 1856, and the
Christian church, which is mentioned in another place in the work.

The educational element always predominated in Morristown and most
excellent schools have ever obtained. There is now a fine five department
brick school building, originally erected in about 1890 and to which was large-
ly added in 1904. The property cost \$15,000.

Natural gas is furnished to the town's people by what is called the Home
Light and Fuel Company. The gas is derived from wells within Shelby
county and was first utilized about 1888.

The fraternal societies of the town are: Masonic, Knights of Pythias,
Woodmen and Red Men.

Another remarkable feature of this town is the presence at this date, of
twenty-five flowing wells of the rarest purity of water. The first of these
strange, but highly valuable wells of living, health-giving waters was discov-

ered more than a quarter of a century ago. These wells are obtained at about the depth of from fifty to eighty feet below the surface and seem inexhaustible in their supply. One well of this type is situated near the curbing on the principal street and for years has been the pride of the town. Here both man and beast have secured the cooling waters from a source that bespeaks of no disease or impurity. Another more recent flowing well is that utilized with much good results at the condensed milk plant.

CHAPTER XX.

THE CITY OF SHELBYVILLE.

Shelbyville, the chief municipality and county seat of Shelby county, Indiana, has a history dating from September 1, 1822, when it was platted by the commissioners of the county, through Eben Lucas, surveyor, and the same was acknowledged by Abel Cole, then county agent. The description of the town plat, its public square and its various additions and sub-divisions have been given under the head of "Town and Village Plats," hence will not be repeated in this chapter.

Situated in one of the most fertile and productive agricultural districts of Indiana, and possessed of many manufacturing plants, notably its dozen and more extensive furniture factories, ranking second in the entire United States—those found at Grand Rapids, Michigan, only being larger in their annual output of household furniture and office fixtures. These great factories that take the raw material from cars, and with the most improved methods, fashion the most exquisite forms of elegant furniture, have, within the last twenty-odd years given to the city of Shelbyville a new life and vigor. Her population has trebled since those days back in the eighties, when these industries first kindled their fires as factories whose useful products are to be found and sold at retail in all sections of the United States.

Having been made the county seat in 1822, it has always been the seat of justice and this of itself has brought it in touch with the outside world as nothing else could possibly do.

The progress made by this city is best shown by comparing it to what it consisted of in 1836—fourteen years after it was platted. The best record of—the standing of Shelbyville at that remote day will be found in the following account written of it centennial year, 1876, by one who had formerly resided in the city when it was a hamlet. This article, signed "I. S. D.," was published by Reuben Spicer, and reads as follows:

"At that period I refer to, Shelbyville was a mere village of between six and seven hundred inhabitants. The buildings were mostly one-story frames—a few log cabins were still standing—and the brick houses did not number to exceed a dozen. It contained five or six stores, which embraced, in addition to dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, drugs, medicines and dye-stuffs; no separate stores for the last named articles were then thought of in so small a place. There were two 'taverns' on a small scale, and at least two licensed saloons, known in those days as 'groggeries.' The population was chiefly made

up of the merchants referred to, county officials, lawyers, doctors, no preachers, except one local Methodist, and quite a number of mechanics in a small way. The only church building in the place was a weather-beaten frame of small dimensions, innocent of paint outside or in, where some thirty or forty Methodists worshiped when the two 'circuit riders' made their calls alternately in two weeks. I remember that year one of the itinerants died, leaving only one in charge, and of course the congregation then fasted longer between their spiritual meals. The salaries paid then to pastors were very diminutive compared to the present time (1876). This preacher, I was credibly informed, received for his salary only one hundred twenty dollars during the whole year, and he with a family to support; and what was particularly hard on him he lost, in the meantime, a horse worth some fifty or sixty dollars. The Presbyterians, some twenty or thirty in number, had meetings in the court-house once a month, and Rev. Mr. Monfort, of Greensburg, supplied them with preaching. There was nothing in the shape of a market house; the citizens depended on vegetables raised on the ample sized lots of rich soil, which every citizen cultivated with great care. As yet there were no butchers to furnish meats, and the only supplies to be obtained in the summer were on each Saturday afternoon, when a number of 'shootists' would assemble on the commons east of the mill, and having procured a live beef, often a miserable scrawny-looking bovine, and having divided the costs into a certain number of 'shoots' corresponding to the number who desired to participate, they would take shares and shoot for beef. When it was decided who had won the prize, the beef was slaughtered and cut up before it was cold, the citizens standing around, each waiting for a piece, and fortunate was he if he could procure any part of the animal that was digestible. I have gone there and found such a scramble for pieces of the coveted 'fresh meat' that I would retire in disgust without any. There was no newspaper published in the place while I was a resident; the people obtained their news mostly through Indianapolis papers. I can call to mind only a few of the more prominent citizens: Dr. S. B. Morris, County Clerk, and Doctor Robbins, Recorder, two excellent men. David Thatcher, merchant and a leading member of the Methodist church; Messrs. Kennerly & Mayhew, merchants, the former also a Probate Judge, both first class citizens; Royal Mayhew and William J. Peaslee, lawyers of good standing; Cummings & McCoy, leading physicians of the old school, and Doctors Homberg, brothers, from Germany, homeopathic. That mode of practice then just being introduced into this country, was subjected to much ridicule, and it was but natural that the people should slightly change the pronunciation of their names, calling it "Humbug," which was freely done, and sometimes to their great annoyance by rude boys in the streets hallooing to them. One of the brothers, a bachelor, reputed to have been well educated in his own country,

became so sensitive on the subject that he actually applied to the Legislature and had his name changed from Homberg to another name.

The standard of morality, and particularly temperance, was far below the present, bad as it is supposed to be now. Perhaps four-fifths of the people then drank intoxicating liquors, the almost universal beverage being whisky. At gatherings of every kind, such as log-rollings, house-raising, harvesting, and especially at elections, the whisky bottle was one invariable accompaniment. Those candidates who proved most liberal election day were most likely to succeed, as one who would not treat was regarded illiberal and mean, or what was worse, a temperance man. To show the influence that whisky had on elections, I will here mention two incidents: The year previous to my sojourn in Shelbyville, a gentleman was elected Senator, he being a decided Whig, when the county was largely Democratic. I enquired how this came about, and was informed that the Senator-elect, being wealthy, had furnished each poll with liquor, far beyond the ability of his opponent to do, and thus he prevailed. The next year, among the candidates for the Legislature was John Hendricks, father I believe of the late Vice President. He was an intelligent, religious, temperate man, and everybody acknowledged his qualifications for the office, but he had declared in advance that he would not 'treat.' Soon after he was denounced all over the country as a 'temperance man,' and he was defeated by a large vote. While such was the prevailing sentiment throughout the county, yet in the town of Shelbyville there seemed to be a strong undercurrent of opposition to the traffic, as one circumstance will show: A groggery keeper, wishing to renew his license, and it being required that he present to the commissioners a petition with a certain number of free-holders, twenty, I think, he sought the town over and failed in getting the required number. But this did not defeat him. He resorted to the trick well known among liquor men at that day, of deeding a *square foot of ground* off the rear of his lot to the number of persons requiring to be on his petition as 'free-holders (?). Although it was evidently a great piece of fraud, it was decided good by the commissioners."

BUSINESS MEN OF 1856.

In 1856 three railroads passed through Shelbyville, the Indianapolis & Cincinnati line; the Shelbyville & Rushville line, and the Edinburg, Shelbyville & Knightstown line. The business factors were principally the following gentlemen: Ray & McFarland, S. D. Lyon, Alfred Major, Peaslee & McFadden, Davis & Wright and James Harrison, attorneys-at-law; Miller & James, real estate and stock agency; David Adams, M. D., physician and surgeon, office in Odd Fellows' building; W. F. Green, M. D., physician and surgeon; J. Y. Kennedy and J. S. Forbes, physicians and surgeons; Dr. C. T. Rowell, dentistry, with Doctor Kennedy on Franklin street, opposite new seminary;

Milton Robbins, M. D., dealer in drugs and medicines, northeast corner of public square, as read his card. Hendricks & Morgan, druggists; George Lupton, surgeon and dentist, "all work guaranteed." Strong & Frankel, wholesale and retail manufacturers of all kinds of gentleman's wearing apparel (store north side public square); W. C. Miller & Company, retail dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes; James Thomas, retail dealer in domestic dry goods, hardware, etc.; G. W. Toner & Company, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes (at I. Sorden's old stand); J. & M. Levinson, manufacturers and retail dealers in clothing, then adjoining the Masons' and Odd Fellows' block; W. H. Comingore, dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., east side of public square, one door south of the Masonic Hall. Other dry goods dealers (general stocks) were carried by J. and L. Freeman, on Harrison street. A variety store was operated by F. J. Faivre, who also made candy and sold tobacco and cigars, fire-works and drugs. Another firm was Botts & Hubbell, who carried family groceries and provisions. One card read "Go to Blair & Elliott's for dry goods, at Masonic Hall." J. S. Campbell was a merchant tailor who also sold gentlemen's furnishing goods. M. D. Stacey was a jeweler on the north side of public square; also D. M. Burns in the same line. Another advertisement read, "Stoves, stoves, stoves, at McElwee's; call for the Climax, best in the market." W. M. & I. T. Brown, stove dealers and manufacturers of all descriptions of tin, copper and sheet iron ware, southwest of public square. I. B. Wood, saddler; W. M. Parrish, fancy and ornamental plasterer and cistern builder. Joseph Smithers, maker of tomb and ornamental work; J. Cummins, furniture warehouse on Washington street; J. T. Ross, steam manufacturer of all kinds of furniture; J. H. Sprague, manufacturer of flour barrels and staves; A. Wilkinson, picture gallery, over Gorgas's store; Johnson & Letherman, ambrotype and daugerreau artists; Shelby Bank—"prepared to buy and sell eastern exchange, gold and silver and *uncurrent* bank notes; interest on deposits"—Elliott Hill & Company.

These and possibly a number of others carried on the business of Shelbyville in 1856. As one views the signs and reads the old newspaper advertisements, still to be seen in the files of the city local papers, and then walks about the present-day business streets and seeks to purchase goods of almost any grade and variety, from out the numerous and extensive exclusive stores, in the several lines formerly bunched in one "general stock," they are reminded of vast changes in retail trade, to say nothing of the wholesale and manufacturing business seen in Shelbyville in 1909.

INCORPORATED AS TOWN—THEN CITY.

The growth of Shelbyville was necessarily very slow for the first few decades of its history. In 1850, on the 21st day of January, the "town was in-

incorporated by a special act of the Indiana Legislature. George Cruthers, Sr., was elected Mayor and J. S. Campbell, James M. Randall, William H. Coats, James H. Elliott and Eden H. Davis were chosen Councilmen. One hundred and fifty-six votes were cast at that first election. The next election was held in April, 1852, when two hundred and forty-one votes were polled, and John Morrison, Sr., was elected Mayor, and Woodville Browning, James M. Randall, S. Midkiff, Joseph Cummins and J. T. Bullock composed the Town Council. The population was then, white, one thousand four hundred seven, colored, seventeen; total, one thousand four hundred twenty-four. It has now (1909) reached twelve thousand. In July, 1853, the office of Mayor was discontinued, the present city government dating from May 16, 1860.

The following is a list of the Mayors of Shelbyville since then:

1860-63—James H. Elliott.	1887-88—David L. Wilson.
1863-67—James E. McGuire.	1888-91—John C. Edwards.
1867-70—John S. Campbell.	1891-95—G. C. Morrison.
1870-71—F. Merideth.	1895-98—J. H. Enos.
1871-75—Stephen Allen.	1898-01—Frank Roth (died).
1875-77—George C. Morrison.	1901-02—C. P. Hale (filled vacancy.)
1877-79—James E. McGuire.	1902—S. B. Morrison (short term).
1879-84—Stephen Allen.	1902-04—Jacob H. Deitzer.
1884-87—J. W. Vannoy.	1904-06—J. W. Vannoy.
1906-10—B. F. Swain.	

PRESENT CITY OFFICERS.

The city officials serving in April, 1909, were as follows: Mayor, B. F. Swain; Clerk, Harry J. Clark; Treasurer, George N. Robbins; City Attorney, John Walker; City Engineer, J. H. Phillipi; Secretary of the Board of Health, B. G. Keeney; Street Commissioner, J. M. Goodrich; Custodian of City Building, Sturley Carruthers. Councilmen—From First ward, F. B. Thompson; from Second ward, Frank Bass; from Third ward, John Rinehart; from Fourth ward, H. H. Walker; from Fifth ward, J. L. Showers and Edward Comstock.

POPULATION.

Shelbyville had a population at the following periods, as indicated by the following:

In 1836 the population was.....	650
In 1852 it was	1,424
In 1876 it was	4,000
In 1886 it was	5,580

In 1902 it was 8,500
 In 1909 it was 12,000

The inhabitants are largely American born and many native to Shelby county.

CITY HALL.

Shelbyville has had two regular city halls. Both have been brick structures. The former one was thirty by sixty feet, and was described in the Centennial History of the place as being "a handsome brick edifice, surmounted by a cupola for the fire-alarm bell. The first floor contains an engine room and city prison; the second floor the Mayor's office and council chamber, which are comfortably arranged. Its original cost was two thousand eight hundred dollars, and over three hundred dollars have been added to it since its erection." This hall served the city until 1904, when the massive and spacious city building was completed at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The same stands on the old city building site, as well as on additional grounds purchased by the city. It is a handsome yellow brick structure, which has ample rooms for all city business, besides an immense public hall and opera house in connection. The latter part of the city building is now leased to private parties for opera house purposes. This building is one of the best in the entire city and is the pride of the enterprising populace. Here the records of the municipality can be properly cared for and preserved.

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1874 a first class steam fire engine was purchased, together with reel and one thousand feet of hose, at a cost of six thousand dollars. In 1876 William Morgan was the engineer and at that date reported that the equipment had many times paid for itself by valuable services at fires in Shelbyville. This was long before the city water works had been constructed and the fire-fighting service was not what it has since been advanced to, but was good for its kind, and the times in which it was adopted. The first fire engine, just mentioned, was named in honor of Maj. John Hendricks, who donated a part of the land on which the city now stands. It was called "Major Hendricks," and was a conspicuous figure in the fires of the seventies and eighties.

October 24, 1899, the first ordinance looking toward the establishment of a regular fire department for Shelbyville was passed. It was signed by Mayor Roth and H. G. Montgomery, City Clerk. The fire company was to consist of eighteen members, to be elected by the chief and approved by the City Council. Such a company has thwarted the plans of the fire-fiend in a majority of cases, so that the loss by conflagration in Shelbyville has been kept to the lowest possible point. In fact the "runs" made to fire calls have

been made in as little time as has been found in most paid fire companies in the larger cities. There are now thirty fire call boxes; three stations where fire-fighting apparatus is kept in the best of order by the trusty, volunteer men. The water is obtained by the waterworks direct pressure at hydrants throughout the city, to which the hose is attached. These ever alert firemen are the only class of men holding office within the municipality who do not work on stated salary, but for the good of the property-holders of the city. Day and night these men are ready to respond to the call of the alarm bell which locates the seat of the fire to which they are called.

The amount of property saved by this company is hard to determine, but runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, since its organization.

Many of the leading citizens have been members from time to time. Its officers have been from out the rugged, cool-headed business factors, among whom may be named in this connection the present worthy chief, William Neu, who has served various terms and in an acceptable manner.

The city does not own and maintain its own fire or engine houses, but such stations are located at livery barns, the proprietors of which are under contract to furnish room and teams, when needed for the work of the company.

Aside from certain exemptions, such as not having to serve on juries, pay poll tax and be subject to military duty, the firemen of volunteer companies derive no benefit for the dangerous, hard services that are required at their hands.

POST-OFFICE HISTORY.

The records of post-offices are generally not preserved many years in the local offices, as their reports to the Department at Washington each quarter is all that the government requires and for this reason the early history of the Shelbyville office cannot well be traced. It was, however, one of the first institutions of the town. Even a complete list of postmasters is impossible at this date, as "red-tape" obtains to such an extent at Washington that a list cannot be furnished. The men who have served as postmaster since 1882 are as follows: Alfred P. Bone, 1882-86; S. L. Major, 1886-90; George Dunn, 1890-94; Ed Major, 1894-98; Thomas Newton, 1898-02; O. E. Lewis, 1902-06; A. V. Randall, 1906 and still in office.

This has been a second class post-office more than twenty years. The serial number of money order issued April 10, 1909, was 113524, showing a large and rapidly increasing money order business for this office, the same having doubled in the last few years. It now runs over one hundred thousand dollars per year.

The rural free delivery service commenced in Shelby county in 1896, and there are now (1909) twenty-six country routes, averaging twenty-four

miles each, or a total mileage of six hundred and twenty-four. The carriers receive nine hundred dollars per year. They carried (collected and distributed) one hundred and ten thousand pieces of mail each month in 1908. The Shelbyville office has thirteen rural routes going out from it daily and these average twenty-six miles each.

The present efficient and obliging postmaster, A. V. Randall, was appointed March 11, 1906, and is filling all the rigid requirements of postmaster in an office of this class.

CITY ILLUMINATED BY GAS.

Shelbyville was first lighted by gas on the evening of April 26, 1874. The original gas plant having been constructed in the spring of that year by Messrs. Luce & Brother, of Ashtabula, Ohio, the works passed into the hands of another gas company July 1, 1874. The amount of capital stock in 1876 was twenty thousand dollars, which was held at par value. Officers of such company were: John H. Leefers, president; G. W. F. Kirk, secretary. In 1907 the company was reorganized and called the "Shelbyville Gas Company"—specialty light and cooking gas. The present officers are: E. A. Potter (Chicago) president; John H. Leefers, vice-president; G. H. Dunn, treasurer; Albert D. Ogborn, secretary, lives at New Castle, Indian.

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

It was in the year 1887 that Shelbyville was first lighted by electricity. The city ordinance was passed granting the franchise for setting poles and otherwise using the streets and alleys of the city by the Electric Light and Power Company. The franchise was to continue for twenty years and has been renewed since the date of its termination in 1907. Light by this company is furnished to individuals and to the city for illuminating purposes. With it is also connected the water-works system now in use in the city.

STREETS FIRST PAVED.

At an early day, owing to the general lay of the land in and about the city of Shelbyville, the public roads and streets were in a deplorable condition—next to impassable. As the country developed, the water was taken away by drainage and natural causes. The streets were then better cared for and fairly good streets were provided for the use of the traveling public, but not until 1906 did the city attempt to do very much at paving its streets. Since then several of the principal streets have been substantially paved. From 1904 on, the city took more advanced views on its internal improvements and money was spent

in large sums, but all to a good purpose. Among the improvements made since that year may be named the putting in of much needed gutters, curbing and sewers; the paving in a most highly satisfactory manner, and the public square and streets crossing the same for a great distance out. It is estimated that at this date (April, 1909) there are about twenty-four miles of cement, or concrete side-walks within Shelbyville. These walks, though costing much money to lot owners, have given the place a decided city-like appearance and will doubtless remain intact for many years to come, even be walked upon and duly appreciated by a generation yet unborn. From the fact that these walks were all put down under the direction of a competent city engineer, and at about the same period, they are more uniform in grade and width, than if they had been the work of various engineers and continuing through a longer number of years, as has been the case in many of the older cities within the state. In fact there are few cities of Indiana, of the population of Shelbyville, that have anywhere near as good streets and walks as this city.

CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In order to preserve the peace and general dignity of any municipality it is necessary to have a well regulated police force, as a distinct department of such city. There was a time in the history of Shelbyville when the baser element ran high-handed and uncontrolled by proper peace officers. But as the place grew in industry and general prosperity, its better citizens set about correcting a long existing evil. For many years after the place had been incorporated as a town its chief peace officer was the Town Marshal, who had a few assistants, but when the city really began to know the real importance of such officers, and the place with a majority of its tax payers and worthy citizens, so elected, a new order of things prevailed. The present system of police was instituted in 1902, the first police going on duty in August of that year. The first police were James M. Meboy, City Marshal; John Evans, deputy; John J. Marsh, Lincoln Radican, patrolmen.

The present police department is made up as follows: Chief, John J. Marsh; policemen, James Jackson, Andrew J. Starkey, Benjamin F. Whaley and George W. Glass. These men have been in office since May 2, 1906. The city has not yet added the modern call box system, but employ the excellent telephone system for transacting their business throughout the city. Two men are on duty at daytime and four at night.

When the present system went into effect in 1902-03 the city had an element within its borders that caused much trouble and disturbed the peace and quietude of the place. The first policeman, not having much experience in the handling of this bad element, soon resigned or were laid off by the authorities, and others took their places. But it was not long before the violators of

law and wholesome city ordinances found they were to deal with men of courage and stability and since that date the city has been one of order and good conduct, for the most part. The present chief of police, Mr. Marsh, has long been connected with the force and handles his men with ability and is well liked by his fellow citizens whose interests and rights he is always ready to protect. In this city, as in most all cities of its size, politics enters into the selection of city officials largely, but perhaps not to the detriment of the masses.

THE WATERWORKS.

From the earliest day up to 1886 Shelbyville depended on river and well water. The supply of water in any given location, whether in country or city, has always had much to do with the health, convenience and comfort of the people in such community. Without pure water no people are at their best. However, the properties of the ordinary well water in this section of Indiana is excellent. For city water a greater supply was found necessary in 1885, when a stock company was formed by the following gentlemen, the same being capitalized for \$75,000: John Blessing, president; Henry S. Byers, secretary; Lyman B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, treasurer. These men represented the stock company that was granted the first waterworks street franchise. The ordinance was passed August 31, 1885. Five years later this corporation sold out to what was known as the Indiana Water and Light Company, the most of the stock being held abroad. The electric light of the city was soon coupled with the waterworks under one company, as it stands today, and is known as the Citizens' Water and Light Company.

The supply of water is derived from an inexhaustible well situated near the banks of the Blue river in the city. It is a peculiar well, in that it is but twenty-two feet deep and twenty-five feet in diameter. It sinks into an underground current of living, pure water, coming from a strata below the river's bed. It boils up in the bottom like a great spring and has never failed. Its purity has been tested by scientific men and engineers and found to be the purest and most health-giving of any water supplying waterworks in the United States. A suitable pumping station was put in operation by the original company with two engines and pumps which originally forced the supply of water to the height of one hundred and twenty-five feet into a stand-pipe but latterly this is not employed, but a direct pressure from the pumps is used. In 1887 the record shows that there had been put in eight miles of mains or water pipes in the city; seventy-five hydrants, so as to insure plenty of accessible water in case of fires in any part of the city; there were then but one hundred and seventy-five private water consumers in the place. The daily capacity of the works at first was two million gallons.

At present the system has in operation eighteen miles of mains, one hun-

dred twenty-seven hydrants, and supplies one thousand four hundred customers with water.

NATURAL GAS USED IN SHELBYVILLE.

Natural gas was first used in the city of Shelbyville about 1881. Gas wells were provided about two and a half miles east of the city, on the Tenant farm, on the old Michigan road. A company was formed and operated about two years, then sold to an eastern syndicate, known as the "Southern Indiana Natural Gas Company." The gas failed in this section of the county and pipes were laid from Hancock county, a distance of about nineteen miles, and the natural gas conveyed to Shelbyville. The company raised the rate to consumers and the people of the city would not tolerate what they termed extortion in rates. Indignation meetings were frequently held in Shelbyville and finally what is now known as the "Citizen's Natural Gas Company," was formed by many share-holders of the city. The shares were held at twenty-five dollars and each share-holder was entitled to one fire the year round. It was a mutual affair and a profit was not looked for. In later years the meter system was put in operation. Both of the natural gas companies named are still operating plants at Shelbyville at this date. Two lines of piping come from the gas fields of Hancock county, some extending as far as twenty-six miles from the city of Shelbyville. This gas is used largely for cooking and heating purposes. The date of the organization of the Citizen's Natural Gas Company was December 17, 1890, and in 1909 this company sells gas at twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet, in quantities less than ten thousand feet and at fifteen cents for all sums over that amount, used each month. This company has about two thousand four hundred share-holders, and is capitalized at sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Its officers are J. H. Deitzer, president; John H. Tindall, vice-president; A. J. Thurston, treasurer, and Cornelius Means, secretary. This plant is now known as the "Citizens' Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company."

The officers of the "Southern Indiana Natural Gas Company" at this date are: Crawford Fairbanks, Terre Haute, president; B. F. Pailey, Terre Haute, secretary and treasurer; P. G. Kemp, Shelbyville, general manager. The head offices are located at Terre Haute, and they operate plants at Greensburg and Shelbyville. This pipe line is thirty-five miles in length. The chief gas territory now used is within Hancock county.

SHELBY COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

That the true spirit of Christian charity and love has been manifested by the people of Shelbyville and the county at large, the case of the founding of the County Children's Home need only here be cited as one of the many strik-

ing illustrations. It was by the noble generosity of Leodonis Gordon, who in about 1900, donated a fine tract of land, valued at two thousand dollars, lying just to the east of the principal part of the city of Shelbyville, on the Michigan road, for the purpose of founding an orphans' home. The county erected a four-story building, which institution was opened for service January 11, 1902, the same being built at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It is a red brick structure, faultless in architecture, save for the fact that it was built more than two stories in height. Public buildings for such purposes should never be higher than two stories, and this for many reasons, two of which may be named the difficulty in getting to and from the various floors and the liability to conflagrations. Within recent years this institution is lighted by electricity and steam heated. In this humane institution are taken and reared, educated and cared for until twenty-one years of age, both boys and girls, living within Shelby county, who have no suitable homes of their own, be they orphans or even with parents living, but who are unable to rear their offspring or have by hard-heartedness abandoned their children. Here the children are properly cared for, some taken in mere infancy, and when old enough to attend school are kept in the district school for the regular school year period. They are taught to work and are trained in religious matters. They attend Sunday school regularly, being accompanied to services by the faithful, self-sacrificing matron. When old enough and proper families can be procured, these children are placed by adoption, or otherwise, in such homes and kept until of age, when they are well fitted to go forth into the busy world and live to honor the institution where they spent their earlier years. The home is, as is every such institution, under the direct inspectorship of the Board of State Charities, whose duty it is to inspect the place frequently.

There are now nineteen boys and eight girls at this home. During the last four years there have been placed in good homes sixty of the inmates of the place. Since it was founded three hundred homeless children have been thus cared for and started in life and are now excellent citizens of this and other states.

There is a hospital building connected with the home—this is situated four blocks from the main building and has eight rooms, while the main building contains thirty-two rooms.

This institution is under the management of a board and full set of officers. The first board was made up of the following persons: Mrs. Jane Day, Mrs. Helen Major, Mrs. John DePrez, Mrs. Lizzie Weist, Mrs. Clara Patterson, Mrs. F. D. Blanchard, Mrs. John Messick, Mrs. Haymond, Mrs. James Parrish, Mrs. S. B. Morris, Mrs. Crist Huston.

Up to the date of his death in 1902, John Blessing was the superintendent, having faithfully served for sixteen years. The first president was Mrs. George Dunn, who served five years. Mrs. Bettie Williams was the original secretary;

K. M. Herd, treasurer, and Cyrenis Bishop, corresponding secretary. The present president of the board is Mrs. John DePrez and Mrs. Mimi Dodd is the worthy and faithful matron, who has had her heart on the work of the home for nine years and been its matron for five years. Just preceding her was Mrs. Crowley and just before her was Emma L. Morrow.

The cost to the tax payers for each child per day is at present thirty-five cents—a sum well and wisely expended for so humane a cause.

A glance at letters and reports from the many children who have gone out from this home, to live honorable, virtuous and useful lives, reveals the fact that this has indeed been a work well calling for the amount expended on the part of the people and has long since repaid the founder, Mr. Gordon, for his noble forethought in donating property for such a purpose. Significant, indeed, is the beautiful oil painting of a widow holding her little fatherless child, which picture was the production of Mrs. Fleming, of Shelbyville, and presented to the home. It is life size, and adorns the wall of one of the reception rooms at the home.

While other public institutions have much difficulty in securing proper matrons and wardens, and are constantly making changes in these officers, this institution has been quite fortunate in having proper ones in charge. That Mrs. Dodd, the present matron, is the right person in the place of great responsibility, goes almost without saying with the people of the county, who take pains to visit the home and know of her thoroughness, as well as her Christian training of those in her immediate keeping. She is a mother to them all, and is proud of her well-behaved family of unfortunates. Her life seems wrapped up in this work of love, which, however, is not without much care and labor.

FIRST SETTLERS.

As a record for future generations to read, the names of the first to make settlement in Shelbyville will here be inserted, as they cover the chief number of pioneers here, who set the first wheels of business industry revolving by their labor and intellect:

Joseph Campbell, James Davison, Henry Gatewood, William Goodrich, Nathan Goodrich, George Goodrich, William Hawkins, John Hendricks, James Lee, William Little, Ezra McCabe, Elisha Mayhew, Sr., Elisha Mayhew, Jr., Sylvan B. Morris, John Walker, Francis Walker, Isaac H. Wilson, Smith Wingate, Benjamin Williams and John M. Young.

The banking business has been treated under the head of Banks and Banking in Shelby county.

LODGES, ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.

Shelbyville has long been headquarters in this section of the state for civic orders, the chief of which fraternities is mentioned at length under their

name and proper heading, but in this connection let it be stated that in April, 1909, there were the following flourishing in Shellyville:

Masonic and Odd Fellows in all their various degrees of work; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of Veterans; Woman's Relief Corps; colored lodges of the Masonic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders; Knights of Columbus, instituted in 1903; Fraternal Order of Eagles, organized 1904; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, instituted in 1898; Knights of St. John, instituted in 1891; Independent Order of Red Men; Woodmen of America, instituted in 1895; Royal Neighbors, instituted in the nineties; United Brothers (colored); Protected Home Circle, instituted in 1901; Ben Hur, instituted 1897; Shelby County Bar Association; Shelby County Medical Society; Shelby County Joint Stock Agricultural Association (incorporated).

In 1877 Fulton Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen (fraternal insurance and social order) was organized at Shelbyville with charter members in the person of: Solomon Auerbach, Francis Flaitz, D. B. Wilson, J. B. Springer, Robert Montgomery, John C. Edwards, Frederick Stephen, W. H. Colescott, John T. Grier, A. V. Robbins, Royal Jennings and A. A. Louch. In 1886 the record shows the lodge had forty-five members, but in Indiana, be it stated with deep regret, the order did not prosper, and other fraternal insurance life companies took the field, hence the lodge here went down, while it is the oldest of all such orders in the country, and nearly every other state has its many thousands of members, Indiana has not succeeded in keeping up.

Another society was that known as the Harrugari. It was a German society and in Shelbyville was known as Hertha Lodge, No. 80, Daughters of Harrugari, and was formed in 1860 and for twenty-six years was fairly successful, but finally suspended operations.

There are no cities of the size of Shelbyville, where the idea of fraternal and civic society relations obtain to that degree found here, even throughout all Indiana. For example the Improved Order of Red Men, which now numbers over four hundred members, and includes the most prominent business men of the city. The Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias are very strong orders at Shelbyville and truly exemplify the teachings of their orders. Of benevolent fraternal orders there is almost no end, but the more important have been named.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SHELBYVILLE.

Few, if any, cities within the commonwealth of Indiana have better public school facilities than Shelbyville. The teacher here is an important factor in the unbuilding of the community. Daniel Webster once said: "If we

work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble to dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellowmen, we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."

From the earliest date in the history of Shelbyville this principle has been carried out. Good schools have always been the rule. Ever since pioneer James Wilson taught school at seventy-five cents a scholar in the first school-house in Shelby county, at the village of Marion, in the early twenties, the matter of educating the rising young has been almost a part of the religion of this people.

The first school building in this place was a log cabin on the southeast corner of the public square. William Hawkins was teacher.

Other school-house accommodations were provided, and finally the brick building known as the "Shelbyville Seminary," was constructed in the forties, the same costing thirty-five thousand dollars, and there the English and higher branches were taught. In 1852 the building was burned and in 1866 re-built. In 1876 there was an average attendance of eight hundred children in the Shelbyville schools. At that date there was a classical academy for youths and misses, where the music of the great masters and ancient and modern languages were taught successfully. Prof. J. Martin was the proprietor and principal of this institution. With the coming and going of these years, other buildings were erected. Coming down to a more recent date, it should be said that the public school building in 1909 numbered six. These were built at the date and in the location indicated by the following:

No. One school building, located on Franklin and Pike streets, is what was earlier known as the "Seminary." It is a brick building—the first in the city for school uses, and was erected in 18—, costing as indicated before—thirty-five thousand dollars. It has been remodeled and still does good service in the cause of education.

No. Two, is the two-story brick building, located on South Harrison street, and this was built just at the close of the Civil war, and is now used by the colored people and known as the "Colored School."

No. Three, is a beautiful and massive structure, located on a slightly campus, on Taylor and Miller streets. It is two stories in height and cost twenty-one thousand dollars. This building was completed in 1882.

No. Four is situated on Colescott and Tompkins streets. This was erected with all modern-day improvements, in 1892, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. In many ways, including the architectural beauty of the structure, this surpasses any other in the city.

No. Five is located on the corner of Pennsylvania and Hamilton streets, was built in 1895, and cost eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

dollars. It has four large school rooms. It is located in the "East End" of the city.

No. Six is what is known as the "Walkerville" building, and was built in 1900, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. It is a one-story structure, built of brick, roofed with slate. It is in what was District No. 9.

The high school building, located on the corner of Tompkins and Broadway streets, in the central portion of the city, is truly a modern school. This is a fine, large brick structure, erected in 1895, at a cost of fourteen thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars. Even this large, well planned building is now being looked upon as too small for the purpose for which it was intended, and the school board is looking into the near future with the view of having to build larger buildings to accommodate the pupils of the advanced grades. This splendid house was erected at a time when material was low and cost much less than it could be constructed for now.

The schools have had a steady growth for many years. The report of 1906 shows: 1,098 boys and 1,080 girls, making a total of 2,178 pupils. In 1894 there were only thirty-one teachers employed, as against about fifty at this date—1909. Then there were only sixty-eight students in the high school, whereas today there are over two hundred enrolled.

An account in detail will be given of the various churches and religious denominations of Shelbyville in the chapter on "Religion," or "Churches of Shelby County." Nearly every denomination is here found represented and the religious zeal and standing of the churches is especially good in this city. Really a city of beautiful homes and fine churches.

SHELBYVILLE CEMETERIES.

"The City of the Dead" has from the earliest day in the vicinity of Shelbyville been a subject that has been in the minds of all reflective and good citizens. Indeed the respect shown the departed in any community is but an index of the intelligence and refinement of the inhabitants. The two cemeteries principally used by the people of this immediate neighborhood are the old cemetery and "Forest Hill," both well kept burying places. Within these sacred enclosures lie buried the joys and sorrows of three generations. Here rest the remains of many of the old pioneers. Here the early settler has bent, oftentimes, over the cofined form of a darling child, who lived but to lisp perhaps a single word, then was plucked like a spring flower and transplanted into another sphere of existence. Others have grown to young manhood or young womanhood, and then by wasting disease been laid low and finally found rest from pain and suffering in this silent city. Funeral procession after funeral procession has wended its way slowly through these burying grounds and deposited the remains of their loved ones, while the years have

been sweeping by. In the first cemetery monuments have been reared to the memory of the departed dead, until they now stand one against another, like so many "silent sentinels," as it were.

In 1824, at the second sale of lots comprising the donation of Major John Hendricks and James Davison, four acres of the extreme northeast corner were purchased by Arthur Major, and donated to the city as a burial place. He paid the price but did not call for a deed. In the settlement of his estate, after death, these facts were elicited and duly recorded; and then the county made a deed direct to the city. Subsequently the city added several acres more to the cemetery. During the first few decades many a pioneer and his family were buried within these sacred grounds, and rested with graves unmarked by suitable monuments, but as the country settled and people were able and had facilities for so doing, they erected many costly and truly befitting monuments, including those fashioned from pure marble and Scotch granite. The plot has long years been protected by a substantial iron fence made in a graceful and attractive fashion. One by one, the lots within this enclosure were used by the citizens of the place and surrounding country, until it was found necessary to secure other grounds.

In 1884 what is known as "Forest Hill" cemetery was founded and in 1893 incorporated by forty-five Shelbyville citizens and one residing in Baltimore, Maryland—a Mr. M. H. Goodrich. The names of the incorporators were as follows: L. J. Hackney, John Blessing, G. W. F. Kirk, John C. DePrez, H. C. Morrison, C. Bishop, J. B. Randall, William H. DePrez, J. W. Rucker, Charles Major, John Elliott, S. B. Morris, William A. Powell, E. B. Wingate, S. A. Kennedy, E. Small, William Price, G. H. Dunn, William Elliott, Mrs. C. S. Gorgas, Lottie Green Tatman, Jacob G. DePrez, Mrs. Luetta Dunn, John N. Leffers, William E. Blakely, Thomas W. Fleming, O. G. Glessner, Charles Morrison, B. F. Love, David L. Corney, James S. Jeffers, John M. Byers, H. E. Schortmeier, Milton B. Robins, D. B. Wilson, Chris. Steinhäuser, M. R. Senour, John Beggs, B. F. Swain, W. E. Talbert, John Messick, John Shelk, Charles Birely, M. H. Goodrich (Baltimore, Maryland).

The association was under authority of the act of the Indiana Legislature, approved March 7, 1887. The original board of managers consisted of Leonard G. Hackney, John Blessing, George W. F. Kirk, John DePrez and Harry C. Morrison. "Article XXVI" of the articles of incorporation of this association reads as follows:

"The distinct and irrevocable principle on which this association is founded and to remain forever is, that the entire funds arising from sale of burial lots and the proceeds of any investments of said funds shall be and they are specifically dedicated to the purchase and improvement of the grounds of the cemetery and keeping them durably and permanently enclosed and in perpetual repair through all future time, including all incidental expenses for ap-

proaches to the cemetery and the proper management of the same, and that no part of such funds shall as dividend, profit or in any manner whatever inure to the corporators."

Another provision is that no lots shall ever be sold at less than ten cents a square foot, but no lots were ever sold at anywhere this low a figure. Also the rules prohibit any kind of seats, settees, stools, etc., and also have it specifically understood that no trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., are to be planted and grown on the grounds. The lots are carefully cared for by a proper Sexton and today there is no cemetery better planned in Indiana and better order carried out. To some, it may seem that many of the rules are very advanced and somewhat rigid in character, but when it is considered that these sacred grounds are not to be used as the lands of a public park would be, the same then seem reasonable. The unsightly scenes of ordinary cemeteries, such as emblems, decaying flowers, half dead trees and shrubs, and senseless urns filled with all sorts of relics and emblems of various orders and societies, owing to the whim of the lot owner, are not to be tolerated, and in fact are never seen within "Forest Hill."

This cemetery is located across the Blue river, to the northeast of the city, proper, and is on a commanding tract of land which has been highly improved. Many beautiful, and some costly monuments grace the grounds which are ever kept with great care and have come to be the pride of the citizens.

It now comprises about forty acres.

The Catholic cemetery is situated between two divisions of the "Forest Hill" cemetery of the Protestant people. This is a well kept burying ground and among the objects that attract the passer-by is the almost life sized crucifix in the center of the plot of ground used by the people of this religious faith. This was purchased and platted after the first sections of the Protestant grounds had been improved some years. Later the Protestants purchased additional land to the south, thus being situated on both sides of the Catholic ground at the present time. At first the Catholic people located a cemetery a mile or more out in the country, but on account of the soil, the moisture, etc., at many seasons of the year, it was finally abandoned and the grounds just named were purchased and the improvements made thereon.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Aside from being the county seat and oldest place of mercantile business within Shelby county, Shelbyville has of recent years been widely known as a manufacturing center for numerous things that go for the consumption of the masses. The first manufacturing plant aside from the milling industry, was—the planing mills originally built by Joseph R. Stewart in 1853. This was destroyed by fire, but its owner then engaged in business on a much larger,

more perfect scale. The main building of his shops was fifty by eighty feet, two stories in height. It had a two-story brick engine room 22 by 32 feet, the second story being for dry room purposes. The best machinery for wood working then extant was placed in working position and a large business followed.

The Centennial History (1876) of the city, gives the following on industries of the place:

"The Blue River Furniture Factory, owned by Messrs. Conrey, Waller and DePrez, occupies a large and commodious brick building for offices and salesrooms and packing. The factory itself is located a mile to the west of the city. Its machinery is propelled by a never failing water-power. This concern does a wholesale and retail business of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, and gives steady employment to a large number of skilled mechanics.

"There are three flouring mills and one saw mill in Shelbyville and many of both throughout the county. A mineral water factory has recently been established here. A mile from town is the large distillery plant, though not in operation just at this date. There are two successful tanneries at Shelbyville and others within Shelby county. Also brick and tile yards, two cooper shops, and carriage making is represented by three firms—Messrs. McGuire and Jennings; M. Carithers and James Smart.

"'Pine Hill Nurseries' of Noah Milleson, the 'Blue River Vegetable Garden,' of Jacob Buescher, three dairies and the hot house for ornamental flowers, of the late Fountain G. Robertson, are in and around the city."

In 1886 the leading industry of the city had come to be the Conrey, Waller and DePrez Furniture Company. They were the outgrowth of a business established in 1874. It was incorporated under the state laws in 1883, with a capital stock of \$100,000, all of which stock was paid up at the time. In 1885 their factory on West Washington street was burned, but by July of the same year had been rebuilt and on a larger scale than at first. The new building was fifty by two hundred and thirty feet in size. A warehouse was also provided near the public square, which was sixty by two hundred feet and three stories in height, with numerous other buildings in the city used for finishing and storage purposes. The products of this plant consisted of elegant and new designs in walnut furniture and reproductions of cheaper furniture materials, which were sold in all parts of the United States and the territories. An average force of a hundred and twenty skilled workmen in wood were constantly employed, and in 1886 the sales amounted to considerable in excess of two hundred thousand dollars.

The members and officers of this first great factory in Shelbyville were: D. L. Conrey, president; Z. B. Waller, vice-president; John C. DePrez, secretary. These gentlemen were all old citizens of the place and highly respected

for their character and enterprise as factors in laying the foundation stones of the thrift that soon followed in the various industries of the growing city.

It may be said in passing that the foundation of this factory was the little table factory started by D. L. Conrey on the banks of Blue river, to the west of the city many years ago.

The manufacture of household and office furniture is the chief business industry of Shelbyville. The dozen and more separate plants work in distinct lines, and the total goods made and distributed throughout the country surpasses anything in the world, for a city of its size. It has been alluded to as the "Furniture City of the Middle West." The originality, the beauty of design and final finish, has placed the highest standard of merit upon the output of these immense factories, when in direct competition with other much larger cities.

There are mirror factories here, a wrench and steel-range factory. Also two up-to-date machine shops, where all kinds of fine mechanical work—new and repair—can be furnished. At this date (April 1909) there is being set in operation a cloth glove factory which is to be conducted on a large scale. New industries are being induced to locate in Shelbyville, which affords the working man a most excellent place in which to live and educate his children.

Directly and indirectly, these great factories have come to be the pride of this section of the state. The tonnage by rail, of lumber and coal and other materials required in such plants, gives a large railroad business, and affords much work, even for the day, or common laborer. Another peculiar feature of this city is the fact that with all these multiplied industries, it is a non-union city, and strikes of any considerable proportions have never been known at these factories, where all is paid that the work and current prices will afford, from year to year.

The following is a list of the more important factories in Shelbyville at the date of April, 1909:

Blanchard-Hamilton Furniture Company; C. H. Campbell Furniture Company; Conrey-Davis Manufacturing Company; the Conrey & Birley Table Company; The D. L. Conrey Company; Hodell Furniture Company; Root Furniture Company; The C. F. Schmoee Company; Shelbyville Desk Company; Shelbyville Wardrobe Manufacturing Company; Spiegel Furniture Company. These make up their share of one hundred and fifty-nine such factories in Indiana.

These large factories represent large fortunes and furnish employment to many hundreds of workmen. The majority of the proprietors reside in the city and own beautiful homes. The worthy objects of the city always receive their attention, and many of the churches owe their splendid edifices to the existence of these men and their successful operations. Some of the owners have banded together with others in a titling pledge—to give to the work of

the church one-tenth of all their income. However, it should be recorded that not all have yet come to be that liberal in their support of public enterprises.

Another industry of this city is the plant of the Shelbyville Mirror Works, the output of which is eagerly sought for, because of its superiority and completeness of finish. Their goods find a market all over the country. It is an incorporated business, the incorporators being Frank J. Rembush and Enos Porter, whose capital stock is \$6,500. Thirty persons find employment in these works. The date of starting this enterprise in Shelbyville was 1899; its original proprietors were John Ainsley and Frank J. Rembush, who really managed it until 1901, when it was legally incorporated. Mr. Ainsley retired in 1904. It first started out with finishing but forty factory mirrors a day, but now the daily output is four hundred. The raw material is purchased both in this country and Belgium and France. The latest improved silvering, a secret held by this company, is used on their present output of goods. The old methods of using quick-silver are abandoned and where only sixty-five per cent. of reflecting power was formerly obtained, now ninety-five per cent. is obtained.

Besides these extensive factories, may be added a coffin, or burial casket factory and a bent-wood factory, both doing a prosperous business. The former is conducted by the McLaren Lumber Company, and the latter by Messrs. Fretchling & Morner.

Other Shelbyville industries are the Sodawater Fountain Manufactory, the Silver Leaf Baking Powder, Shelbyville Canning Company, two cigar factories, an incubator factory, cement goods in an endless variety, including a recently patented concrete hen's nest, which is proving very popular, as it is cool in summer, warm in winter and always free from mites and lice. Also two bottling works, the "Best" gate factory, Deprez Artificial Ice Plant, the Shelbyville Wood-working Company, and numerous lesser factories.

NEWSPAPERS.

The city is now supplied with four newspapers, as follows, and which are mentioned at length in the "Press" chapter:

They are the—Daily Liberal, Shelbyville Democrat, Shelbyville Morning News and the Republican.

HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM.

Fortunate indeed is the city that has within its borders good hospitals and sanitariums. Shelbyville, at this date can boast of both—one the private hospital of medicine and surgery, belonging to Dr. T. C. Kennedy, at Nos. 24 and 26 East Broadway. This is a brick building, with ample appliances for the treatment of all cases in surgery and chronic cases, in general. It was

founded by Doctor Kennedy, June 1, 1900, and has been in successful operation ever since. While most of the work of this hospital is in connection with local—Shelbyville and Shelby county patients, there are from time to time, others from remote parts of the state who come here for treatment.

Perhaps the institution that leads all others in the United States, for actual cures from the dread drug and liquor habit, is what is known as the "Hord Sanitarium", where a positive cure is guaranteed for neurasthenia, nervous and mental diseases, including the liquor and drug addictions. This is purely a Shelbyville enterprise, based upon scientific and business principles, and was founded October 1, 1906, by John B. Stewart and L. J. Hord. June 1, 1908, Mr. Stewart withdrew from the institution and it is now managed by Luther J. Hord and his father, K. M. Hord, better known as Judge Hord, both of Shelbyville, and who have established a reputation in various and remote sections of the country for doing just what they claim to do—effect a cure for the drug and liquor habits.

This institution occupies one of the most sightly and charming spots within the city of Shelbyville. It is the old homestead—the country home—originally built by John Elliott, who founded the First National Bank of Shelbyville. It was erected in 1862 and was then a half mile outside of the town, but now it is built up thickly all about it, except to the north, which overlooks the Blue river front. It is situated on a two and a half acre plot of ground completely parked and adorned by both shade and fruit trees, with flower gardens all about the premises. It is an ideal place and is a successful institution. Its street location is No. 360 West Franklin street. With it is an "Annex" of twenty-two rooms and a neat cottage of six rooms, while the main building and offices occupy about twenty desirable rooms.

Luther J. Hord, a collegiate, and master in chemistry, while living in the far southwest, made a special study of this matter and through his being posted in chemistry, finally discovered a true and sure cure for both the awful drug and the liquor habit. That this is true it only needs to be added that he does not ask any pay unless within about three weeks the patient—man or woman—is satisfied of a cure. Both Judge Hord and his son, who discovered these remedies, are life-long residents of Shelbyville. A visit to this sanitarium will convince the most skeptical.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS—ORIGIN OF "LOG-ROLLING."

As applied to the political lines, the term "log-rolling" without doubt originated in Shelby county, and has become familiar in political campaigns, and well understood by those who seek office even in these advanced, progressive days from one end of our country to another.

It came about in this wise: It was in 1851, when the late ex-Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks had been nominated at Indianapolis, for the office of Congressman. One day while riding to fill an appointment in Hamilton county and reaching the neighborhood in which he was to speak, he alighted from his horse to assist a man who was trying to get a heavy log on a log-heap. The task was great for one, but quite easy for the two men. Mr. Hendricks got on his horse and went on his journey, not making himself known, or even telling him his business in that section. The second day after this he spoke in Boxleytown, Hamilton county, and at the conclusion of his speech a man came forward and said to him:

"Did you assist a man rolling logs (naming the place) day before yesterday?"

"Yes, I believe I did," said Hendricks.

"Well, that settles it," said the man of toil. "We 'lowed that it was you, and I want to say to you, stranger, that any man es will neighbor with a feller that way and not be blowin' 'bout such important business to hisself es rummin' fur Congress, is just our kind of a man. That feller you helped is my son-in-law. He and another son-in-law, my son and me are all Whigs, but every darned one of us intends to vote fur you."

It will go without saying that the tally sheet showed a change of eight votes in favor of Hendricks. Since that date the man who gets out among the people, mingling with them as neighbor and friends is called a "log-roller."

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Since the close of the Civil war at various times, irregularly, there have been held old settlers' reunions. Along in the eighties these meetings of pioneers and their children were largely attended and fraught with much pleasure and were the means of drawing together people from different sections of the county as well as some from adjoining counties. It was sometime in the early

eighties that a joint association was formed by old settlers living in Shelby, Rush, Bartholomew and Johnson counties. This association held its regular meetings at Riverside Park, near Flat Rock, Shelby county. Not alone did the older members of the counties represented enjoy these enthusiastic gatherings, but also thousands of the younger generation mingled with the old pioneer band and, all in all, the meetings were of great interest. At these reunions speeches were made by distinguished men from over the state, and reminiscences were the order of the day. These were related with much feeling at times, again with much laughter and of a comical nature, as the early day scenes were related. One of the old settler's reminiscences was reproduced in 1887, but is too full of good sentiment and historic points to be left out of this work, hence will here be given space:

These are the remarks made by Rev. Elephlet Kent, so well known in connection with the history of the Presbyterian denomination in Shelby county. He came to this county in 1829 and lived to be about ninety years of age. He spoke thus:

"It is now more than half a century since I came to Shelbyville. I had left the theological seminary in 1829; and feeling that it would be important for a minister to be suitably married, upon my return home, I turned my attention in that direction. I met my first wife and proposed successfully. Her father's favorite maxim upon the subject of marriage was that daughters should be married *off* and not *on*. When my wife and I were ready to start for our home mission field in the then far West, it seemed as if his daughter had been married *too far off*! The trip to Indiana at that time was an immense affair, an undertaking of far more magnitude than a journey to Europe would be in our day. It was a sad leaving, and we parted with many tears. We came down the Ohio river on a steamboat and arrived at Madison at night. I preached for the pastor two Sundays and then went far off out into the missionary field. I purchased a horse, saddle and bridle, paying the sum of thirty-five dollars. My wife rode in the stage. In this way we reached Bartholomew county. Thence we entered into Shelby county and reached the home of John Conover. While there James Hill, the grandfather of Mrs. Teal, sent his son, James, with a horse for my wife. This family was better off than most of the early settlers, for they had a log cabin with two rooms. From there we went to Shelbyville, to the house of Major Hendricks. We were well received everywhere. I was now upon my field of ministerial labor, and engaged boarding in the house of Dr. S. B. Morris. There were two rooms in his residence, and one of them, ten by sixteen feet, became the parlor, study and bed room for my wife and myself. After three months we moved into a small two-story brick building, just finished. In the lower room my wife immediately opened a school, and we lived upstairs.

"I remained in this field till 1835 and then received a call to Greenwood, where I continued my ministerial labors five years.

"As I stand here today and look back, I feel that it is very difficult to realize the changes that have taken place within this time. The limits of the town were then very small. From Hendricks street to Franklin, and from Tompkins to Pike was all there was of it—and that space was occupied by but a few small cabins. At some seasons it was extremely muddy. From where I now live it was often impossible to reach town on account of bad roads.

"Once a young minister, Mr. Danforth, and I, had been preaching in the country and were overtaken by night. It was so very dark and the creeks were so high that we concluded to remain all night. So we hitched our horses and entertained ourselves the best way we could; and if I have ever in my life danced to keep warm, it was then. Early in the morning we started, not knowing what direction to take, but soon found a pig path, which led up to the house of Mr. Curran who had been at our meeting the day before. He piloted us on to Shelbyville.

"To me it is very pleasant to look back upon those days gone by. I felt that I was the happiest of men. My wife, too, enjoyed the missionary labor we were engaged in, and on her dying bed said she never regretted coming here. The Presbyterians were anxious to have preaching in their own faith, and treated us with the greatest of kindness. I would often take my wife with me on Sunday to my preaching places. We always found the latch-string out. It is true that there was generally but one room in the house. When we would suggest that perhaps it would not be convenient for them to let us remain over night, they would invariably reply that it was entirely convenient. At bed time, the one bed would be made into three or four, and then the task was how to get in. This was a little mortifying to my young wife at first, but after a time we got used to these unavoidable inconveniences of a new country.

"Shelby county is second to none in almost everything that goes to make up a prosperous community and a happy and contented people. But the people of the present generation must know that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who opened the avenues that have led to their success. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed from a wilderness to gardens of beauty and profit, where but a few years ago the barking of the wolves and the screaming of the panthers made night hideous with their wild shrieks, now is only heard the lowing of domestic animals. On the spot where but little more than half a century ago the savage pitched his tent, now rise the palatial dwellings, school-houses and church spires. The transformation has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the aspirations of such noble men and women as make any country great.

"There are but few of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. Their trials, their privations and hardships were many, and they bore them without murmur; of burdens they have borne their share, and now as they are fast passing far down the western declivity of life they should be cheered up, revered and respected, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast."

It is to be deeply regretted that for the last twenty years not much attention has been paid to these old settlers' meetings and no regular society is now in existence.

THE BANKING BUSINESS.

At an early day the pioneers in none of our Indiana counties needed such institutions as banks. The people were poor and traded such commodities as they produced for the necessities of life in way of a trade, exchange or barter system. The early-day merchants who had to employ some cash in the transaction of their business, especially when they went to market for the buying of a new annual, or semi-annual, supply of goods, and then they usually carried their money in a pair of saddle-bags to Indianapolis, Cincinnati or other large city. Such was the method employed for the first third of a century, at least up to 1851, when the banking business was commenced at Shelbyville by the establishment of the banking-house of Messrs. John Elliott, James Hill and Alfred Major, under the firm name of Elliott, Hill & Company. Out of this grew, in 1858, the two banking concerns known as the Shelby Bank, of Samuel Hamilton, and the banking house of Elliott & Major, which transacted business until 1865, then sold to the Elliott Bank, who merged their interests into the First National Bank, which is still an important and thoroughly up-to-date financial institution of Shelbyville.

In contrast there is a wide difference between the days when coon skins and other pelts went current for a medium of exchange in Shelby county and those of this the first decade of the progressive twentieth century, when every town of much importance has need and possesses a first-class bank, where deposits and savings can be securely placed at a fair rate of interest; where drafts and foreign exchange can be procured for a mere trifle—less than letter postage once was in this county in 1825.

To give a clearer understanding of the present banking business of the entire county, with Shelbyville as the common center, the following is given as the banks doing a successful business in April, 1909:

At Shelbyville, the banking business is entrusted to the following sound financial institutions: Shelby National Bank, established in 1855, as a banking house. It has a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000. Its president is Thomas W. Fleming; cashier is Frank E. Wilson.

The First National Bank, established in 1895, is one of the great banking concerns of this section of Indiana. It has a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$136,000; deposits of \$667,000. Its president is John Messick; its cashier being John A. Young.

Farmer's National Bank, established in 1892, has a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000. Its officers are: President, S. P. McCrea; cashier, C. V. Crockett.

The other banking business represented within the county is as follows:

Fairland First National Bank, established in 1906, with a paid-up cash capital of \$25,000. The president is J. C. Voris; cashier is F. A. Whitted.

The Morristown Union State Bank was established in 1894, with a capital of \$25,000, and carries on a successful general banking business. Its president is William M. Pierson; cashier is C. T. Williams.

The Bank of Weldon, at the town of Waldron, near Shelbyville, in Liberty township, was established in 1903, with a cash capital of \$10,000, has officers as follows: President, J. A. Haymond; cashier, Earl Haymond.

VIOLENT GAS EXPLOSION.

Among the explosions occasioned by the use of gas, in the city of Shelbyville, may be properly mentioned here, that of November 6, 1906, on East Pennsylvania street, at the residence of Rev. G. G. Winter, pastor of the Evangelical Protestant church, and a time honored pioneer of the county, whose name figures in many sections of this work. It was on the annual election day and happened at about one o'clock in the afternoon, as a result of gross carelessness on the part of two amateur plumbers who were employed by the local natural gas company, to put in a gas meter at the parsonage where Dr. Winter and family lived. That they were grossly careless, it only needs to be added that they turned on the gas in the basement of the front part of the building and were at work in the same, with a lighted candle, unprotected from the fumes of escaping natural gas. It occurred on annual election day, voting going on next door.

At the time of the terrific explosion Doctor Winter and son, Emil, now a physician of Indianapolis (then a student, home from college to cast his first vote); also his mother, so greatly beloved within Shelby county for her many sterling qualities of both mind and heart, were present in the house. The father and son were in the front room, or the doctor's study and library. The father was hurled upwards, as the ceiling and roof parted. He was sent in a westerly direction and was thrown to the ground with great violence, and at the same time, while in mid-air, was struck upon his head by some of the timbers of the falling roof.

He soon regained his senses and thought only of the other members of his

family, and tried to gain an entrance to the basement, but in the removal of some brick, caused an opening which allowed the gas, then on fire, to severely burn him. The son was thrown into the basement, in attempting to get to the north part of the house to rescue his mother, who had fared worse than either the father or himself, for she had been pinned down beneath the falling walls and collapsing roof of the main part of the house. The son did not reach his mother, but was frightfully burned and sustained serious injuries on his hand and arm.

The word soon spread and the great throng of men and women from all parts of the city soon came to the rescue and removed Mrs. Winter, who with her husband and son, was many weeks laid up and suffered intense pain. The mother has never, probably never will, fully recovered from the awful shock and from injuries sustained by her body.

The house was totally wrecked and had to be rebuilt. The library and many priceless articles were destroyed by the explosion. The workmen—plumbers who were the cause—also sustained injuries severe and lasting in their nature.

Dr. Winter and family never received any damages from the gas company, who at that date seemed unable to pay. Even the doctor's bill and property actually destroyed were not even made good to the family.

It seems almost a miracle that none were killed outright, for the collapsing building, with its brick walls, was reduced to fragments, while the report was heard a great distance.

THE GAS EXPLOSION AT WALDRON.

August 11, 1890, there occurred a terrific natural gas explosion, at and around the Ogden graveyard, in Liberty township. Fountains of fire and water burst forth from the earth. The bed of Flatrock river was burst asunder and rent in many places by the frightful explosion, which witnesses and later by scientific men, including the state geologist, stated was caused by the fracture of the strata of lime rock that had been a day or two before shattered by use of explosives such as giant blasting powder and dynamite, at the stone quarries at St. Paul and nearer points. This made fissures, or openings in the solid rock for several miles and included the bed of the river and Conn's creek which forms junction at the place where the worst part of this explosion occurred. This opening in the rock formation, which lay over (in thin strata) a natural gas pocket, where the ages had been storing away gas in great quantities, and this, it is believed allowed the natural gas to make its escape. Not many hours before the explosion, men had been burning brush and timbers within a short distance from the spot, and so it would seem that the solution of the occurrence would naturally be that this fire ignited the escaping gas.

Be that as it may, the excitement ran high. People in the immediate vicinity were greatly alarmed—consternation was on every hand. Messages were sent here and there over the county, and within a short time hundreds were on the spot to view the strange and alarming catastrophe, which some believed to be the end of the world. At the town of Waldron the populace was almost distracted with fright. Men rushed along the streets with whitened faces, while children clung close to their mothers for a supposed impending danger. Gray-haired veterans stood aghast and wondered if really their time had come. Not a few of the citizens predicted that "time would be no more."

The scene was between two and three miles from Waldron, where the Flatrock makes a horseshoe bend, the same being a part of the Edmund Cooper farm. The Ogden graveyard is directly across the river and one citizen relates how he went to the cemetery and there beheld the flames rising to the altitude of fully two hundred feet. Fifty or more fountains of fire and smoke, mingled with mud and water were violently hurled skyward. There were also eight distinct geysers. The river bed was torn to pieces and huge fissures in the earth and rocky formation were visible. These openings were receiving the waters of the river, while great sheets of flame were sweeping on the surface of the water as it was lost in the crevices below. This included more than an acre in extent. In one place a huge hole presented itself to view and from this opening came a terrific roaring and rumbling, that caused many to believe it was the work of a volcanic eruption. For eighty rods along the river, the bed had been rent into many immense fissures. Stones the size of a large dwelling were hurled from this spot. The grave yard was badly broken up, and upon good authority it is stated that in several instances the cracks had exposed the boxes holding caskets, which could be plainly seen. Gas flamed furiously from a tract covering about ten acres. Up and down the river, for a long distance, the trees and brush were literally burnt and scorched. One stately tree was totally uprooted from its place and the large roots snapped asunder like mere threads. The theory is that as soon as the escaping gas became ignited on the surface it worked back into the pocket in which a great volume of it was stored in the earth.

The road bed along the river, in places, was completely wiped out and cracks crossed the highway, so wide that spectators had to step long in order to cover the opening. Corn fields near by were roasted, stalk, ear and all. Blue shale was thrown up in a moistened state and from this many people made imitations of books, while the shale was yet in a plastic state, but which soon hardened, and are held in different places in the county today, as relics of the calamity.

By nightfall the flames mostly subsided, but the heat was still intense, and smoke was seen escaping from the ground, which still led some to think it was of a volcanic nature. It is stated that the first and loudest report was heard a distance of six miles.

State Geologist Prof. John Collett, of Indianapolis, visited the scene the next day and gave it as his opinion that it was caused as above narrated, and had no indication of volcanic eruption.

It is not to be wondered at that people in that vicinity believed they were on the verge of some awful calamity, as a man stands as helpless as a newborn babe in the presence of the great forces of nature, but luckily none were injured and soon the peace and order of a toiling people were resumed and today but little is thought of the strange and interesting phenomenon.

THE "MISSOURI HARMONY" SINGING CLASS.

One of the most noted singing classes, probably ever formed, and conducted successfully for more than seventy years, and still in existence, is the one known as the "Missouri Harmony" class, organized not later than 1838 at Morristown (or in a log school building near by), by Dr. McGaughey, the pioneer doctor of that section of Shelby county. Besides being an excellent physician, as that term was understood in the long-ago days of the thirties, he was also a musical prodigy. He was an excellent and highly cultivated singer, who it is said could carry any part in the musical scale, drifting from one part to the other, as he saw his special voice was needed in the class, and at concerts.

Music running in only four notes and designated by musicians as "Missouri Harmony" was very popular in early times and he taught a large class of pioneer singers after this peculiar fashion of singing. It really became a fad and spread throughout the entire musical world. With the return of each May, for all these multiplied years, no season has passed without a general meeting of the people from various sections of the United States (many of whom had been the good doctors early-day pupils) and for a solid week music of this class was the sole thought of the people of Morristown and Shelby county. Immense throngs would come from far and near—some from Missouri, some from Iowa, some from Ohio and Kentucky and Illinois, all uniting in swelling the grand chorus, after the old and charming style of four-note music. The roads entering Morristown were filled with teams and vehicles for a mile either way, on the annual weeks of musical festivity and right hearty good cheer. Shelbyville and her lovers of the sweet strains of vocal music were ever present to swell the throng.

It was early in the fifties that Dr. McGaughey formed the "Old Folks Singing Class" to which between forty and fifty people belonged. The last of these are now dead (with possibly one exception). W. W. Woodyard, who was a great bass singer, and who was of this class, died in 1908 and is supposed to be the last of the class. After the older members died others were added to the class and in time the "Missouri Harmony" style was superseded by the diapason music, using all eight of the musical notes.

The annual gatherings of this class are still kept up at Morristown, indeed it is a special feature of the town and is looked forward to with the return of each May-day.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club is the name of one of the clubs in Shelbyville, at the date of the publication of this work. It is the name of the oldest literary club in the city. Previous to its organization there had been a class formed under the tuition of Miss Catherine Merrill, a gifted lady of Indianapolis, and later a club was formed bearing her name. There had also been a few persons who met together as Chautauquans, but the "Woman's Club" was the first organization in the county formed in response of the enthusiasm of the club wave that swept over the country nearly twenty-five years ago.

This woman's club was founded by Miss Carrie A. Powell, then a teacher in our public schools, in October, 1889. The membership was limited to thirty, and the list has always been filled throughout the twenty-five years of the existence of the club. At present only ten of the charter members belong to the clubs, while of these eight have been members continuously. One because of serious illness, another on account of removal from the city, were for a time not connected with the club.

The Woman's Club has always been a study club. Its motto, "Mind Unemployed, is Mind Unenjoyed," is the keynote of its existence, and the complimentary sentiment, "Not because I raise myself above something; but because I raise myself to something, do I approve myself," shows that the object of the club, as stated in its by-laws, mental improvement and social enjoyment is well taken.

The study of history was the work of the club for the first fifteen years, and is still pursued in a slightly modified way. Six years were spent in English history, tracing the interesting course of England from the ancient Britons, of Druidical worship, down to the middle of the nineteenth century. Then coming naturally across the seas, American history from the earliest times to the present time was considered. This study covered a period of eight years of the club's life and was followed by one year devoted to the "Louisiana Purchase"; this year being the exposition year of the one hundredth anniversary of this notable event, made the work doubly interesting. Then a year was given to the profitable study of our own Indiana, followed by the years of "Glimpses into Jewish History," delightful and helpful they proved to be. In 1907-08 the study was quite different, and yet allied in thought, being "Modern American Literature and Art."

The social side of the club is most enjoyable; five open meetings are held each year, to which many friends are invited, and which all seem to appreciate. Usually the regular program of the club is carried out, thus giving the guests

of the day an opportunity to enjoy a glimpse of the work we are aiming to do. At the first meeting in October, 1900, the club will celebrate its twentieth anniversary.

The Woman's Club is a member of the "Indiana State Federation of Clubs," and hopes by this relation to broaden and deepen its own club life, and to extend its influence outside its own little circle.

Since the organization of this club about seventy-five different women have been connected with it. The membership varies from year to year, unavoidably, but the vacancies are filled whenever they occur, often the applications for membership exceeding the vacancies.

In 1896 our gentle founder, Carrie A. Powell, passed from mortal ken. Three other names are written with hers on the memorial page. But we

"Think of them faring on as dear, in the love of there, as the love of here:

Think of them still as the same, I say they are not dead, they are just away!"

HATTIE E. ROBINS,
Shelbyville.

April, 1909.

THE WILHUB CIRCLE.

(By Horation C. Sexton, D. D. S.)

The modern social problem involved in the severed interests of man and wife in lodges and women's clubs is sometimes a trying one. The husband likes not cold suppers nor does the wife like to remain alone at night while the husband goes to lodge. It was some such considerations as these that influenced Mrs. R. N. Harrison in the summer of 1892 to suggest to some of her friends the formation of a literary-social club, into which both husbands and wives could enter. "The Wilhub" (wives and husbands) was the result. Its first meeting was held in October, 1892, with Mrs. R. N. Harrison, the first president, in the chair.

The membership was composed of fifteen couples of Shelbyville's best, the charter members being: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Blakely, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Carter, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Daugherty, Judge and Mrs. L. J. Hackney, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Robins, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Rucker, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sheldon, Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Seofield, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stroup, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wray.

Of these original fifteen couples only three couples now retain their membership intact. Death has invaded the ranks of the "Wilhub Circle" many times, choosing many shining marks in the course of the organization's seven-

teen years' existence. These losses were the more felt on account of the Wihub's being more than a literary-social club—it began as a circle of friends, almost as one large family, and that feeling of warm friendliness has never been absent from its gatherings. Of deaths there have been the following: Mrs. W. E. Blakely, Dr. J. R. Clayton, Mrs. C. W. Culbertson, Mrs. R. N. Harrison, Mr. M. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Love, Rev. E. F. Mahan.

Many bright, interesting men and women have been loyal members of the Wihub and have added much to its intellectual enjoyment. From out its ranks have sprung two full fledged authors. Before ever the world heard of Mr. Charles Major, the Wihub enjoyed numerous essays from him and still takes pride in the brilliant record made in the world of fiction by that Wihub member. The other author, Mr. H. H. Daugherty, now a resident of Asheville, North Carolina, has produced a most charming book of essays entitled, "The Young Lawyer and Another Essay."

Other members now living at a distance but who still dwell in the fond memory of the Wihub, are Judge and Mrs. Hackney, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Scofield, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Ewing, of Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chez, of Ogden, Utah; Dr. and Mrs. Rucker, of Greensburg, Indiana.

The club's membership is limited to fifteen couples. Its programs consist of essays, reviews, debates, reading and music. Considerable original matter in the way of short tales and poetry have been presented. One important feature of each meeting is the dinner, for Wihubers believe not in the mortification of the flesh. It has been held by them that intellectual and gastronomical enjoyment are not incompatible and they have ever acted upon that opinion.

To Byron's advice—

"Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda water the day after."

is attributed much harm in this world. To the credit of the Wihub belongs a new motto—

"Let us think and eat and laugh and play,
And have nothing but fond memories the following day."

The membership today is composed of the following well known Shelbyville people: Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Coar, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. McCrear, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ray, Mrs. Hattie E. Robins, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stroup, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tatman, Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wilson,

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

As early as the year 1824 a public library was begun in Shelbyville. It grew to considerable size and value; was long known as the "Mechanics' Library," and had connected with it a thriving lyceum in which the citizens of that day expatiated upon the exciting topics of the times and some trained themselves for eminence at the bar and on the forum. In 1852 the library was destroyed in the conflagration of the old seminary building. In the centennial history of this county, compiled in 1876, a small booklet, though very valuable, it states that there were at that date the following libraries in Shelbyville: The township, the Methodist Sunday school library, the Presbyterian Congregational, Robbins Circulating and the public school libraries. Besides these there were at that date school libraries in each township within the county. Thus it will be seen that the people here have ever been on the alert for all that was excellent in the training of the mind through good literature.

THE "CARNEGIE" LIBRARY.

Though it has other institutions of note, the pride of Shelbyville is its public library. Beginning in a small way, it has grown by degrees until no city in the state of the same size has a handsomer structure or a better ordered interior. The idea had its origin in the minds of the members of the City School Board, when the high school building was in the process of erection in 1895. Two small rooms were set aside for literary purposes, which proved to be the germ from which at a later period grew a fine establishment equipped with all the best appliances. After the completion of the high school building in 1896, subscriptions of money and books were taken to the amount of something over one thousand dollars. A small tax was levied to maintain the embryonic library, which was formally opened to the public on November 1, 1897. From the beginning there had been a gradual growth and upon the opening day there were one thousand volumes on the shelves since which time the number has grown to six thousand. A happy selection of librarian was made in the person of Miss Ida Lewis, to whose competent work and indefatigable zeal the success of the enterprise has been largely due, and she has an efficient assistant in Miss May Wood. The library soon outgrew its first humble quarters and in 1901 an appeal was made to Andrew Carnegie. January 23, 1902. This famous philanthropist sent a favorable reply through his secretary, offering a donation of five thousand dollars to be used for the construction of a library, and this gift was later increased to twenty thousand dollars. The City Council promptly accepted the offer provided a site lot on the corner of Broadway and Tompkins streets, and a guaranteed annual maintenance fund could be obtained. Plans and specifications were prepared by

architects, and early in 1902 a contract was let for the construction of the building. The actual work was begun in May and in August the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Masonic Order of the city, Grand Chaplain Joshua Stansfield delivering the address. The building was completed June, 1903, and was pronounced by good judges a genuine work of art. The architecture style is Ionic, the material Bedford stone, the interior furnishing being of quarter sawed oak, with frescoed walls and ceilings. The work and all the appointments are of the best. The first board of education having charge of this artistic improvement consisted of Harry C. Morrison, president; Frank Bass, treasurer; William E. Blakely, secretary; J. H. Tomlin, superintendent. The selecting committee were J. H. Tomlin, chairman, Mrs. A. D. Williams Isaac Carter, Miss Aurilla Jeffers, H. S. Downey, Ida Lewis, librarian, and May Wood, assistant. The classification of books of the library is as follows: fiction, general works, philosophy, ethics, religion, church history, mythology, sociology, political science, political economy, law and constitutional history, administration, educational and international educational series, customs and folklore, science, mathematics, astronomy, physics, geology, biology, botany, zoology, library of useful stories, useful arts, medicine, fine arts, architecture, sculpture, drawing and painting literature, American essays, American miscellany, foreign miscellany, English poetry, English miscellany; Travel — in Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Mexico, and the West Indies; United States, South America; biography, American men of letters, Oceanica and polar regions, artist biographers, English men of action, English men of letters, famous women, juvenile literature, state and government reports, etc.

The library subscribes to twenty-six monthlies, eight weeklies and eight dailies. The books used in the library were eight hundred thirty-five, and those loaned thirty-six thousand thirteen, the total being thirty-six thousand eight hundred forty-eight. Total number of books in the library at the present time is nine thousand four hundred fifty-four volumes. The Dewey classification in the library and all books are catalogued by author, title and subject, and references are made to chapters in each book. In preparation for the shelves each book is handled about a dozen times and in circulation from three to six times, there has been an increase of about four hundred per cent, in the circulation since the beginning. The juvenile circulation is very large, often exceeding the circulation of the adult fiction books, which is regarded as an important item as fiction generally constitutes about seventy-five per cent, of the total reading. The present board of education and oversight consists of the following named ladies and gentlemen: Dr. S. P. McCrea, president; George H. Meiks, treasurer; Isaac Carter, secretary; S. C. Ferrell, superintendent. The committee on selection are S. C. Ferrell, chairman; Mrs. F. C. Sheldon, Mrs. John D. Pugh, H. C. Morrison and Edward Lewis.

This library opened with one thousand volumes upon the shelves and Miss Ida Lewis was appointed librarian. She is a graduate of the Shelbyville public schools and for several years previous to acceptance of this important position had been a teacher in the schools.

She received her instruction in librarianship at the Terre Haute State Normal and spent three months cataloging the books previous to the opening of the library. The books are classified and catalogued by the Dewey system and a directory catalogue gives the books by author, title and subject. References are also made to chapters in books and articles of ten pages or more in length, so that the contents (of the library) are promptly available.

When the work necessitated it, in 1902, Miss May Wood became assistant librarian, receiving her instruction from Miss Lewis.

When the library was moved into the new building (in June, 1903,) access was given in the children's room to a limited number of books in non-fiction and a record kept for several months to see the growth of this kind of literature. In three months it grew to three times what it had been before. Soon access to the shelves was given to the general public and has proven highly satisfactory to both patrons and librarian.

Perhaps the process through which a book passes in preparation for the shelves will be interesting and instructive, showing the labor put upon them before they reach the public. When a new order is given for books, each book is entered upon an order card and these cards are filed alphabetically by author. The source of the order is from a list kept throughout the year by the librarian and her assistant, also lists from each member of the selecting committee upon subjects assigned them by the chairman of that committee. These lists are placed on the order cards, with author, title publisher, price, person approving, etc., and the cards arranged by subject. The list is then copied from the order cards and sent to the publishers, the order cards being retained as a check-list when the books come. When the books arrive they are placed on the shelves in the librarian's office, checked from the bills and order (list) cards, examined for damage and the date of bill, price, firm of whom purchased noted on the reverse of the title page. The books are then arranged by subjects, alphabetically by author for accessioning. When entered in the accession—book, the author, title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, size, binding, source, cost, and number of volumes, or copies are given. In this way this record forms a complete history of the book. The books are then stamped and pocketed and arranged by subjects for classification. A shelf of twenty-five or thirty books is then studied and a number given each according to its subject. This number is then compared with the shelf list to avoid duplication and placed on the pockets in the book. To catalogue each book five cards are written for it, except in fiction, which has four. These cards are an author card, a title card, a subject card, a printer's list-

card and a shelf-list card. The references are also made which my require twenty-five entries. The charging card is written containing classification, author, and title of the book and placed in the pocket of the book to remain while the book is on the shelves and act as a charge when it is in circulation. The books are then labeled, the list written for the newspapers, the cards placed in the card catalogue, and the books are now ready for the shelves. In this process each book has been handled at least a dozen times.

In addition to the preparation of the books for the shelves, a set of records is kept as for any other business. This with the circulation and reference department constitute the work of our library of today, if fully up to standard.

The Shelbyville library now contains over ten thousand volumes, exclusive of government reports and publications circulated. During the week beginning February 1, 1909, one thousand seven books—the largest during any one week—were circulated.

For three months, during the summer of 1907, Miss Lewis, the librarian, visited relatives in England and Miss Lillian Henley, now of the state library, substituted for her. At the same time, Miss Wood, assistant librarian, having resigned her position, Miss Bertha Bowilly was appointed to fill that position.

This library had always co-operated with the public schools and given them many special privileges and the pupils, in turn, have been among the best patrons. A graded course of supplementary work will soon be issued for the schools and from time to time new features will be added to make the library more efficient.

SHELBYVILLE DISTILLERY.

In 1857 the Shelbyville distillery was built and was owned and operated by various persons from time to time. In 1872 it became the property of John Beggs, who continued to run it up to May, 1883, when the main building was burned; the office, warehouse, cribs, cattle pens and all outbuildings were saved. Immediate steps were taken for rebuilding the distillery department, on the foundation of that which had been destroyed by fire. In 1883 the whole structure was rebuilt and enlarged. A change of ownership was also affected after which it was known as the Shelby Distilling Company, made up of the following persons: John Beggs, John E. Beggs, a son of the original proprietor, Henry Beggs, Reuben D. Harshman, an old distiller from Dayton, Ohio, and Robert Frazer, of Cincinnati. This company was organized July 28, 1883, with John Beggs as president, Henry W. Beggs, secretary and treasurer. Distilling was resumed by this company in November, of that year. The capacity of the plant was three thousand bushels of corn per day, but it was seldom run to its utmost capacity, as that required the great amount of

over one million bushels of corn per year. They could put in the market fifteen thousand gallons per day, on which the internal revenue tax was, at ninety cents per gallon, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars per day, or four million nine hundred twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars per year.

Later an addition was made to the plant in which high wines and rectifying by a charcoal process of filtration was carried on. They also had a corn warehouse on the railway tracks that had a capacity of twenty-three thousand bushels. This was in addition to the storage for corn at the distillery proper, which amounted to eighty-five thousand bushels.

The government tax paid from August 1, 1886, to August 1, 1887, amounted to eight hundred forty-seven thousand four hundred thirteen dollars, besides four hundred eighty barrels of alcohol that was exported to Europe, on which no tax was paid. The government officers connected with this distillery were four store keepers and three gaugers. The number of hands employed in this distillery in 1887 was an average of forty-five men. In 1886 this company bought and consumed two hundred ten thousand bushels of corn in Shelby county alone.

After the last named date the plant went through various changes and hands, sometimes successful and sometimes adverse. It was finally merged with the National liquor trust, ran for a time and finally closed. No liquor has been distilled here since then.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—THE GRANGE.

When the Grange movement struck the county it had many zealous devotees in Indiana, and the first lodge of farmers in this order in Shelby county was organized in 1873 and known as Pioneer, No. 152. Within three years there had been instituted in the county thirty lodges or granges, as they are known now. At Shelbyville was located Pomona Grange, which was of the fifth degree class in the order. Its object was the highest elevation of husbandry, and it also had the powers and functions of a high court. In 1876 the total membership of the patrons of husbandry or granges was something in excess of two thousand. They represented a capital of from three to five million dollars. These granges were of lasting good in many ways to the communities in which they were located, but so far as doing away with "middle men" in trade and commerce, they were not a success, and after a few years the stores and grain houses conducted under their supervision, went back into private hands. There are but few, if indeed any, more patrons of husbandry lodges, or granges in the county or state, and if so are occupying a legitimate sphere in building up agriculture by association with one another, thus producing the best results.

MILLING IN SHELBY COUNTY.

Next to a suitable cabin in which to live, the matter of a place to obtain milling was uppermost in the mind of the early settler in Shelby county. These first settlers must at least be supplied with bread stuffs once a year from other sources than their own hands. The first crops, be they ever so abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills within the county. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and many families were but poorly provided with means for thus doing. The tin "grater" was used by many, and in many cases the "hominy-block" was resorted to. It was more than three years after the first settler set his stakes here in Shelby county here before a mill was put in operation for the grinding of corn and wheat. Hence home-made flour was used, unless the settler took the time to "go to the mill" at White Water, Franklin county, forty miles away and wait days at a busy season of the year in taking his turn to get his wheat ground. A little later a mill was built and known as the "Quarry's Mill," near Moscow, Decatur county. Next came the home mills in Shelby county.

One pioneer who passed through those days of privation and difficulty has said "Was quite an undertaking—this going to mill. It was a two or three days' journey. Sometimes it was made by a pair of oxen drawing a two-wheeled cart; but frequently the farmer went on horse-back, seated on a big bag of grain. This made the journey tedious, and his return was anxiously awaited by mother and children. There are some recollections of 'going to mill' not in poetry of today, but in actual experience, that brings a tinge of sadness to one's heart. The true picture of weary watching wife and mother, when nightfall came and the pioneer father and husband did not return as expected. Too many grists ahead of his was the true cause of his long delay. These were dismal phases of pioneer life in Indiana. When the darkness closed in upon the anxious mother by the half open doorway and crying children about her; the winds beating on the rude cabin, bringing to their ears unwelcome sounds, laden with howls of half starved wolves and when the inmates of the cabin were pressed heavily for something to eat. But generally speaking, the true housewife became equal to the emergency and sometimes pressed the old coffee mill into service and ground a mess of parched corn for the children to eat until the pioneer returned with 'white flour,' when a royal feast was enjoyed by all the family."

It is quite certain, from the best evidence at hand at this late day, that the first mill within Shelby county was that built by John Walker on Blue river, at the present site of the Shelby mills. This was a small frame mill, erected and running early in 1823. Nathan Johnson was the millwright. During the same year, Abel Summers built a mill in Marion which stood where later was built the Marion Flouring Mills. About the same time, possibly a trifle later,

was built the Ira Bailey mill, on Blue river in the town of Freeport; this was managed by Lathrop Francis. This mill is still in an excellent state of preservation with stone piers, stone dam and stone race and flume and a high grade of flour is made there.

It was the law and custom at an early date to obtain what is known in legal parlance as an *ad quod damnum*, or a permit to construct a mill-dam, which provided for damages in case of overflow on crops, etc. Sometimes this right was waived, as settlers wanted mills, and they did not require the process to be perfected before actual milling was done. The record shows that Isaac Drake built and operated a flouring mill on the northeast quarter of section 25, township 11, range 6, on Flat Rock river, some time prior to the summer of 1823, when the writ was actually fulfilled. To nearly all of these mills was attached saw-mill machinery, as well as grist mill appliances. A few years later this branch of milling proved the better paying of the two, and large quantities of lumber were cut and sold for building purposes. Oak, poplar, wild cherry, black walnut, maple and other varieties of native timber were also cut and shipped to distant sections of the country, where suitable timber was scarce.

Coming to an account of the various mills that have been built and operated in Shelby county from the early-day to now it should be said that in addition to those already mentioned the Star Mills were established in 1856, erected by H. P. Johnson, who was a noted grain dealer and pork-packer. The mill was located at Shelbyville and the upper, or fourth, story was all in one large room, fitted up for a hall, and it was called "Johnson's Hall." This place was used for all public gatherings, such as balls, theatrical performances, conventions, mass meetings, etc. In a few years Johnson, the proprietor, failed in business and badly involved many of his numerous friends here. He removed to Davenport, Iowa, and was succeeded by the firm of Porter & Dixon, grain dealers, and they in turn by Jasper H. Sprague, who dealt in grain. Next came Alonzo Swain and Lewis Neibel, of Jackson township, who dealt in grain and manufactured bonny. In 1867 Mr. Swain bought his partner's share in the business, and put in milling machinery, converting the grain ware house into a mill for the production of a good grade of flour and continued in such industry up to the date of his death, which occurred in 1872. After his death the Star Milling Company was formed and was composed of Squire L. Vampelt, Sidney Robertson, William A. Moore, George W. Kennedy, James Y. Stewart and Michael Snyder, of Hendricks township. It was sold to Peyton Johnson in 1875, and he conducted the same until 1879, when it was sold at Sheriff sale to Samuel Hamilton, a banker of Shelbyville, who bid it in for the amount of his mortgage against it, amounting to something like five thousand dollars. In 1883 George W. Kennedy and John M. Brown, a local lumberman of prominence, bought and remodeled the mill and put in a "new process" or the patent milling appliances known as the roller system of flour-making, then

first coming into general use. It then had a capacity of one hundred fifty barrels per day, and these men continued to successfully operate until the spring of 1887, when James B. Kennedy, son of George W. Kennedy, bought Mr. Brown out, after which the firm was George W. Kennedy & Son, who operated the mill for years. In 1892 the full roller process (latest improvements) were added, and it now has a daily capacity of two hundred barrels of excellent grade flour. It is now the property of the G. W. Kennedy Milling Company.

The Water Mill, usually styled the "Shelby Mills," was the old original mill, to which the successor commenced operations many years ago, even before the settlement of the county had amounted to much. Year after year its ponderous wheel revolved and its machinery clanked under the burden of its load. The first saw and flouring mill in Shelby county was built by John Walker in 1822, upon the present site of the Shelby Mills. Early in 1842 James Elliott purchased this mill property; it then consisted of an old grist mill with two run of buhrs, and the remains of an old saw-mill. The latter was immediately rebuilt. In the spring of 1844 John Elliott came to Shelbyville and took a half interest in the property, and the same year a wooden mill was erected just above the race bridge, between the race and the river. In 1846 the saw-mill was removed and the present flouring mill built on the same site. It was greatly enlarged in 1856, being increased also to six run of buhrs. Its output was one hundred barrels a day at that time. The property in 1850 passed into the hands of Jacob Vernon and W. O. Rockwood. The latter was soon succeeded by Evans Elliott, under the name of Elliott & Vernon. Steam was added to the water power furnished by the river. On account of an accident the health of Mr. Elliott failed and he was compelled to retire from the business. In 1859 the mill passed to the hands of Alexander Cory, who held the same at the date of his death in 1864. It was then purchased by David Kemp, but a year or two later it was purchased by William Elliott, David P. Campbell and A. O. Porter, who operated under the firm name of D. C. Campbell & Company. J. M. Elliott was admitted to the firm in 1866. Later the firm was known as Elliott, Kennedy & Company. In 1870 G. W. Kennedy sold his interest to John Messick, now president of the First National Bank, after which it was operated as Elliott & Company. In 1881 George E. Kent became a partner, and two years later William Elliott retired, Mr. Kent taking his interest, after which the style of the milling firm was Elliott, Messick & Company. The mill was overhauled, remodeled and "roller mill" machinery placed in instead of the old time buhr system. In 1884 John Messick disposed of his interest to George W. Senour, and the firm consisted of the equal partners, J. M. Elliott, George E. Kent and George W. Senour, but worked under the name of Elliott, Kent & Senour. As it stood in 1887 this mill was fifty by eighty feet, and four stories high. It was about 1894 when this milling plant was remodeled and the patent, or "roller process" was installed, having a daily

capacity of two hundred barrels. It is under the present proprietorship of C. H. Billman & Son.

At an early day what was styled the "Hanover Mills," in the northern part of the county, did a large flour-making business and rivaled, if not exceeded the mills at Shelbyville. But these mills have long since gone to decay, and little left to mark the spot once so busy with the grinding of golden grain, by water power and the old mill-stone system. In 1876 there were three different flouring mill plants in Shelbyville, and many here and there throughout the county. Saw-mills and tanneries were also located in various sections of the county, but owing to a changed condition of industrial life and activities in the country many of these once prosperous concerns have disappeared, having been swallowed up by trusts and different methods which have come to obtain in our progressive land. The chief milling business of the county is now done at the two great flouring mills at Shelbyville.

REMINISCENCES.

(By Capt. T. L. Haymond.)

The following reminiscence is extracted from a booklet published in 1906, at Waldron, by Capt. T. L. Haymond, entitled, "The Haymond Family," and the same contains, among other interesting accounts of the early day settlement of Shelby county, the following:

"Our people composed a colony of the early settlers of Shelby county along the old State road, and many of them located near Middletown. After the bill was passed authorizing a state road from Madison, on the Ohio river, to Lake Michigan, in 1822, and the same was surveyed, it was found to pass through Shelby county from southeast to northwest. It was on this road, near the crossing of Conn's creek, that our people—the Haymonds, settled. It was here that John Moore and his father located a tannery, the first within Shelby county. John Moore afterward married Hannah B. Haymond. Samuel Monroe married Dorcas Haymond and settled on the east side of the Haymond colony, near the east line of Shelby county, and there established and operated a tannery many years. I have not the names of all this colony, but among them were: Owen and Thomas (commonly called "Long" Tom). They were smiths by trade, and after a while moved further west, when we lost trace of them. About 1829 William Haymond, cousin of my father and grandson of Edward Haymond, of Revolutionary fame, came to the colony from Virginia, bought a tract of land and founded Middletown. This tract was longer considerably than it was wide, for it only occupied the frontage on either side of the State road for quite a distance either way. It was not long until the town was settled and with the best class of people. It had a hotel built in the

good old-fashioned way for comfort and convenience, with a wide porch in front, extending the whole length of the house, and "mine host" was one Joseph Cummins, who had immigrated to the colony from near Cincinnati.

"The smiths' shop was a fixture and was presided over by the genial oddity, Samuel Baxter, and if we are rightly informed the temple of justice was presided over by one William Connor, who had heard of the colony and came from Kentucky. The first general store was carried on by David Lovett, who afterward moved to and died a rich banker at Greensburg. The distributor of pills and calomel was Doctor Robbins. He also moved to Greensburg, and died quite wealthy.

"John Haymond was also prominent in the affairs of the town and married Margaret Cummins. They built and made their home across the road opposite the hotel. There were many others prominent in the early history of this quite noted village, whose names cannot well be given in this connection for lack of space. It is said that after a short time of prosperity, chills and malarial fever entered the homes of this heretofore happy people and were holding high carnival.

"When the frogs came up from the miasmatic districts and finding the village in a sorrowing condition, the king frogs mounted their throne (the frog stool) and croaked out in a bass voice: 'Who lives in Middletown?' Getting no answer, the frog repeated in a louder strain 'Who lives in Middletown?' After a moment's silence, comes back the answer, floating over the murky waters of Conn's creek and through the silent darkness of the night: 'Cummins and Connor! Cummins and Connor!' Then it appears the silent spectator is awakened from his slumbering dreams and remembering his relatives (as Darwin would have it) from an opposite and not far distant direction, he sends his answer at lightning speed, through the still, balmy air to this honored court. It was so shrill and so full as to jar the elements to such an extent that the residents were awakened only in time to hear his appeal, which was after this fashion, 'Baxter, too! Baxter, too!'

"Now, when the town was emerged from this trying ordeal and had regained its former greatness or goodness, it enjoyed many years of prosperity, but many of the citizens had grown tired of living within the borders of the noted village, so they loaded their plunder into carts, to which was generally hitched a yoke of oxen, after the fashion of the times, and went West to grow up with the country and seek their fortune as well.

"Others who had grown tired of living at other places took up their abode within the limits of our town, so it went on until the time of the building of the railroad, which proved a detriment to our prosperity and the town of the olden time soon became a back number.

"The new town which was built only a mile away was named Stroupville, (but we call it Waldron, for short). Quite a number of our citizens grew

tired of living in a country town without a railroad so they hied themselves away to the new town.

"Our postmaster was one of the tired ones; so he bundled up the office, packed the letters in his hat and took departure for the new town to start an office of his own. As a matter of course, Middletown was no longer prosperous, but yet remains a souvenir of the pioneer days.

"I sit and think when the sunset gold
Is flushing through the windows at home,
Of the long gone pleasures of old."

"The rough experience of the roaring, toiling, stormy world may blot out all other things from the mind, but the picture of our early home must be with us forever on the walls of memory; until the silver cord be loosened and the golden bowl broken.

"The old homestead farm, entered in 1824, by my father, although changed from what it was in my boyhood days, there still lingers in my memory a beauty that surrounded the old farm. It was there that my eyes first beheld the light of day; it was there that I sung, cried and played at my mother's knee and surely there was a grandeur and environment that surrounded the place that cannot be forgotten by anyone accustomed to visit there.

"The approach from the south was by a winding road through a beautiful grove of stately sycamore trees and hard by a rippling stream, Deer creek, where many happy hours were spent fishing, swimming, catching chipmunks in grain sacks, and other amusements, common to the time. The approach from the north was over an undulating woodland; a heavy growth of hard maples of which we were proud for we called it the sugar camp and anxiously looked to the time when we could take the old horse and sled; draw in the sap; boil it to a sugar and have a 'stir-off' and a general good time.

"Another place of interest was the old-fashioned orchard with an abundance of peach trees and a great big dry kiln. This lay between the sugar camp and the house and was our natural play ground, as may be witnessed by the many that have been parties to our Sunday romps, such as playing town ball, hide-and-go-seek, and many other amusements of the times.

"When I write the memories of early life, my mind becomes so crowded with the things which were a necessity in pioneer life that I hardly know where to begin or which to give first place. Things that are long ago out of date; things that have been superseded many times by modern improvement; things like sickles, the mowing scythe, the wheat cradle, the hemp or flax brake, a machine made of wood and worked by hand to brake the woody fibre, that the lint might be separated therefrom; which was done over the end of an upright board with a sword-shaped knife, made of wood. This was called

scutching or singling the hemp or flax; next was the hackle to prepare this lint for spinning; next was the spinning wheel, the large one for wool rolls, and the small one—tread-wheel—for the spinning of flax. The reel, the machine to form the threads into a skein; then the winding blades to hold the skein, while the threads are wound into a ball; next the warping mill, a machine with upright arms which turn around on which the warp is formed from the balls and is thereby made ready for the loom which was a convenient necessity in almost every household and occupied a prominent place, especially in winter, when next year's clothing was to be woven; next, in way of curios, was the rope works, which was fastened to a tree at one end and a cart made for the purpose at the other end. The distance between the tree and the cart was measured by the length of rope desired made.

"While we are in the woods we think of other things that would seem strange to the younger people of the twentieth century: such as the burning of lime, by making a great heap or pile of logs on which the lime rock was placed. The logs were burned in this way and also the lime rocks were converted into lime, which was used for chinking the cabin and building the chimney of olden times.

"The farm implements were very few and rude. The breaking plow was made entirely of wood; the hay-fork was made from a limb of a tree in the woods; the sled was a convenient luxury used for hauling the crops to the barn; the barn was made of logs covered either with rye straw or boards. The pioneer farmer was proud of his barn. The harness (when horses were used) was a combination of ropes, corn husks and leather, made up at home at odd times. Coming back to the house, which was also made of logs, we find it furnished with a great fire-place in one end, in which was fastened a forked iron bar which was called a crane and used to hang pots and kettles on for cooking purposes; connected with these was the large oven, with lid turned up at the outer edge to hold the coals of fire; this was to bake bread and especially the old-fashioned sweet corn pone. The Johnny cake was made out thin and baked on a board set up in front of the fire. The best artificial light was made from the tallow dip or candle; the common light was obtained from a wick burned in a saucer of grease called 'dip.'

"Ingenuity was greatly taxed in making furniture for the house; nursing cradles were sometimes made by splitting a hollow tree and cutting it the proper length. The children of the pioneers never wore stockings or shoes, except in the severest weather in winter; they usually slept in the garret or loft, which was reached by means of a ladder. The fare was of the coarsest kind; corn bread and pork were the staples of diet. Sometimes wild turkey or venison were added. This was a luxury, however. The mail was carried on horseback, when the streams and roads were passable; the postage on a

letter was twenty-five cents; envelopes were unknown; letters were folded and sealed with sealing wax.

"There were, of course, no theaters nor operas, but social dancing was a favorite pastime, while these were a few of the conveniences of pioneer life. Sociability was never lost sight of; the latch-string was always out. Some writer has said that social life had then its 'golden period,' and we are led to believe it.

"How wondrous are the changes,
Since eighty years ago;
When girls wore woolen dresses,
And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of cowhide,
And socks from homespun wool;
And children did half a day's work
Before they went to school.

The girls took music lessons
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced, late and early,
On spindle swift and reel;
The boys would ride the horses to mill
A dozen miles or more,
And hurry off before it was day,
Some eighty years ago.

I cannot tell the cause,
But men are always tampering,
With Nature's wondrous laws,
And what we think we're coming to
Does any one pretend to know?
For everything has changed so much
Since eighty years ago."

FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The first celebration of the National Independence in Shelby county was had in 1822, and was in many ways the most interesting occasion ever had in this county, on a similar holiday. The Legislative Commissioners had just finished the work of locating the county seat of this county and the announcement was made at the celebration gathering held at Shelbyville. Among other events a great barbecue was had, immediately north of the present fair grounds. Among the number who participated at that great celebration, and

who was still living in 1886, was an old pioneer and honored citizen, Isaac H. Wilson, who at that time furnished the following facts:

"There were present about two hundred persons on that occasion, hailing from half a dozen different settlements—Marion, Freeport, Wray's Settlement, Turks, Handpack and some five or more families from the immediate settlement. We had a delightful day, and enjoyed ourselves as well, probably, as the same number of persons ever did in the same length of time. We had provisions in abundance, such as beef, pork, mutton, deer, turkey and fish. The bread was excellent and plenty of it. No one asked for pay for what was furnished for the assemblage. Nimrod Gatewood was the cook. Our meats were barbecued over a ditch that had been dug for the purpose, and then filled with live coals. John Cherry went out that morning and killed a four-pronged buck and brought him in as his contribution. "Mother" Young furnished a loaf of raised corn bread, baked in a Dutch oven, and I defy you to produce anything equal to it today. Our tables were hastily gotten up by driving forked sticks into the ground; poles were then put crosswise, and upon these were placed slabs.

"When all things were ready to put upon the table, we were brought to a dead standstill for want of dishes upon which to serve our meats. But our delay was only momentary. An old lady by the name of Goodrich, who, it was reported, had been a captive among the Indians in her youth, upon hearing of the difficulty directed a couple of young men to cut down a young hickory tree. They then peeled off the bark in sheets about two feet long, and tied up the ends in such a manner as to form a dish large enough to hold a saddle of venison. She next showed them how to sharpen the knives, using one as a steel to whet the other with.

"I remember well, on that memorable day, riding through the beautiful fertile bottom, later owned by Messrs. Gordon and Senour, upon a horse fifteen and a half hands high, carrying a stick in my hand to keep the nettles out of my face and eyes. There is one more incident of that day which left a deep impression on my mind. It was this: About fifteen persons formed a circle, one of them had a fiddle. It was passed around, each one playing a tune; after which we dispersed and all went home, well satisfied and contented. This was the first Fourth of July celebration in the newly organized county of Shelby."

EARLY DAY SNAKES.

At an early day Shelby county was infested by many snakes, including rattlesnakes, vipers, adders, milk-snakes, garter, water and blacksnakes. Many of these were deadly poison. In sections of this county, it was the custom for settlers to form themselves into companies, armed with a stick, mattocks and

crow-bars. They would attack the principal dens of the reptiles and thus slay large numbers of them.

James Smith gave an incident concerning snakes worthy of being mentioned in this connection: "While enroute from Edinburg in the summer of 1834, near the present site of the Baptist church, in the Scott neighborhood, my attention was attracted by a noise in the leaves near the roadside. I stopped suddenly and soon discovered that it was a combat for life between a rattlesnake and a blacksnake. Drawing near, the blacksnake became frightened at my presence and quickly disappeared in the brush. The rattlesnake, after a few seconds of apparent rest, crawled slowly away to the base of a small cliff, near the creek bank. Following a few paces behind me at first sight there seemed to me to be hundreds of those venomous reptiles. I immediately repaired to the nearest house, and with the father, sons and dogs, we returned to the spot armed with various implements of warfare, where we killed many rattlesnakes of all ages and sizes."

With the settlement of the country, a large proportion of the deadly species of snakes disappeared, leaving a few of the less harmful ones, which are found at this day in small numbers.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

Shelby county, originally was the home of many wild animals, including the deer, wolf, bear, panther, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel. For the first few years the meat used by the pioneers was selected from the best of these wild animals, the venison being the most extensively used. The most troublesome of all was the wolf, he being the common enemy of the sheep and other domestic animals. The night was made hideous by their unearthly howlings. Bears and panthers were common, but not nearly so numerous. One thrilling incident must here find space, showing as it does the fury of the wild beast as found in Shelby county, when white men first set foot on the virgin soil:

"On one occasion in the year 1821 one Lewis Hendricks, who lived near School Section Ford, went to a neighbor by the name of Solomon George, who was a skillful hunter, and asked him to shoot a deer for him. George consented, and the two started upon the chase. They had not gone far when they suddenly happened upon two young bear cubs. George immediately said: 'Now we'll have some fine sport.' He directed Hendricks to pinch the ears of the cubs. Their loud and piteous cries soon caused the mother bear to appear on the scene of action and defend her young. George then took deliberate aim and fired. The bear turned back and ran, and Hendricks, being confident that she was fatally wounded, hastened to pursue her. He had not gone far, however, before the bear turned suddenly upon her then

unarmed pursuer, and with great fury threw him to the ground. The situation was critical, but with wonderful bravery and presence of mind, Hendricks doubled up his two fists and boldly pushed them into the mouth of the she-bear. In this desperate condition, the intrepid George rushed to the spot, and plunging his hunting knife deep into the bowels of the bear, saved his friend's life. Hendricks bore the scars of this fierce encounter ever after."

PIONEER DRESS AND EARLY FASHIONS.

With the settlement of every new country, each section has had its own peculiar manner of dress, owing to the part of the country in which their lot has been cast, the climate and other elements entering into the question, also.

In Shelby county the dress of the pioneer father and son was either a coon skin cap or home-made wool hat for the head. The feet were covered with moccasins made of deer skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather, but shoes were worn by most of the pioneers in Shelby county, except in the summer months, when both male and female went barefooted. The blue linsey hunting shirt was worn by men and boys, and as has been said by an early pioneer, "I never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off." It was made with wide sleeves, open before, with ample room so as to envelop the body almost twice around. The pantaloons of the masses were made of deer skins and linsey, but to the early settler in Shelby county, cotton and jeans were more common.

As to how the women of early days went dressed, the following is quoted as being the vivid recollections of Aunt Susan Goodrich, given in her own language: "Now let me tell you how we made our dresses. When the right time of the year would come around, father, Cynthia and I would put up the flax-brake on the log sled and haul it down near the river, where there were plenty of nettles. Cynthia and I would carry nettles to father and he would break them. It took an armful to make a handful when it was broken. We would work on in this way until mother would say we had enough for one piece, and then we would hackle and spin it for chain; then take an equal quantity of wool cord and spin it for filling. We would then dye it in different colors by using different kinds of bark, place in the loom and weave it when we would have beautiful striped linsey."

This, then, is the simple story told of a very simple process that was fraught, however, with great labor in producing cloth at an early day right here in Shelby county, now so well supplied with all the latest fashion plates and goods (factory made) to produce all sorts of garments for both men and women. If the present generation are ever given to thinking they have a hard lot in life let them think of the early struggles our forefathers had to undergo in order to lay for us the foundations upon which today rests our great industrial life.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

From an historical work which included bits of Shelby county history, we extract the following from the pen of Dr. Milton B. Robins:

"My Indian and hunting experiences are very limited. I never saw an Indian here, or killed a bear or wolf. The only bear story I have is, that one night a bear attacked a hog of ours, but we were afraid to interfere and he made a good meal for the bear. While going to mill I often saw several deer, but never killed one. We often heard packs of hungry wolves howling in the night. Our dogs were sometimes injured by attacking porcupines and getting their quills in their mouths, necks and paws. Squirrels were very plentiful and frequently ate nearly all the corn we planted, before it came through the ground; then in the autumn time would take a share of it as it was earing. The early settlers formed hunting parties, 'took sides' and offered premiums for squirrel scalps, the side killing the greatest number being awarded the prize.

"In the early days the settlements were all confined to the low bottom lands, and we dreaded the fever and ague and bilious fever as we would now cholera, if it made its annual visits. This was before the days of quinine as a specific. Then the woods were one dense forest, the underbrush being nettles and pea-vines, often so thick one could scarcely penetrate them. Having no grain to feed, our horses were compelled to run out nights in order to obtain food. They would have to be hunted in the morning when the dew was on the vegetation, and a man would get very wet chasing them, and then go to work plowing in wet clothes and keep so until nearly noon.

"I have often wondered how a community could live with as little money as we had. The county was mostly settled by Kentuckians and Ohioans, with a few from Tennessee and the Carolinas and still less from Pennsylvania. It being just after the Indian wars of 1812-13, there was no foreign demand. We had nothing to sell, no one had money with which to buy. Everything was bartered; one dollar then would go as far as six now, but then it was really nominal, for we rarely handled a dollar.

"What little wheat we raised was cut by sickles, it being before even the days of cradles, and of course before reapers. We thought this never would be a wheat country, as the ground was so rich that the grain would fall down. After we began to raise more than we needed for home consumption, the nearest market place was Lawrenceburg and Michigan City—this way to the Ohio, and the other way to Lake Michigan. The old Michigan road would be lined up with wagons containing from ten to fifty bushels of wheat drawn by one yoke of oxen and one horse; by two horses, and by three and four-horse teams. They would be on the road ten days or two weeks, take their horse feed and provisions along with them, and bartered their wheat for salt, leather, cotton,

yarn, coffee, etc. Hogs were driven the same routes to Michigan City or Cincinnati. The number of grain wagons in the fall of the year, and the hogs in the winter, was astonishing, as the hogs from the north as far as Crawfordsville and Greencastle were driven through here to Cincinnati."

EARLY DAY TRADE AND COMMERCE.

In pioneer times the transactions of commerce were usually only neighborhood exchanges. Cash was little known; indeed they had but small use for it then. The barter system was a rather elastic yet quite complete in its workings. Pelts came nearer being "money" than anything else, as it came to be the fashion to estimate the value of almost any commodity by the present value of a coon skin. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for money required by the government. The products of the farm not needed at home, were taken to Lawrenceburg, by way of the State road or to Madison, by way of the Michigan road. January 24, 1824, Flatrock river was declared a navigable stream, and the public highway from its mouth to Little Flat Rock and Blue rivers was declared navigable to the north line of Shelby county. January 28, 1828, Sugar creek was declared navigable to Mann's Mill, in Moral township, in Shelby county, and William Doble was made commissioner to keep it free from obstructions. Blue river was the first of these avenues of commerce used. The Goodrich Brothers, in the latter part of the twenties, built a flat-boat, loading it with various kinds of produce, launched on its placid waters, headed for New Orleans. This boat was a large one, and to get over the dam on Driftwood river, near Rockford, was of great concern to boatmen of those days. On this occasion Nathan Goodrich accompanied his father as far as the dam; there he left the boat and returned on foot. A man named Isley launched a boat the next season. William Farris and a man named Vanasdol sent two boats from near Freeport. John C. Walker built and sent two boats from Shelbyville. Another was sent from Wolf's Mill, and still another with its cargo of lumber from the mouth of the Brandywine. In all about ten boats were thus sent out of Shelby county and landed finally at the wharf in New Orleans. The facts herein contained are largely gleaned from historic items gathered in the eighties, concerning this county and may be relied upon as true, being written as they were by men who had passed through the pioneer years of the country, with their fathers having been numbered among the "first settlers."

THE LOG CABIN.

Owing to the very nature of things, the American log cabin will ever have a place—a warm spot in the heart—in our national annals. It was

these rude, yet quite comfortable abodes, which sheltered our forefathers and their families from the blinding storms of winter and the furious heat of a lurid summer sun. In it the infant was born and in it the young maiden died. Beneath its rough pole and "shake" roof, the voice of evening and morning prayers ascended. Here weddings were solemnized and here political parties were founded. In such dwelling places as these log cabins, were born the great and eminent statesmen, poets and authors of by-gone years. Many a President, including Lincoln, first saw the light of day within the dingy walls of such a building. There are a few log houses left within this state—fewer occupied, but saved with a tender, almost sacred care, as relics—a place where grandfather and grandmother were married, or died, perhaps.

Before the last man who has seen such a building made, or lived within one, has gone from earth, it is the duty of the historian to make some befitting record of the manner in which these primitive buildings were erected, that those who follow after us may be informed on so interesting a question as the architecture of a log cabin, within the old Hoosier state.

After selecting a suitable location, near living water, a spring or running stream, if possible, trees of a uniform size were selected from the then ever-present immense forests. Owing to the size of the pioneer family, but logs usually about twelve to eighteen feet long were chosen and hauled to the building site, the underbrush having first been cleared away. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and proceed to have a "house raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin which his friends had made quick work at "raising." The house and chimney had to be re-daubed each autumn time, to be made warm and snow tight for winter use. The usual height of the house was from seven to eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the clapboards, after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to the poles by "weight poles" corresponding in place with the joist just described and these again were held in place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood eighteen to twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest boards in the vicinity by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving them with a "frow."

The chimney, an important factor in the cabin, was made by leaving the original building with an opening from five to eight feet in one wall. There the fire-place was made. Often large enough was the opening to admit of fire-wood from six to eight feet long. The pioneer did not begrudge

the wood consumed within his humble cabin, for what was not thus consumed, he had to haul into immense piles and burn, in order to clear up his land suitable for cultivation of crops. In the interior, over the fire-place was a mantle, or wide shelf, on which the tallow dip or candle-stick was placed by the orderly housewife. If fortunate enough to possess one, the old family clock was also set up there and ticked away the hours of the good pioneer's life, while his busy wife prepared the meals by the crackling fire on the andirons, which were kept bright and clean. The cooking was accomplished by means of a crane suspended from the side of the fire-place, and from it hung the various pots and kettles, used in those days. In one corner of the pioneer's cabin stood the bedstead for the "old folks," while underneath it, through the day was the children's cosy trundle-bed. In another corner stood the old family spinning wheel, while on the wall, away from the fire-place, hung the old rifle and accompanying powder horn. Here and there were to be seen rude home-made stools or chairs, and a good sized table. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to modern day mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days resting up from a long journey in land hunting, was always welcome. A single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bed room and parlor.

Some of these log houses were built two stories high and were made of hewed logs, and were really very substantial, and such as this stood for many years, as monuments of pioneer ingenuity and workmanship.

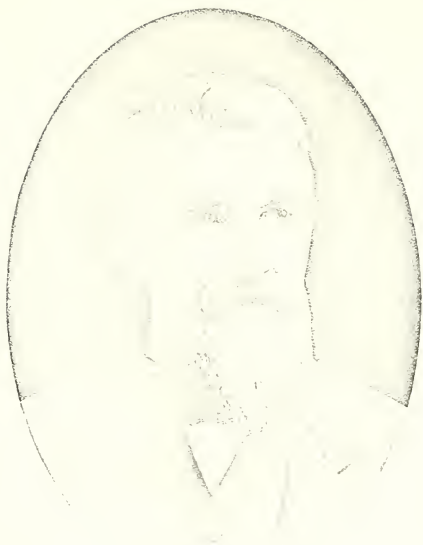
In Indiana the log cabin was to her early settlers what the stone buildings were in New England and Pennsylvania to pioneers there, and served as did the sod houses of Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas, as abodes while the settlers were adjusting themselves to a better mode of living. To a true American it is no disgrace to have it said in his biography that "he was born in a log cabin," for such were most of the early generations in the Middle West born in, while they obtained their early schooling in log school-houses.

PRICES THEN AND NOW.

In looking at the old newspaper files away back before the days of the Civil war, and then contrasting their market quotations with prices since the close of that struggle, and even at the opening years of the twentieth century, one observes great differences, especially in the price current of certain articles used now as well as then, by the masses. For example, in 1855 the price of eggs in Shelbyville was 7 cents per dozen; feathers, 32 cents a pound; hogs (live weight), \$1.90 per hundred-weight; coffee, per pound, best, 18 cents; print (calico), 25 cents; domestic sheeting, 20 cents a yard; nails, 15 cents per pound; iron, 10 cents; whisky, per gallon, 33 cents; salt, per barrel, \$3.50.

With 5-cent calico, sheeting 8 cents, salt \$1.30, eggs 22 cents, butter about the same as eggs, with hogs (live weight) at \$6.00 per hundred-weight, one is set to thinking what has brought these singular changes in market prices of these staple articles. The general reply may be it is the result of an increased population in the United States; also the introduction of looms and other machinery; the result of the Civil war, in a measure, which has tended to equalize wages for the producing classes. In the matter of two items, salt and whisky, it should be stated that the salt wells and mines have been discovered and manufactured by cheap processes in many parts of this country since the quotations of 1855, referred to above. As to whisky, the demand is greater, owing to force of increasing habit, as well as an increased population, living far distant from distilleries. Then the matter of from one to two dollars on each gallon of spirits, imposed by the general Government, since 1862-63, has greatly added to its actual cost.

A day's work in 1909 at the average occupation in this country will afford more of the staple, even the luxuries of life, than ever before in the history of the country. Generally speaking, prices of what we live on are more than in early days, but the wages and means of earning a dollar, more than compensates for this rise. Another thing should not be lost sight of—the matter of transportation—this has radically changed the prices of many articles.



SYLVAN B. MORRIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL

SYLVAN BALDWIN MORRIS.

Whenever and wherever an individual has arisen and acted his part on whatever plane, high or low, his career entered into the composition of the one sublime drama of humanity: the projected and undying influences of his deeds and their fate are with his fellows: now and ever and for all time to come, they are destined to modify the march of progress and the currents of history. Hence the biographer is as much impelled to seek and trace the origin of remote events affecting the conditions and career of the one whose story he essays to tell as he is to weigh with as accurate a nicety as possible, the various causes which influence his subsequent life and fix their destiny. In placing before the reader a brief, but as we trust efficient and correct review of a career which as much perhaps as any other has influenced the history of Shelby county and added stability to its institutions, recourse must be had to genealogy, for to know such a man well, it is necessary to have some knowledge of those from whom he sprang and to whom he is indebted for the attributes and characteristics which have made him an influential factor of the body politic and a leader among his fellows. In tracing the history of Sylvan Baldwin Morris it is learned that the family which he has the honor to represent had its origin in Wales on the paternal, Scotch on the maternal side, and that among his remote ancestors on the distaff side was the distinguished scholar and divine, John Knox, than whom the world has produced no greater preacher nor more fearless reformer. This celebrated man was not only the originator of Protestantism in Scotland, but by the master strokes of his genius succeeded in keeping the cause alive and placing it upon such a firm basis that those who came after him could carry the work along lines which he had planned and projected. In an early day certain members of the Knox family emigrated to Ireland, among the number being a lineal descendant of the above divine, who established a home in the Emerald Isle and became the father of several children, from one of whom was descended Katherine Knox, mother of the subject of this sketch.

Katherine Knox, whose birth occurred in Ireland, was the fourth of a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters; when she was quite young her parents came to America and settled near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and in due time became one of the prosperous men of his community as well as a public-spirited

and influential citizen. Miss Knox grew to mature years under excellent home discipline and early gave evidence of a strong mind, well balanced character, and the amiable virtues which subsequently shone with peculiar luster and made her life an influence for good on all with whom she was brought in contact. In mingling with the young people of her neighborhood she finally became acquainted with an excellent young gentleman by the name of Sylvan B. Morris, between whom and herself a mutual admiration soon arose, which, ripening into the tender passion, finally resulted in marriage, the ceremony taking place at the family homestead not far from the town of Lebanon.

In glancing at the subject's paternal antecedents it is only necessary to state that his descent from the famous Dodd family of Pennsylvania settles at once the matter of his respectability and high social standing, his father, the Sylvan B. Morris referred to, having been a son of David and Sarah (Dodd) Morris, the latter a daughter of Thaddeus Dodd, one of the founders of the family and among its most honored members and noted Presbyterian divine.

David Morris was a native of Wales; he came to America in 1700 with two brothers, and located in Pennsylvania, where there finally arose three branches of the Morris family, one of which went to Virginia, another to North Carolina, the third remaining in Pennsylvania, where the original settlement was made. They were a prosperous and prolific people and furnished the country not a few men who became distinguished in the public eye, among the number being Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the leading financier of the government during the Revolutionary period. It is a fact worthy of note that all or nearly all of the early members of this family entered professional life and achieved distinction in their respective callings; some becoming ministers, others lawyers and physicians, among the latter being the subject's father and grandfather, both of whom were graduated from the old Franklin Medical School of Philadelphia, and rose to positions of prominence in their profession. Isaac Morris, the subject's great-grandfather, was a learned minister of the Presbyterian church, and his brother, Thomas Morris, represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate in an early day, and was one of the first Democrats in official life to abandon his party and raise his voice against the institution of slavery. Another brother, Bethuel F. Morris, came to Indiana in early times, first to Brookville, then to Indianapolis, and took a prominent part in the settlement and development of these places. He served as Circuit Judge while living in Indianapolis, and attained eminence in legal circles. After serving as Judge he became cashier of the old State Bank at Indianapolis, in which city he died.

Soon after finishing his medical education Sylvan B. Morris, father of the subject, was induced by a friend by the name of Nicholas Van Pelt, to come to Shelby county, Indiana, where in 1821 the latter had bought a large

body of land which he was desirous of having improved. Accordingly in the spring of 1821 the young physician left his home in Ohio, and in due time arrived at his destination on Flat Rock creek, and became an inmate of his friend's cabin. Although few families as yet had made their appearance, the country being wild and infested with Indians and ferocious animals, Doctor Morris began practicing his profession. After spending the spring and winter with Mr. Van Pelt, he changed his abode to Shelbyville, which, through the joint intercessions of himself, John Walker and Major Hendricks, father of the late Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, was subsequently selected as seat of justice for the newly organized but sparsely settled county.

The coveted honor of the county seat was not obtained without a very animated rivalry between the friends of Shelbyville and Marion, of which an account will be found in the historical chapters of this volume. The doctor was an active participant in the contest and rendered valuable service for the former place. Purchasing two quarter sections of land south of the village, but now included in the city limits, he built a cabin which was used for the twofold purpose of dwelling and office, and in addition to the duties of his profession he manifested such an interest in public affairs and labored with such zeal to promote the advancement of the town and county that he was afterward (1826) elected Clerk of the Shelby County Circuit Court, being the second man to fill the office owing to the death of Hiram Aldredge, the first Clerk, when he (Doctor Morris) was appointed. He took the census of the county in 1828. He served twice as a member of the Legislature.

Dr. Sylvan B. Morris was twice married. By his first wife, who died in 1835, he had three children: Sylvan B., of this review; John Knox Morris, and a daughter by the name of Martha, all but the subject deceased. By a subsequent marriage with Mrs. Anna J. Adams, widow of Dr. David Adams, the doctor became the father of three children, all born and reared in Shelbyville.

Doctor Morris was a man of wide intelligence, a skillful physician and surgeon, and for a number of years took an influential part in city and county affairs and became a leader among his fellow citizens. He assisted in organizing Shelby county and locating the county seat, helped lay out Shelbyville, and by his activity in promoting the material progress of the town, rose to a position of prominence such as few if any of his contemporaries attained. The death of this excellent man and praiseworthy citizen occurred in 1843, and the memory of his life of service perpetuated in the affections of a grateful people constitutes his most enduring monument.

Sylvan B. Morris, a brief review of whose career is embodied in the following lines, was born in a buckeye log cabin which stood north of the first alley west of Harrison street, near Franklin street, in Shelbyville, on April 7, 1830, from which date to the present time he has been interested in the town

and is now its oldest native born citizen, and among its most prominent residents. Reared in a backwoods village, where social conditions were rather crude, his early experience was considerably varied, his childhood and youth spent in touch with strong and virile men of the times, imparting a valuable practical knowledge, well calculated to prepare him for the life he was subsequently to lead. The first school he attended was taught in a brick building, the first brick school-house in Shelby county: the teacher was Mrs. Kent, wife of Rev. Eliphalet Kent, having been sent to this part of the state as a Presbyterian missionary in 1828. Reverend and Mrs. Kent spent the fall and winter of that year in a single apartment made by boarding up the front porch of the Morris cabin, which though limited as to room and rude in its appointments, afforded a fairly comfortable place in which to eat, sleep and cook, until a larger and more convenient dwelling of their own could be provided. Young Morris persevered in his studies in the village schools, and after finishing the common branches took a three years' course in the academy at Lebanon, Ohio, where he went after the death of his father in 1843. On quitting school he was apprenticed to Robert Knox, a relative, who kept a large general store, and was five years in that gentleman's establishment, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and became quite efficient as a salesman. When the Mexican war broke out he presented himself for enlistment, but was refused on account of his age, although his robust constitution, ruddy complexion and general healthful appearance deceived the enlisting officers who were at first inclined to accept the young man and enroll him as a recruit.

After serving his apprenticeship and remaining two additional years with his relatives, Mr. Morris in February, 1855, engaged in the mercantile trade upon his own responsibility, and from that time until 1875 conducted a large establishment at Lebanon in connection with which he also ran a branch store at Franklin, seventeen miles south of Dayton, during the Civil war, both enterprises proving signally successful and earning for him a wide reputation as a sagacious, far-seeing and eminently honorable business man. While living in Lebanon, during the strife between the North and South, Mr. Morris organized Company A, Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiment, National Guard, of which he was made captain and continued as such until discharged from the United States service after about four months' active service in West Virginia. In the early part of the war he was placed on the sanitary commission, and later enrolled in the One Hundred Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry for one year, at the expiration of which time he retired from the service with the rank of lieutenant, his regiment being mustered out at Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1865.

During his residence at Lebanon Mr. Morris took an active part in public affairs, filled various municipal offices and was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the city. At the close of the war he consolidated the stores

at Franklin and Lebanon and continued at the latter place until transferring his interests to Shelbyville in September of the year 1875. In this rapidly growing city he found a broader and more favorable field and during the two years ensuing, his business advanced so rapidly as to render necessary additional quarters; accordingly in 1877, a new site was purchased and a building more in keeping with the demands of the times, erected. By reason of the continuous growth of the business, five successive additions have been made to the building since the above year and today the store is not only the largest of its kind in Shelbyville, but one of the largest and most successful mercantile establishments in the central part of the state.

Mr. Morris has ever pursued a straightforward course and by adhering to strict business principles and treating his customers with fairness and courtesy has gained the reward which invariably comes from honorable dealing. He was the first merchant of Shelbyville to establish a strictly one-price system and to him also belongs the credit of being the first person to employ female clerks in his establishment, both being considered innovations of doubtful expediency, but time has fully demonstrated his wisdom and foresight in these as it has in many other instances where he has taken advance grounds. Since coming back to Shelbyville, Mr. Morris has filled many positions of honor and trust, in all of which he has displayed ability of a high order and made every other consideration subordinate to the interests of the public. He has frequently been elected to the City Council, served as Mayor, and was one of the organizers of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association besides being many years treasurer of the Dayton Building and Loan Association of Shelbyville. In 1854 he was initiated into the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and for a period of fifty-four years has been a faithful and consistent member of the brotherhood. During that time he has risen to a high degree in the various branches of the order and still takes an active interest in the work of the same, and demonstrates its sublime principles and precepts in his daily life.

He is also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and the Presbyterian church holds his religious creed.

Mr. Morris was married at Harrison, Ohio, to Myrtilla John, daughter of Doctor Jehu and Emily (Locker) John, of Cincinnati, the wife being a cousin of Dr. John P. D. John, ex-president of DePauw University, and one of the distinguished scholars of the West. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Herbert, Harold K., Robert and Florence, who is now the wife of Dr. H. M. Toner, of Phoenix, Arizona. The sons are all in Shelbyville, and identified with the mercantile business which the father established, and which in 1895 was incorporated for thirty-five thousand dollars, being by far the largest dry goods house in Shelby county, and as indicated in a preceding paragraph, among the most successful in the state.

That Mr. Morris has lived to noble purposes and measured up a high standard of manhood and citizenship will be conceded by all who know him, and that his influence has ever been on the side of right and for the best interests of the community, will not admit of denial. In brief, his life is a striking illustration of the possibilities that lie before the young men of our free country. His industry, energy and high moral integrity have been prominent throughout his entire career and he occupies today a conspicuous place among the men of mind and heart to whom the city of Shelbyville is indebted for the prosperity which it enjoys.

CHARLES MAJOR.

In the summer of 1898 a new book was issued from the press of the Bowen-Merrill Company, at Indianapolis, which gained almost instantaneous notice from the press and public. It proved to be a historical novel under the title of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." It purported to have been written by Edwin Casköden, but soon rumor prevailed that this was a pseudonym, and search began for the real author. He was soon found in the person of a young lawyer at Shelbyville, as yet unknown to fame, and the gossip growing out of the discovery intensified the desire to see the book. It was soon universally in demand and its popularity increased with each reading, and it was soon heralded as one of "the six best sellers." It deserved all of its reputation, too, as it was by far the most entertaining romantic novel ever published in Indiana, and one of the best of its class that had appeared in the United States since the Civil war. The plot dealt with one of the most romantic episodes of English history, and the story was told with a skill that denoted a master of literary craft. Its characteristics were, consistent development of the characters, cleverness of dialogue, rush and sweep of incident, dramatic handling of the situations, and above all, the forcible distinctness and effective simplicity of the narrative. It brought to its author instantaneous fame and fortune, gave him recognition as one of the successful novelists of the day and established his name permanently among the literary lights, whose productions have shed such luster upon Indiana letters. As the most distinguished citizen of Shelby county, there is natural curiosity to hear what manner of man he is, and no apology is offered for giving his biography at some length.

The family is of English origin and the name has for more than a generation been familiar in Central Indiana. Stephan Major was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, near Edgeworthstown, and his early education was supervised by Miss Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, and her brother, Doctor Edgeworth. Later he went to the Isle of Wight, entered one of the old English colleges and prepared himself for the law. When a young man he came to

America, studied law for a time under Judge Switzer, of Columbus, Indiana, and afterward located at Shelbyville, for the practice. Shortly after he removed to Indianapolis and met with such success at the bar as to lead to his election as Circuit Judge, a position which he held for a number of years. His circuit covered six counties, including Marion and Indianapolis, and he became noted for his legal acumen, his poise and his bright-minded methods of administering justice. He was especially popular with younger members of the bar, who sought him for advice, and among his students was the late Thomas A. Hendricks. He returned to Shelbyville in 1870, and resumed practice, but on July 4, 1883, his valuable life came to an end and his remains were interred in Crown Hill cemetery at Indianapolis. He married Phoebe A., daughter of Dr. George Gaskell, the latter a pioneer physician of Shelbyville, and a prominent man of his time. He married Jane Allen, related to Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and the families on both sides were of Virginia stock. Judge and Mrs. Major had three sons, Stephan F., Charles and Edward Aimes.

Charles Major, the second son, was born at Indianapolis, July 25, 1856, in a house that stood where the city library now stands. He was in his fourteenth year when the family removed to Shelbyville. He entered the city schools and graduated in 1872. His hobbies in school were English literature and history. In 1877 he was admitted to the Shelby County Bar, and paid rather close attention to his practice for some time, but of late years his entire attention has been given to literary work. His first success was speedily followed by others, and numerous fine stories have proceeded from his versatile pen since "When Knighthood Was in Flower" flashed upon an unexpected public, to fascinate and enthrall millions of readers in all parts of the world. His second book "The Bears of Blue River," is regarded as a capital story for boys and assisted by its profuse illustrations, became popular. "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," a strong rival of his first book, has been characterized as a romance brilliant and refined, filled with the passion as old as humanity and appealing with especial fascination to lovers of the "old time entombed." "A Forest Hearth" is more in line with modern times, though it is not lacking in the flavor of genuine romance and has proven quite popular. His "Yolanda" is a story of Burgundy in the sixteenth century. "Uncle Tom, Only Bill," a book for boys, old and young, was published in 1908. "A Gentle Knight of old Brandenburg," a story of the time of Frederick the Great's boyhood, is his latest book. Mr. Major developed the literary taste very early, and as far back as his eleventh year we find him indulging in a burlesque of "The Merchant of Venice." He gives an interesting account of the genesis of his first two books. In Guizot's "A History of France," he found a reference to Mary Tudor's marriage to Louis XI, of France, and the bare statement that she was at that time in love with Charles Brandon, a handsome favorite of her brother, Henry VIII. In a 1548 edition of "Hall's Curious Chronicle,"

he found that after Louis XI.'s death she wrote to Brandon from Paris, intimating that if he wished to marry her it would be better for him to come to Paris without obtaining her brother's consent than it would to wait until her brother prohibited the marriage. The romantic situation interested Mr. Major and he began to wonder about the incidents whose sum total went to make up the chief events. History was silent, but the novelist's imagination was equal to the occasion and produced the terms and episodes which lend such romantic charm to "When Knighthood Was in Flower." The romantic marriage of Dorothy Vernon and John Manners, the son of her father's enemy, was known in outlines, but the filling-in incidents, which constitute the chief charm of stories, were entirely absent. It was necessary to reconstruct them, and it was by doing this with such skill that Mr. Major placed the reading world under renewed obligations to his genius. "Knighthood" met with honors seldom bestowed in the most successful novel. It was dramatized for Julia Marlowe, and under the management of that brilliant actress proved one of the most popular plays of the day. It was also converted into a comic opera set to music, and in that form made a third fortune for the fortunate possessor of the copyright.

September 27, 1883, Mr. Major married Miss Alice Shaw, a woman of striking personality and pronounced literary tastes. Mr. Major lives in a charming home surrounded by a library of choice books, many of them rare and costly, which he has secured through collectors from time to time for years. He cares nothing for politics, but in 1885 was elected City Clerk, and in the following year was sent to represent the county of Shelby in the lower House of the Legislature. He served through the session of 1886-1887, but one term was enough.

In personal appearance Mr. Major is a man of striking physique with dark gray hair, blue eyes, an unusually brilliant conversationalist, with the affability and genial address that bespeak the gentleman.

HON. KENDALL MOSS HORD.

Eminent as a lawyer and jurist, and holding worthy prestige as a citizen, Hon. Kendall Moss Hord stands out clear and distinct in the history of Shelby county and few men of his calling in the state can boast of as long and distinguished a career of professional service. Achieving success in the courts at a period when most young men are entering upon the formative period of their lives, wearing the judicial ermine with becoming dignity and bringing to every case submitted to him clearness of perception and ready power of analysis characteristic of the master of jurisprudence, his name and deeds for

nearly a half century have been closely allied with the legal institutions, public movements and political interests of the state, in such a way as to gain for him honorable recognition among the notable men of his day and generation.

Judge Hord is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hord, who was born in England in 1701, and who came to America when a young man, settling in Essex county, Virginia, where, according to the records of said county, he purchased in November, 1736, a large tract of land. Little is known of this ancestor beyond the fact of his having become a man of influence in the above county, and taken an active interest in the settlement of the country and the development of its resources. He died in Virginia in 1766, and left several children who subsequently migrated to other parts, their descendants in due time locating in various central and western states.

Hon. Francis T. Hord, the subject's father, was born in the old Dominion state, but left there many years ago, moving with his family to Mason county, Kentucky, where he received his education and grew to maturity. In early life he studied law and after his admission to the bar rose rapidly in his profession and within a comparatively brief period became one of the leaders of his profession in Mason county. When the county seat was moved from Washington to Marysville, he changed his residence to the latter place where he continued to practice his profession during the remainder of a long and eventful life, achieving distinguished success the meanwhile and attaining an influential position among the lawyers of the state, long noted for the high order of its legal talent. In addition to the general practice he served with signal ability on the bench of the circuit, and was also an influential factor in state politics for many years, and at one time represented his senatorial district in the Legislature.

Elizabeth Moss, who became the wife of Francis T. Hord, was also a native of Virginia, and a woman of strong character and many sterling attributes. The children of this estimable couple, seven sons and two daughters, were as follows: Oscar B., a prominent member of the Indiana Bar, and for a number of years associated with Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; William T., a surgeon in the United States Navy; George M., a commission merchant, of Chicago; Francis T., a lawyer of Columbus, Indiana, and long the leader of the bar of that city; Elias R., a resident of Chicago, where he carries on a large commission business; Kendall M., of this review; Harry C., a physician and surgeon, who died in early manhood; Mary G. married John R. Clark, and lives in Maysville, Kentucky, being at this time in her eighty-third year; Josephine, also a resident of Maysville, is the wife of James B. Noyes.

Judge Hord was born in Maysville, Kentucky, October 20, 1840, and spent his early life in his native town. After a preliminary mental training in the elementary schools, he entered Maysville Seminary, from which he was graduated in due time, this being the same institution of learning in which

President U. S. Grant finished his education. For some time following his graduation Mr. Hord taught school and while thus engaged read law under the direction of his father, making substantial progress in his studies and laying broad and deep the foundation for his future usefulness. In the spring of 1862 after a satisfactory examination before two Judges, he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, but the Civil war being in progress, and not caring to take part in the conflict, he finally decided to look elsewhere for a more favorable opening. Accordingly he disposed of his business at Flemingsburg and coming to Indianapolis entered the office of Hendricks & Hord, with the object in view of familiarizing himself with Indiana practice. After one year in the capital city he located at Shelbyville, where his ability soon won recognition among the rising young attorneys of the local bar.

The year following his removal to this city, Judge Hord was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Common Pleas Court, and after serving two years in that capacity was further honored by being elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, which position he held for the same length of time. In 1872 he was again elected to the same position and after discharging the duties of the same with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for a period of four years, was called to the higher and more responsible position of Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Shelby and Johnson. Judge Hord brought to the bench a mind well disciplined by intellectual and professional training, his previous experience in all phases of the law, peculiarly fitting him for the exacting duties of the position. Such were the wisdom and clearness of his decisions that but few of them were set aside by the Supreme Court. After occupying the bench two terms, twelve years, Judge Hord resumed the active practice of law as senior member of the firm of Hord & Adams, and has so continued ever since, being in point of continuous service the oldest member of the Shelbyville bar, and one of the most eminent men of his profession in the central part of the state. His first partner was John L. Montgomery, after whose death in 1870, he practiced with Alonzo Blair for six years, and in 1888 became associated with E. K. Adams, his present partner.

As a lawyer Judge Hord exhibits a keenness of perception, a firmness of grasp upon legal propositions and a power analysis possessed by few. From the time of engaging in the practice at Shelbyville in November, 1862, he has maintained his office at the northeast corner of the public square and for nearly a half century has prosecuted his profession with energy and success.

Judge Hord was married August 20, 1867, to Emily McFarland, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1847, being a daughter of John B. and Betsy McFarland, the father for many years a business man of Shelbyville. Judge and Mrs. Hord have one son, Luther J., born May 9,



REV. A. KÄELIN.

1869. He was educated in the Indiana University, and at Purdue, graduating from the departments of pharmacy and chemistry, and for some years conducted a very successful drug business in Oklahoma. Disposing of his interests in the West he returned to his native city, where he is now manager of the Hord Sanitorium, his father being a partner in the enterprise.

Judge Hord is a representative Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and enjoys the distinction of having never been defeated for any office to which he aspired. His oratorical abilities are in great demand during the progress of campaigns, and he is popular as a speaker at banquets, decoration days and other public functions. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he has belonged for many years; also the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he has served as great sachem of the state, besides representing the order in the Great Council of the United States. The Judge has been successful financially as well as professionally and during his long and active practice has placed himself in independent circumstances; his residence at No. 85 West Washington street is one of the finest and most attractive in the city.

REV. ADELRIK KAELIN.

The efficient and beloved pastor of St. Joseph Catholic church of Shelbyville, Indiana, is a native of Switzerland, born November 19, 1849, in Einsiedeln, Canton of Schwyz, where his antecedents had resided for many years, and where both his father and grandfather held high positions in the public service. Jeremiah Kaelin, his father, was for a number of years a counsellor to the Government, and Jeremiah Kaelin, the latter's brother, served for a period of thirty years in the Legislature of the above canton; their father was also a Government counsellor, and a man of high standing and wide influence in official circles. The birthplace of Father Kaelin, one of the interesting places in Switzerland, was widely known as long ago as the year 700 A. D. as the seat of a sacred shrine to which as many as one hundred thousand pilgrims resorted every year for public worship, and it is stated that the Emperor Charlemagne not infrequently went there to render homage to the divine being.

Father Kaelin's preliminary education consisted of a course of instruction in the schools of his native city which he attended until fourteen years of age, at which time he accompanied certain relatives to America, landing in New York in 1864, thence proceeded to Cincinnati, where he continued his studies during the three years ensuing. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the publishing business to which he devoted his attention until his twentieth year, when he abandoned secular pursuits to prepare for the work of the priesthood,

entering in 1876 St. Meinrads Abbey, Spencer county, Indiana, where he applied himself assiduously to his theological studies until ordained priest in the year 1882. Shortly after his induction into his sacred office he was made assistant pastor of St. John's church at Vincennes, Indiana, where he remained four years to the day, thence in 1886 was transferred to the churches at Shelbyville and Acton, which he served with great acceptance for a period of eight years, or until the church at the former place became an independent parish. Up to 1886 St. Joseph's church at Shelbyville had been attached to St. Vincent's at Prescott, Indiana, as a mission, but the rapid growth of the population led to its being created a parish with Acton as a mission point.

The history of Catholicity in Shelbyville dates from about the year 1825, at which time there were a few Catholic families living in the town and throughout the county, whose spiritual wants were looked after by priests from St. Vincent's church, the first services being held in private residences and later in public halls. The families constituting the congregation of St. Joseph at the time of the building of the first house of worship in 1867 numbered about thirty-five. For three years prior to that date they met in a hall built for the purpose, but this proved too small to accommodate the increasing congregation and led to the erection in the above year of an edifice more in keeping with the growth and dignity of the church. A lot on East Broadway was purchased by Rev. J. P. Gillig in 1865, and on August 6, 1867, ground was broken for the foundation of the contemplated building under the direction of Rev. William Doyle, who superintended the work of construction to the point where the edifice was enclosed, the floor laid, windows put in place and the structure roofed, the first mass being celebrated in June, 1868. About that time difficulties began to arise from want of funds to meet the indebtedness incurred, suit was brought against the congregation and judgment rendered adversely to it in the court, with the result that the building was disposed of by Sheriff's sale February, 1870.

Meanwhile Rev. T. J. Rudolph, who had been appointed pastor, set to work to raise funds to redeem the edifice and add a number of needed improvements including a ceiling-gallery, steeple bell, raising of the sanctuary and supplying the necessary furniture, the debt being at the time two thousand seven hundred dollars. A lot was purchased and a school building erected and things moved along smoothly until 1881, when Father Rudolph was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Torbeck, who purchased the east half of the lot on which the school building stood, also a tract of land for a cemetery. In 1886 Father Torbeck was transferred to another parish and Rev. A. Kaelin took charge of the work on July 7th of that year and immediately outlined a policy which soon resulted in the strengthening of the church and the extending of its influence until the parish became one of the most successfully administered in the diocese. In 1895 the cemetery was abandoned and more convenient and de-

sirable grounds consisting of five acres adjoining Forest Hill cemetery were purchased. The grading was done in due time and other necessary improvements made and by February, 1890, all the bodies were taken from the old cemetery and reinterred in the new. In 1890 the railroad switch fronting the church property on Broadway was removed and in 1890-91 additions were made to the church, the school and priest's residence, to the great convenience of the three buildings. By 1898 the last of the church's indebtedness was wiped out, immediately after which plans were matured for the erection of a new and more commodious temple of worship and under a full and complete system of pro-rated contribution funds sufficient for the prosecution of the enterprise were soon in sight. In 1901 the Farley House on East Hendricks street, and the Kennedy lot on East Broadway were purchased as a site for the new edifice and in 1902 Right Reverend Bishop Chatard approved the designs and plans for the structure as it now stands. September 8, 1902, ground for the building was broken, by February, 1903, the foundation was completed, and in April of the same year the contracts were let for the superstructure. The corner-stone was laid May 24, 1903, by Right Reverend Dennis O'Donaghue, auxiliary bishop of Indianapolis, assisted by a large number of priests and in December following, the brick and stone work was finished. Finally, in the summer of 1908, the new temple, one of the most beautiful and attractive ecclesiastical edifices in the state of Indiana, was completed, and on August 24th of that year it was formally dedicated to the worship of God, with solemn and imposing ceremonies, the day being almost ideal and the attendance much too large for the auditorium to accommodate. Right Rev. Dennis O'Donaghue celebrated solemn high mass and the dedicatory sermon by Rev. Joseph Chartrand, a model of scholarship, eloquence and force, was listened to with great interest and profit by the large assemblage, a part of the discourse being in English and part in the German tongue, to suit his auditors who were about equally divided between the two nationalities. The service throughout was very solemn and impressive and truly imposing, and the day which marked an important era in the history of the church will long be remembered not only by the parishoners and Catholics from other parts, but by the people of the city, all of whom rejoiced in the successful completion of the splendid building and in the growth, prosperity and future prospects of the organization.

The splendid temple erected under the direction and supervision of the consecrated servant of God with whom the enterprise originated is of the pure Roman Renaissance architecture in the most artistic style of the builders' art. It is indeed an object of beauty and sublimity, and with its magnificent altar, groined arches, stately ceiling, fine paintings and other emotions of profound devotion lift the minds and hearts of worshippers to a contemplation of the "building not made with hands," of which the earthly edifice stands as a type.

St. Joseph's parish, which includes the city and a large area of adjacent territory, is in a very flourishing condition materially and spiritually, the membership, about one thousand in number, being intensely cosmopolitan in character and comprising many of the best people of the county, who, under the leadership of their beloved pastor, are continually striving for better things and pressing forward to greater achievements in disseminating the truths of religion among men. Father Kaelin is devoted to his work and since coming to Shelbyville has found a warm place in the hearts and affections of his parishioners, besides gaining the esteem and confidence of the people of the city, regardless of church or creed. He fills a large place in the public view, takes an active interest in all movements for the advancement of the community and standing for law and order uses his efforts and influence for the best interests of the people and is invariably on the right side of every great moral question and issue. Thus far his labors have been signally successful, and it is the earnest desire and sincere prayer of all that he may be spared many years to bless the world and win souls to the higher life.

JOHN LEWIS MEANS.

When John Means, grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this review, came from the old Tar state (North Carolina) to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1827, he found Moral township where he located very wild and only sparsely settled. Here in those early days he kept a tavern where stage and travelers stopped, it being frequented by teamsters hauling goods from remote trading posts. Only about ten acres of the land on which he settled were cleared, but being a man of thrift he soon had a home and when he died he owned two full sections of good land. He was one of five sons of William Means, a native of Rockingham county, North Carolina. The latter was the son of Robert, Jr. He and his father, Robert, Sr., were both natives of Rockingham county, that state. Although there is some doubt as to the lineage of this family preceding the last named, it is believed that Robert Means, Sr., was the son of William Means, a very large man who, with his brother and father, John Means, came from Ireland in 1718 and 1720, settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

John Lewis Means was born in the southeast part of Marion county in 1848. He is the son of Alexander and Julia Ann (Phemister) Means. The latter was the daughter of Charles and Judith Phemister, who came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1833 and settled in the southeast part of Marion county, near the Shelby county line.

John Lewis Means has no brothers living and only one sister, Mrs.



J. B. McFADDEN.

Nancy Jane King, wife of Abram S. King, who lives in Moral township. When our subject was six years old, his parents moved from Marion county to Moral township, Shelby county, and it was here that John L. Means attended school and grew to manhood on his father's farm, which he helped develop. When he was fifteen years old his father died and from then on he managed the farm, and although only a boy he made it yield a comfortable living for the family. In 1872 he was married to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Tinsley and Sarah (Murnan) Smith, of Moral township, and to this union three children have been born: Charles W., Laura Maud, who married U. E. Tindall, and Carrie. After he was married Mr. Means continued to work on the farm left by his father. He also purchased forty acres adjoining this place, making in all one hundred twenty-one and one-half acres. Mrs. Means also has two hundred acres adjoining and also two hundred acres in Moral township that is rented out. This land is all very valuable, is under first-class improvements and excellent management. In 1898 Mr. Means bought a home in Shelbyville at 134 West Mechanic street, where he has since resided, although he still manages his farm. His home is a well-kept, substantial and attractive place, where the many friends of this popular family delight to gather.

Mr. Means has given his children every advantage and they show very readily that they have been reared in a wholesome home atmosphere and they are all favorites with a large circle of friends. Charles Means is in charge of the shoe department in Means' department store, and lives next door to his father. He married Eva Kinsley, daughter of George Kinsley. The married daughter, Mrs. Tindall, also lives near her father's residence. Her husband is an attorney, and he has a liberal practice in Shelbyville. They are the parents of one child, Glen. (See sketch of U. E. Tindall on another page of this work.) Carrie Means is still a member of the home circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Means are both members of the Baptist church, while their daughters belong to the First Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Means and their children are held in high esteem by all who know them.

JAMES B. McFADDEN.

To James B. McFadden belongs the honor of being the oldest member of the Shelby County Bar, as is indicated by his admission to the practice, which bears the date of 1855. For a half century in the state and federal courts and during the years of his activity there were few important cases in his immediate field of practice with which his name was not identified. From a somewhat modest beginning he grew steadily in public favor until he attained marked distinction as a successful lawyer.

As the name indicates Mr. McFadden is of Scotch-Irish lineage and traces his genealogy to an early period in the history of Pennsylvania, in which state his birth occurred on the 8th day of June, 1832. His parents, Hugh and Isabella (Hayes) McFadden, were also born in Pennsylvania, the father when a young man engaging in the mercantile business. In 1838 the family migrated to Indiana, and settling near Boggstown, in Shelby county, became actively identified with the development of that part of the country and for some years experienced the various hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life. After keeping a store and manufacturing tobacco for about ten years, Hugh McFadden moved to a farm and from that time until his death in 1851 devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. McFadden, who survived her husband a number of years, lived to see her children grow to young manhood and womanhood, and was called to the other world at a ripe old age.

The family of Hugh and Isabella McFadden consisted of four children, all of whom grew to maturity and became well known and greatly esteemed: Mary Jane, the oldest daughter, died at the age of twenty; William, a physician and surgeon, is mentioned elsewhere on these pages; Hugh is a successful agriculturist of Shelby county, and Robert departed this life a few months before attaining his majority.

James B. McFadden, the second in order of birth and the oldest son, received his preliminary education in the country school, this training being afterwards supplemented by a two years' course in Wabash College. Choosing the law for a profession, he began preparing for the same in the office of Thomas A. Hendricks, under whose able instruction he continued until that gentleman's election to Congress, when he went to Franklin and entered the office of Overstreet & Hunter, the leading law firm of that town. After spending some time with those gentlemen he became a student of the New York State and National Law School at Ballston Spa, New York, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course and receiving his degree, after which he returned to Shelbyville, where in the year 1855 he was duly admitted to the bar.

When Mr. McFadden began the practice of his profession the bar of Shelbyville had few members, but they were men of more than average ability, the reputation of several being already state wide. Instead of entering the lists with these formidable adversaries single-handed and alone, young McFadden formed a partnership with Judge William J. Peaslee, one of the oldest and most successful practitioners in the southeastern part of the state, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he discontinued his profession for the purpose of entering the military service. His first efforts in behalf of the government consisted in helping to recruit a company which being completed he was elected first lieutenant. The company was mustered into the service and assigned to the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, but

to the unutterable disappointment and chagrin of the ambitious young lieutenant he failed to pass the rigid medical examination required and was obliged to remain behind while his comrades proceeded to the front. His health continued impaired for several years, notwithstanding which he labored almost incessantly as a recruiting officer and induced not a few of his friends and others to enlist in defense of the Union, his efforts in this capacity doubtless proving of greater service to the government than if he had been able to bear arms to meet the enemy on the field of battle.

In 1866 Mr. McFadden resumed the practice of his profession from which time until 1908 he was as already indicated a leading member of the local bar and a conspicuous figure in the higher courts of the state as well as in the federal courts. He built up an extensive practice which took a very wide range, and was eagerly sought by litigants in his own and neighboring counties.

Mr. McFadden made a careful study of legal science and his knowledge of jurisprudence with the ability to apply the same to practice in all branches of his profession made him one of the leading members of the Shelby County Bar. After a long and eminently successful career he retired in 1908 with well earned laurels to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of that rest to which his many years of service so well entitle him.

When the bankruptcy law was passed by the National Congress, Mr. McFadden was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, Register-in-Bankruptcy, which office he held with marked ability until the repeal of the law, his career the meanwhile fully meeting with the expectations of the authorities and justifying the wisdom of his selection. A Republican and for many years an influential factor in the political circles of his county and state, he did much to strengthen the party both in local and general affairs, but by reason of the normally large majority of the opposition he failed twice for the offices to which he aspired, the first time for Prosecuting Attorney and later for the Upper House of the General Assembly, though carrying more than the strength of his ticket in both elections. In 1880 he represented the Sixth Congressional district as delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency, and in the campaign which followed he labored earnestly for that gallant standard bearer.

Mr. McFadden has been quite successful in a business way, and he is now in independent circumstances, owning in addition to a beautiful modern home, which he built in 1881, and valuable business property in Shelbyville, a splendid farm of one hundred sixty acres in one of the most fertile districts of the county, a part of which includes the old homestead which his parents originally settled.

The domestic life of Mr. McFadden dates from the year 1860 when he entered the marriage relation with Adeline Tomlinson, whose parents, George and Lucy Tomlinson, were for many years respected residents of Southport,

Marion county. Mrs. McFadden, who first saw the light of day in that town, is a lady of many sterling qualities, whose friends in the city of her residence are as the number of her acquaintances, and who has nobly seconded her husband in all of his endeavors. She bore him one child, a daughter, whom death claimed for his own at the tender age of four years, since which sad event she has lavished her love and affection on the children of others and made many homes bright and cheerful by her generous and kindly ministrations.

JAMES H. MOBERLY.

This name, familiar in Shelby county since pioneer days, designates one of the oldest, best known and most esteemed of its families. They are of Kentucky origin, and the Shelby county branch springs from Thomas Moberly, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 20, 1821. He was a son of William and Martha (Robertson) Moberly, both of whom spent their lives and ended their days in the old state, south of the Ohio, the father dying in 1832, and the mother in 1824. Thomas was left an orphan at the age of three years, and four years later was brought to Shelby county by his maternal uncle, James Robertson, by whom he was supported during the formative period of his life. When twenty-one he began farm work on his own account on a place of one hundred five acres, his father-in-law's farm, afterwards given to his wife, which he subsequently purchased. He was a careful man, of thrifty disposition, industrious habits and good judgment in making investments. As a result he was quite successful, his original farm being increased in time to a holding of four hundred acres, situated in Union township, six miles east and north of Shelbyville. He lived on one farm forty-six years. For thirty-four years continuously he served as Justice of the Peace of his township and did nearly all of the local business. He taught school for ten terms, between 1830 and 1852, was trustee and deacon of the Baptist church, of which he was a life-long and consistent member, and altogether led such a blameless and useful life as to enjoy universal respect and esteem. A staunch Republican and uncompromising Union man, he befriended the soldiers with such steady enthusiasm as to earn the love of every veteran. In 1886 he became a resident of Shelbyville, and lived there in retirement until his death, which occurred October 11, 1908, when he was past eighty-seven years of age. February 17, 1842, he married Julila, daughter of Noah and Polly Barnes, who came with her parents from Kentucky to Shelby county in 1833. Her father died in Union township in 1867, and her mother a year later. She herself passed away June 17, 1901, in Shelbyville. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moberly six children were born, five of whom survive and all of them have met with success in life. John M. married Mary E. Dewitt, has four children,

all boys, and lives on a farm in Addison township; William N. married Missouri Worland, of Decatur county, and died there, leaving a son named after his father. He served as a member of Captain Allen's company on the One Hundred Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the last year of the Civil war, for which he drew a pension. Mary E., the eldest daughter, married Dr. Albert M. Pherson, and has three children; Adella, Hetta A. and Ora, and resides in Osborn, Ohio. Martha F., the second daughter, married Samuel Farthing, a farmer of Union township, on part of the old homestead, and has one child, Bertha May. Edward R., the youngest child, married Carrie Yarling, and resides on a farm in Marion township. Their only child, Wilbur, died at an early age.

James H. Moberly, who was the third of his father's children, was born on the old homestead in Union township, Shelby county, Indiana, April 5, 1847. He went through all the experiences of pioneer days, the log cabin school-house, with its greased paper window lights, the itinerant teacher, who "boarded around," the ill-assorted class books, the cutting of wood with the other boys to keep up the fires the short terms and the irregular attendance. In the summer, of course, he had to help with the farm work, doing the chores, getting up early to feed, carrying water to the hands, and all the rest of the drudgery known only to the boy of that period. This kind of life continued until he was sixteen years old, and a year or two later he began attending normal school and teachers' institutes at Shelbyville. Beginning in 1876, he "took up school" in one of the country districts, and taught seven winters during the years ending with 1880. The terms were short then, only five or six months, and the intervals were devoted to farm work. In 1886 Mr. Moberly took up his residence in Shelbyville, though he still kept in touch with the farm and acted as overseer for his father. In November, 1906, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and since then has been transacting the business of that office. Like his father and indeed the whole Moberly family, he has been industrious, economical and saving, with the result that he has something to show for his life's work. Two hundred and twenty-four acres of fine farming land in Union township, besides personal property, are evidences of his thrift, his saving qualities and his good judgment in business. Though reared a Baptist he is not affiliated with any church, his politics, like those of his lamented father, are strictly Republican, and he holds membership in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, his lodges being No. 28 of the Free and Accepted Masons, and No. 39 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Shelbyville. He is a stockholder and moving spirit in the Shelby county joint Stock Agricultural Association, and never misses attendance at its successful annual fairs. He has had extensive experience in the settlement of estates and as guardian for minor heirs, being regarded as a safe and reliable business man. He has remained unmarried, and during their later years devoted affectionate care and unwearied attention to the comfort of his aged parents.

William H.

I sent for James ~~John~~^{William H.} Moberly
pension papers and found that his wife
was Missouri Woodward not
Worland. Olive Lewis Holt

HERBERT MORRIS.

Herbert Morris, son of Sylvan B. and Myrtilla Morris, was born in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, May 25, 1858. He grew up and received his education in his native town and early in life entered his father's mercantile establishment, where he soon became familiar with the principles of business and demonstrated marked aptitude in the management of the enterprise with which he was connected. Since old enough to begin the battle of life for himself, Mr. Morris has been identified with the mercantile business and since 1895 has held an important position with the large dry goods firm of Morris & Company, in which he also owns an interest. His practical intelligence, well balanced judgment and long experience peculiarly fit him for the influential position he holds as a business man, familiar with every phase of commercial life, he stands in the foremost rank of those similarly engaged.

Mr. Morris was married in the year 1905, to Lena Buel, of Richmond, Indiana, daughter of Abner and Mattie (Boles) Buel, the father a well known business man and prominent citizen of that city. In his fraternal relations Mr. Morris belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Ben Hur, and like the rest of the Morris family is identified with the Presbyterian church.

THE STAR MILLS.

For considerably more than a full generation the Star Mills have been a landmark in the southeastern section of Shelbyville. It is an imposing structure of brick, four stories high, sixty by one hundred feet in dimensions. It is situated near the Big Four station in easy reach also of the Pennsylvania lines, and has all conveniences for prompt handling and speedy shipment. The plant was established in 1867, by Alonzo Swain, who conducted it until 1873, when it went into the hands of a new company with Sidney Robertson, manager; S. L. Vanpelt, vice president; Michael Snider, J. G. Stewart, William A. Moore and George W. Kennedy. Eventually the latter became sole owner and for years the mills have been under his control and management. It was at first a burr-mill, with a capacity of forty barrels a day, but in 1883 was changed to the full roller process and since then has been conducted on a strictly up-to-date basis, with modern machinery. The present capacity is two hundred barrels a day and three grades of flour are turned out, being known as the "R Star," the "High Mark" and "Crystal." They reach the general markets of the whole country, but ship principally to points in the East and South.

George W. Kennedy, whose name has been so long identified with this

valuable local industry, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, February 5, 1830, five miles southwest of Shelbyville. He is a son of Robert Kennedy, who was born in Virginia, in 1782, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1833. He married Margaret Fleming, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters. Mr. Kennedy has devoted practically his whole life to the milling business, and has long enjoyed the reputation of being a skillful and reliable workman. He has always been a man of quiet disposition and unobtrusive manners, paying close attention to his business, but fulfilling all the obligations of a good father, husband and citizen. November 15, 1855, Mr. Kennedy married Mary J., daughter of James M. and Mary Barwick, the former from Maryland and the latter from Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy five children have been born, of whom four are living. Georgia married J. W. Thompson, an attorney of Indianapolis, and has four children: James B. married Mary Edna Payne, of Shelbyville; Maggie married Charles W. Filmore, a Christian minister, of Indianapolis, and has three children: Fred W. married Ida Mausy, of Rushville. For many years Mr. Kennedy and his son, James B., have been prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the family are affiliated with the First Methodist Episcopal church. The Kennedy Milling Company is one of the old and reliable institutions of Shelbyville, and has long ranked as one of its important industries, those in charge enjoying the entire confidence of the business world.

MICHAEL YARLING.

Among the sturdy German element that left the Fatherland and came to America during the pioneer period of our country and remained for the subsequent development of same, the Yarling family is deserving of special mention, for they have been among our best and most industrious citizens. Peter Yarling, father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 3, 1810, the son of John and Elizabeth (Redisch) Yarling. Peter Yarling came to Baltimore, Maryland, October, 1829, and after moving to Frederick, Maryland, where he lived for less than a year, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married Mary Miller, and in about 1836 came to Shelby county, Indiana. They were among the pioneers of that period when this county was undeveloped, and here they played well their parts in the clearing away of the heavy timber and draining the land, transforming the wild ground into fine farms. John Yarling, grandfather of our subject, bought a farm in Union township. Prior to this time John Yarling was a wagon-maker, but the entire family now became farmers. Peter's children were

reared on the land he settled in Marion township. He died there on April 11, 1876. His wife was born March 1, 1812, in Osnabruk, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and she passed to her rest February 9, 1886, at the age of seventy-five years.

Michael Yarling was born in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, December 15, 1845, being the seventh child in a family of nine children, four of whom are deceased. Philip, brother of the subject, died in 1852; Mrs. Eliza Moore died in August, 1869; George died in March, 1879; he was the father of Attorney William Yarling, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Henry died December 27, 1862, while a soldier in the Union army. The living children are Mrs. Mary Phares, wife of George (see sketch); John W. (whose sketch appears herein); Jacob and Michael, also Catherine, wife of Samuel Herthel.

Michael Yarling as married on March 23, 1872, to Derexa Talbert, of Hanover township the daughter of Anderson and Mary Talbert. After their marriage they located in Liberty township, where they own a farm which they have greatly improved and off which they have reaped a comfortable living ever since, and have prospered, being able to buy additional land from time to time. He now owns three farms, one hundred and sixty-five acres in Liberty township, one hundred and sixty-four acres in Hanover township, and one hundred and sixteen acres in Marion township, a part of the latter being in Union township, making a total of four hundred and forty-five acres, besides his property in Shelbyville. In 1896 he built a fine home in this city on South Harrison street and moved into the city. His success has been due to his excellent judgment in business affairs, his economic habits and his industry, also his honest dealing with his fellow men, which has won their confidence. Once when Mr. Yarling was asked what he considered the essentials of success, he replied: "First of all, strict integrity and straight dealing. These are more valuable investments than many might realize. One should have common horse sense and use it, should not be afraid of hard work, should be economical, but not niggardly; and, good health is a big item." Evidently Mr. Yarling has carried out the above rules in his life work, according to those who know him best.

In September, 1886, Mr. Yarling was appointed County Commissioner to serve the balance of an unexpired term. At the expiration of that term, so faithfully had he performed his duties that he was twice re-elected on the Democratic ticket, and he held the office until the end of 1892, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, for he had given it his careful attention just the same as if it had been his own private business.

Three interesting children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Yarling, namely: Gertrude is the wife of Roscoe Westerfield, of Hanover township; Anna P. is the wife of Dr. L. G. Bowers, of Dayton, Ohio; Raymond

T. lives on one of his father's farms. The subject has been a member of the Masonic order since 1880. No family in Shelby county is better known or held in higher favor than the Yarlings.

ROBERT S. WELLS.

That was a typical outfit which might have been seen on a beautiful fall day wending its way from Virginia to the land of promise offered to immigrants in the territory northwest of the Ohio. There were some twenty men in the caravan besides their wives and children, and as the only means of transportation was by wagon there were four of them, each family having a cow, making the live stock display not inconsiderable. Being strict Methodists these pious pioneers refused to travel on Sunday, and laid up in camp, when the Sabbath day interrupted their journeyings. At the head of this party was Samuel Wells, a native of Wales. His wife was born in Scotland. They settled in Maryland and afterwards moved to Virginia, and there followed his trade of tailoring. With him were his wife and unmarried son, a daughter and a nephew reared in the family. The objective point of these wayfarers was Dayton, Ohio, then a village of some three or four hundred population, and four stores. They reached their destination on October 31st, and settled on the farm of Thomas Skinner, which was located near the Miami and Mad rivers, ten miles north of Dayton. Skinner was a North Carolinian, who came to Ohio in 1816, bought a large tract of land. Samuel Wells bought two hundred seventy-three and a fraction acres, which was subsequently divided into fifty-acre tracts, and given to his children. The old pioneer, who was born June 11, 1755, and died December 13, 1830, had six children: Levi, William, Silas, John W., Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Nailor, and Willey, who married a Skinner. Silas, who was born in Maryland November 7, 1785, married Elsie, daughter of Thomas Skinner and farmed in Miami county, Ohio, until his death, which occurred April 17, 1867. His wife, who was born in Davie county, North Carolina, January 11, 1791, went with her parents to Virginia, and subsequently to Ohio, where she died, April 28, 1843. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas S., the oldest, who was born in Virginia July 15, 1815, died February 29, 1892, became a man of note in Ohio, where for more than forty years he was a minister of the Christian church. Richard P., the second child, was born October 31, 1816. William G., third on the list, was born December 6, 1818, and was for forty years a minister of the United Brethren church, his death occurring July 24, 1896. Samuel S., the fourth of the family, was born February 8, 1821, and is still living. James F., born April 13, 1823, is now deceased. John W., now dead,

was born February 4, 1825; Levi A., and Eli O. (twins) died in infancy; Martha J., born September 10, 1820, is still living; David, deceased, was born February 1, 1833; Sarah L., born February 28, 1835, is living; Levi W., born April 27, 1828, died March 11, 1894.

Robert S. Wells, the tenth child, was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 30, 1830, and went through the experiences of a genuine pioneer boy. After he grew up, he became a farmer and followed that occupation for many years. This life was diversified by teaching during the winters and altogether he had charge of twenty-one schools in various parts of the state of Ohio. In 1855 he removed to Shelby county, in the same state, where he located on a farm but still continued to teach. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Knapp and Colonel Cummins. He was in camp at Lima until September, then in Kentucky, near Paris, and was discharged March 7, 1863. He was nine months in hospitals, six months at Louisville and three at Camp Chase. Being discharged as a corporal he draws a pension of twenty dollars a month. After leaving the army Mr. Wells farmed in Ohio until 1866, when he came to Shelby county, Indiana, bought a farm, but subsequently engaged in the grocery business at Shelbyville. Selling out, he first went to Hendricks, and then to Marion township, where he resided for many years. In November, 1888, he located permanently at Shelbyville, where for many years until recently he was collector and Justice of the Peace. Formerly a Whig, Mr. Wells cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott, but after the organization of the Republican party, he became a charter member, and has since voted for every one of its Presidential candidates.

August 28, 1851, Mr. Wells married Eliza, daughter of Michael and Susan (Kutz) Saunders, who came from Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Wells was born January 30, 1831, and came to Miami county, Ohio, with her parents, when four years of age. Her mother, Susan Kutz, died February 16, 1905, at the extreme age of ninety-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells four children were born: Edward F., now a physician in Chicago, was born May 14, 1853, married Maria J. Billman, in 1876, and has a son, Michael B., born in 1877. Susan E., born February 3, 1857, in Shelby county, Ohio, married Robert Gordon in 1881, and has had six children, of whom four are living. Sarah J., born November 29, 1860, in Shelby county, Ohio, died there before her father's removal to Indiana. John B., born April 13, 1864, married Sadie D. Clark at Indianapolis, in 1885, and is a miller at Alton, Illinois, his two sons being Clark C. and Orville D., still with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wells reside in a comfortable home at 36 St. Mary's street, Shelbyville, and are spending the evening of their lives in serene retirement, enjoying excellent health, and glad at any time to welcome their many friends. Mr. Wells is a man of good judgment in business affairs, alert to all public questions and full

of interesting reminiscences of the older times, when the pioneers were making their great fight to conquer the wilderness for their descendants.

THOMAS W. FLEMING.

Mr. Fleming holds the responsible position of president of the Shelby National Bank, and has been identified with the business interests of Shelbyville for a period of forty years, during which time he has advanced to a front rank among the financiers of his adopted state, besides earning the unique record of having taken no vacation or season of rest since entering upon his present line of duty, nearly a half century ago. Accepting a minor post in the old Shelby bank in 1868, he filled it so acceptably as to gain the confidence of his superiors, who were not long in promoting him to a more responsible position, which proved the beginning of a series of advancements which in due time led to the office he now holds as executive head of one of the best and most successful banking institutions in the state.

Born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1847, Thomas W. Fleming was less than three years old when brought by his parents to Indiana, since which time his life has been very closely interwoven with the history of the city, which for nearly three score years he has made his home. His father, Dr. George W. Fleming, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1802, and after being graduated from Washington College, of Washington, Pennsylvania, practiced medicine in the state of his birth until 1850, when he moved to Shelby county, Indiana, where he continued his chosen calling to the end of his life, dying March 21st of the year 1864. Belinda McGrew, wife of Doctor Fleming, and mother of the subject, was also born and reared in Washington county, Pennsylvania. She survived her husband about twenty-three years, departing this life in the county of Shelby at the advanced age of four score years, leaving to mourn their loss two sons, George W., mentioned elsewhere in these pages, and the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

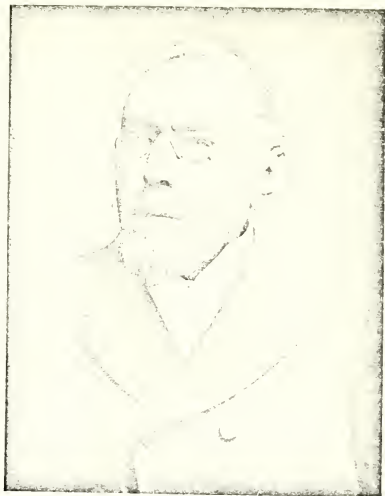
Thomas W. Fleming attended the public schools of Shelbyville until completing the prescribed course of study, and was preparing to enter college when the death of his father caused a very material change in his plans, by throwing him upon his own resources for livelihood. Entering the employ of G. W. F. Kirk, who kept a hat and shoe store, he obtained his first knowledge of business as a salesman, but after clerking for that gentleman a short time, he accepted a similar position in the clothing store of Samuel O'Connor, where he remained until engaging in his present line of business in 1868.

The Shelby Bank was organized by Samuel Hamilton, who conducted

it as an individual enterprise until 1892, when owing to the death of Mr. Hamilton, the bank was reorganized, and Mr. Fleming became associated with nine other stockholders, under the joint management of whom the institution was carried on as a private bank for a period of thirteen years. At the expiration of that time the business passed into the hands of four partners, who continued it as a private bank until 1905, when it was reorganized as the Shelby National Bank, by which name it is still known, the institution at this time being one of the most prosperous and popular of the kind in the state.

Shortly after engaging with Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Fleming was made cashier, in which capacity he continued until 1892, when in addition to the duties of his position he became one of the stockholders and assumed no small part of the many responsibilities of the large and constantly increasing business necessarily fell to him and he proved equal to the task. Upon the organization of the Shelby National Bank in 1905, he was made president, which honorable position he has since held with ability, being at this time the executive head of the institution, which in view of his long and honorable business experience and high standing in the financial world affords the best guarantee of its continuous growth and success. Mr. Fleming is ably assisted by a board of directors composed of men of high business standing, whose connection with the bank adds not a little to its stability and popularity.

Mr. Fleming is a business man whose career has been uniformly prosperous and whose record ever above reproach and eminently honorable compares favorably with that of any of his compeers. He is a member of the State Bankers' Association, and has served as president of the Bankers' Association of the Sixth district of Indiana in both of which bodies he stands deservedly high, taking an active part in their deliberations and exercising a strong influence in formulating policies for the direction and control of the business which they are designed to promote. In politics he is a Republican, and for some years was a zealous party worker, but recently retired from active participation in political affairs the better to devote his entire time and attention to his duties as a financier. Mr. Fleming was married on the 8th day of May, 1873, to Anna Rowan, a native of Ohio, and for years a teacher in the public schools of Shelbyville, the union resulting in the birth of two children, a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son by the name of George Elliott Fleming. The former is now the wife of G. S. Moffett, financial agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, their home being blessed with two children, Thomas Fleming and Ann Margaret. George Elliott Fleming was graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1899, after which he took a three years' law course, and is now practicing his profession in New York City, where he already has earned an honorable record as a corporation lawyer. He has a large and lucrative legal business, and is recognized as one of the rising young attorneys of the great metropolis which he chose for his field of labor.



REV. GUSTAV G. WINTER.

Mr. Fleming and all of his family belong to the Presbyterian church, and manifest an abiding interest in various lines of work under the auspices of the same. The family dwelling at No. 96 West Broadway is one of the largest and most beautiful of the city's many fine modern residences, and the air of content which reigns therein makes it in every sense of the term a home ideal.

REV. GUSTAV G. WINTER.

Distinguished as a theologian, a physician and an educator, the subject of this sketch fills a large place in the public view, holding high rank in the different lines of work to which his life has been devoted since becoming a citizen of Shelby county. He is doubtless the oldest clergyman in this part of Indiana, having served as pastor of Zion church of the German Evangelical Protestant denomination in Union township continuously since January 3, 1870, and since 1880 has sustained the same relation to the church in Shelbyville, besides rendering efficient service as a physician and educator. Born in Leimbach, Germany, August 22, 1841, Gustav G. Winter is the descendant of an unbroken line of clergymen from the days of Martin Luther, an ancestor of his having been one of the first ministers to accept the views of the great reformer and publicly proclaim them throughout the Fatherland. His father, Rev. Carl Winter, a minister of scholarly attainments and distinguished ability, preached the Gospel continuously for a period of fifty-two years during which time he served various congregations in Germany, to which country his labors were confined.

After receiving his preliminary educational training in the elementary schools of his native place, Dr. Winter entered the Gymnasium of Eisleben, the native home and burial place of Martin Luther, where he received instruction in five languages, viz: German, French, Latin, Hebrew and Greek, becoming proficient in each, besides making rapid advancement in the various other branches which constituted the curriculum of the institution. After his graduation he took a three years' course in medicine, following which he finished his theological studies in the University of Halle, and in 1868 was ordained to the ministry, meantime, 1863, he served one year in the German army, the length of time required from students, and three years later, during the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, he was again called to arms and commissioned as an officer during the period of service in that struggle. The actual time of fighting lasted only eight days, nevertheless he was retained considerably longer and about six months elapsed ere he was discharged and permitted to resume his ministerial and other professional duties.

In the year 1869 Doctor Winter bade farewell to his native land and came

to the United States, being the only member of his family to seek a new home and carve out a new career in the great American Republic. Not long after landing on the shores of the New World he made his way to Shelby county, Indiana, and in January, 1870, entered upon his duties as pastor of the Zion church in Union township, at that time a feeble organization made up of a few German families, some living in the vicinity and others at more remote distances. Under the ministry and efficient management of the new pastor, the societies at once took on new life, and it was not long until the congregation began to grow in numbers and influence and became one of the leading religious bodies of the community. During his active pastorate of thirty-nine years, the growth of the Zion church has been steady and substantial along both material and spiritual lines, and it is now a live and flourishing organization, numbering eighty-four families, among which are many of the leading farmers and representative citizens of the county, the fame of the church having spread far and wide and the name of its able and beloved leader has become a power for good not only among his parishioners, but in the larger sphere of religious activity through the state. (See history of Zion church on another page.)

Doctor Winter was in the county but a short time before his standard of scholarship was recognized, and seeking to take advantage of the same the official board of Shelbyville public schools tendered him the position of teacher of languages, which he accepted. Entering upon his duties as instructor in 1873, he filled the position with marked ability for a period of twenty-four years, during which time he achieved much more than local repute in his special lines of work. Resigning his position in the schools in 1897, the doctor has since devoted his attention to the interests of the two congregations over which he exercises pastoral control, and in connection with his ministerial duties is also actively engaged in medical work, which he has practiced continuously and successfully ever since becoming a resident of Shelby county, nearly forty years ago.

Doctor Winter's life has been a strenuous one, filled to repletion with good to the world. He was married on the 25th day of June, 1872, to Rosa Theobald, daughter of Michael Theobald, of Shelby county, a union blessed with three sons, Carl G., a physician and surgeon; Paul G., an electrical engineer, and Emil G., who is also engaged in the practice of medicine, all three being located in the city of Indianapolis.

Dr. Winter is a thirty-second degree Mason and is widely and favorably known among his fellow craftsmen throughout Indiana and other states. He joined the order in 1879, since which time his advancement in the different branches has been continuous, having been honored at intervals with important official positions in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Shelbyville, and standing high in the Scottish Rite, Consistory and Mystic

Shrine at Indianapolis, besides representing the local organization in the Grand Lodge of the state.

Although a very busy man, the doctor has found time to travel quite extensively, having made several trips abroad, and besides visiting nearly every country and many historic cities and noted places in Europe, has traveled over all parts of the United States and Canada, in this way broadening his mind and acquiring a practical knowledge not otherwise obtainable. The doctor has never set his mind in worldly gain, having always made it subordinate to his ministerial and professional work, nevertheless he is well situated financially, owning in addition to his comfortable competency in Shelbyville, a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Decatur county, from which he derives no small share of his income.

EDMUND K. ADAMS.

The family of this name is of Scotch origin, and but for a lucky accident involving both tragedy and romance, there would be no descendants of this name to tell the tale. James Adams, when a small boy, was of the party emigrating to America, and when coming across the Atlantic, fell overboard. He was rescued from the water by Edmund Kinsey, who leaped after the child and saved him at a risk of his own life. This boy settled in Ohio, and eventually became prominent as an educator, serving for a number of years as a county school examiner. In course of time he married and reared a family, one of his sons, John H. Adams, being born at Cummingsville, Ohio, and educated at Farmer's College. He spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits and became quite influential as a citizen, being elected Trustee, County Commissioner and County Treasurer, also serving frequently as administrator of estates. Eventually he removed to Bartholomew county, where he married Amanda Graves, whose parents were North Carolinians, her birth occurring at Columbus, Indiana. After their migration to this state, her father's mother, generally called "Granny" Graves, obtained fame for longevity, having reached the age of one hundred and two years at the time of her death. Her son, Nathan Graves, who was Amanda Graves' father, was a wealthy land owner in Bartholomew county and part of his estate included the present site of Columbus. John H. and Amanda (Graves) Adams had six children, of whom four are living. Clarence W., who married Nettie Jenkins, of St. Paul, Indiana, is a druggist at Columbus, having one child named Marie. Katie, the second child, has been dead for several years. Ida is the wife of B. W. Perkins, superintendent of the gas works at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and has a

daughter named Ida. Charles G., formerly a druggist at Columbus, died in 1905. Cora, widow of Mr. Arnold, is a resident of Columbus.

Edmund Kinsey Adams, sixth of the family, was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, August 14, 1852. He was named in honor of the brave sailor whose heroism saved Mr. Adams' grandfather from death in the ocean at the time of the accident above described. He grew up on a farm and attended school "between times," but at an early age his ambition was shaping itself for a professional career. Buying a scholarship in the Hartsville College, amounting to two dollars and fifty cents a term, he entered upon his studies at the age of sixteen, and fully realizing the situation, he made every minute count. Renting a little room and stocking it with a few books and other meager belongings, he kept "bachelor's hall" on the most economical plan, his larder being eked out by an occasional basket of cooked food sent by his good mother. After a year of this life, the expenses for which amounted to fifty dollars, he went through the necessary examination for a teacher's license, received a two-years' certificate and at seventeen we find him the presiding genius in one of the county schools of Shelby county. His career in the field of pedagogics extended over seven years, but meantime he was keeping up his studies at college and altogether completed a course of four years at Hartsville. March 1, 1874, he entered the law office of Hord & Blair, at Shelbyville, where he prosecuted his studies with the diligence and energy that have characterized all his work. In a short time he began practice in a small way, being compelled to provide for expenses by teaching another long term of school. This school was in the southern limits of Shelbyville, and he was made flattering offers by patrons and trustee to continue teaching, but seeing his capabilities Alonzo Blair urged him to continue in the law. Mr. Adams feels much gratitude to that great lawyer for his advice and financial assistance in the time of need, attributing much of his early success to the benefits thus received. From Mr. Hord and Mr. Blair he obtained that thorough training and preparatory drill which are indispensable to the making of a good lawyer. When Mr. Blair died in 1880, he left one hundred and twenty court docket cases to be disposed of; Mr. Adams was employed in these cases, and this was the beginning of one of the most lucrative law practices ever enjoyed by a Shelbyville practitioner. No young man ever took quicker advantages of opportunity or more fully requited those who employed him, as his energy was boundless, his mind bright and his equipment unsurpassed. After Mr. Blair's death he remained alone for three years and then formed a partnership with the late Judge O. J. Glessner and L. J. Hackney. Judge Glessner retired at the end of three years and the firm was continued for ten years as Adams & Hackney, when Mr. Hackney was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Kendall M. Hord, the latter took the vacancy in the law firm which has since become famous as Hord & Adams. They have held the boards for

twenty years, during which time they have been on one side or the other of almost every important case tried in Shelby county, besides much business at other county seats and the state capital. As Mr. Adams has been doing business for thirty-four years in the same office, he is inclined to think that he holds the record in this line as a legal practitioner. He wisely decided in early life to keep out of politics, and despite his prominence and popularity has stubbornly refused office with the exception of such places as membership of Council and School Board, which were rather thrust upon him than sought by him. He filled these places, however, with his usual good judgment and conscientiousness and left behind him an unstained record for fidelity in discharge of duty. While able and successful in all lines of the law, Mr. Adams is especially strong as a trial attorney, his forte being skillful conduct of criminal cases, in which he has few equals either before jury or court. Among his cherished souvenirs is a rare old English work bequeathed him by his great-uncle. It is a law dictionary, bound in full leather and published in 1732. It was originally owned by F. G. Adams, his grandfather's brother; it was edited by Giles Jacob and is said to have been used in Parliament as an authority on the English law. The argument of cases included in its pages were compiled by Chief Justice Holt, of the King's Bench, about three hundred years ago. Mr. Adams' paternal ancestors were all men of abstemious habits, never using liquor or tobacco in any form and they were also men of unusual mentality, strength of character and fondness for learning. Mr. Adams' hard work and ability have not gone unrewarded, as he has much to show of this world's goods as the result of his lifelong activities. He owns three hundred acres of fine farming land in Shelby county, and considerable property in the city of Shelbyville and at Indianapolis. He is attorney for the Farmers' National Bank, and local counsel for the Shelbyville Street Railway Company, and the Indianapolis Terminal Car Company. Hord & Adams represent the fourteen manufacturing and furnishing companies of Shelbyville. The firm owns a fine law library of one thousand volumes, and Mr. Adams has in his private library a choice selection of four hundred fifty standard works.

December 29, 1880, Mr. Adams married Nellie, daughter of Stephen D. and Teresa (Blankenship) Ludlow, a prosperous family of Shelby county. Mr. Ludlow was a gentleman of the old school, a great reader, and entertaining talker. His people were Ohioans, and his brother, John Ludlow, was a banker at Springfield. Mrs. Adams is a full cousin of the wife of ex-Governor Bushness, of Ohio. Miss Ethel, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, married Dr. B. G. Keeny, of Shelbyville, a graduate of Bloomington University, and son of ex-State Senator George W. Keeny, of Rising Sun, Indiana. Doctor Keeny, besides a regular course at the Cincinnati Ohio Medical College, followed by graduation, also took a post-graduate course in the Hospital of Medical Surgery in London, England. Doctor and Mrs. Keeny have one

son, born August 11, 1908. Though reared in the Methodist church, Mr. Adams and family attend the Presbyterian church and their hospitable home is headquarters for all that is best and brightest in Shelbyville's society.

SAMUEL P. MCCREA, M. D.

Mr. McCrea, who is president of the Farmers' National Bank, of Shelbyville, and formerly one of the well known physicians of the city, is a native of Shelby county, Indiana, and the youngest of ten children whose parents, John and Elizabeth McCrea, were born in the states of New York and Virginia, respectively. The McCrea family had its origin in Scotland, but has been known in New York for many years, the name being still familiar in various parts of the Empire State. Samuel McCrea, the doctor's grandfather, is supposed to have been a New Yorker by birth, though he may have immigrated to this country from Scotland, as little is known of him and his antecedents. Sufficient has been learned, however, to warrant the statement that he spent nearly if not all of his life in the above state, and that he there married and reared a family, among his children being a son by the name of John McCrea, whose birth occurred on the 26th day of July, 1787, and who in young manhood learned the trade of tanning and curing.

On November 27, 1827, John McCrea entered the bonds of wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Templeton, who was born in Virginia in 1807, and seven years later he moved to Shelby county, Indiana, and settled in Hendricks township, where he entered land and in due time cleared and improved a good farm, the place having since been known as McCrea's Mountain. After moving west Mr. McCrea discontinued his trade and turned his entire attention to farming, which he carried on with encouraging success until his death on March 18th of the year 1859.

Dr. Samuel P. McCrea was born on the home place in Hendricks township, February 21, 1845, and spent his early years amid the wholesome influences of rural life, becoming familiar with the duties of the farm as soon as old enough to be of service to his parents. At the proper time he entered the district school, where he made substantial progress until completing the common branches, after which he took a two years' course in Franklin college, where he earned a creditable record as a student. Having decided to make the medical profession his life work, he began the study of the same at the age of twenty-one, in the office of Dr. W. F. Green, of Shelbyville, and later entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1868.

On receiving his degree Doctor McCrea formed a partnership with his pre-



S. P. McCREA.

ceptor, Doctor Green, which lasted until 1870, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, the subject retiring from the firm for the purpose of engaging in business. In a short time after discontinuing the practice of medicine he purchased a stock of drugs and was soon in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative patronage, his previous professional experience peculiarly fitting him for this line of trade. By courteous demeanor and fair treatment, together with his practical knowledge of pharmacy, he gained the confidence of the public, and in due season built up an extensive business, which continued to grow until he had the leading establishment of the kind in the city. He increased his stock as he deemed expedient or as necessity required, and by consulting the wishes and tastes of his patrons gained a precedence in the drug business which he retained as long as he remained in the business, the meanwhile by judicious investments adding to his earnings.

In the year 1892 Doctor McCrea assisted in organizing the Farmers' National Bank of Shelbyville, of which he was elected cashier. After serving in that capacity until 1897 he was further honored by being made president of the institution, which office he has since held and in which he has displayed a familiarity with financial matters and executive ability of such a character as to win the confidence of his associates and the public. The bank of which he is the head has had a uniformly prosperous career. Under the capable management of a board of directors composed of business men of unexceptionable standing and wide experience, has steadily grown in public favor, while its present high credit and extensive patronage bespeak a future of still larger growth and possibilities.

Doctor McCrea affiliates with the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in political affairs, especially local matters. Though not an office-seeker or aspirant for leadership, he has filled various positions in the municipality, including membership in the City Council, where he made an honorable record as a local legislator. As president of the School Board he spared no efforts in behalf of the educational needs of the public, his labors in that capacity being instrumental in raising the standard of the schools and making them among the best in the state.

Doctor McCrea was made a Mason in 1868, and for a number of years thereafter was an earnest worker in the order, which he served from time to time in various official capacities. He was worshipful master of the Shelbyville lodge for several terms and also filled honorable positions in the higher branches of the brotherhood, including among others those of high priest and eminent commander, besides becoming acquainted among the leading Masons of his own and other states, whom he not infrequently met in the sessions of the Grand Lodge and other public functions of the order. His attention was early attracted to the matter of revealed religion, and for a number of years he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. For a period of

twenty years he served as clerk of the sessions and at the present time holds the position of president of the board of trustees of Whitewater church.

On November 21, 1878, Doctor McCrea was united in marriage with Phoebe Robertson, who has borne him three children, one of whom died in infancy; a daughter by the name of Frances R. departed this life March 30, 1907, when seventeen years of age, the only surviving child being Florence J., a young lady of intelligence and culture, who is now pursuing her studies at the State University of Bloomington. The doctor's business career presents a series of continued successes and, as already indicated, he is now classed with the well-to-do men of his city and county. He owns a comfortable modern home in the best residence part of the city, and is well situated to enjoy the many material blessings which have rewarded his well directed labors.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

One of the leading business men of his day and generation in Shelbyville and a public spirited citizen to whom as much as to any other of his contemporaries the city is indebted for the material prosperity which has characterized its history during the last third of a century, the late Samuel Hamilton occupied a conspicuous place in the public view and is entitled to honorable mention among those who added character and stability to the city.

Mr. Hamilton was a native of Ireland, and first saw the light of day at what was known as Leek farm, owned by his forefathers for generations, in the county of Derry, on May 26th, of the year 1812. His people were educated and were land owners in Ireland. He spent his early life near the place of his birth, and after obtaining a fair training in the schools of his native county was variously employed until his twentieth year, when he sought a new home and a new career in the great Republic beyond the sea whither so many of his countrymen had preceded him. Setting sail on March 18, 1834, he landed on the 5th day of May following in New York, and after a brief sojourn in that city, proceeded westward as far as Rushville, Indiana, where he arrived the last week of the month, and rejoined his older brother, who had come to America some time before to engage in the mercantile business at the pioneer village. Soon after his arrival he was put in charge of a stock of general merchandise at Arlington, Rush county, but in April of the following year moved the store from that point to Shelbyville, where he embarked upon the business career which in due time resulted in the accumulation of a fortune considerably in excess of half a million dollars and a reputation in commercial circles second to that of few men in the State.

After a successful mercantile career of twenty years' duration he continued

sole owner and manager until his death, and which, like his other business enterprise, resulted greatly to his financial advantage, making him one of the wealthiest men of the city and earning for him much more than local repute as an able and eminently successful financier. On March 24, 1892, Mr. Hamilton suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered, but from which he rallied sufficiently to leave his bed and to a limited extent walk about, but he never again entered his bank or gave personal attention to his affairs, realizing that his business career was ended and that it was only a matter of a few weeks at best when he could be obliged to bid farewell to earthly scenes. This premonition which came to him with such conviction and force, proved only too true, for on the twenty-sixth day of the same month in which he was stricken his spirit took its flight, his death being felt as an irreparable loss not only by his immediate family and friends, but by the entire community throughout which he was universally esteemed and honored.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of strong domestic tastes and his home was to him the one ideal place of earth. He erected more business blocks and other buildings in Shelbyville than any of his contemporaries and exercised a great influence in locating factories and giving an impetus to the industrial interests of the place.

Mr. Hamilton was a Democrat in a conservative way, but took no interest in politics further than to vote his principles and when necessary defend the soundness of his opinions. Being of Scotch-Irish birth, he naturally became a Presbyterian in his religious belief, uniting with the church at the age of sixteen and continuing a faithful member during the remainder of his life. For many years he was a pillar of the First Presbyterian church and also an elder of the same, in which office he was associated with Elder John Hendricks, father of ex-Vice President Hendricks. Mr. Hamilton was a man of exemplary habits, abstemious almost to a fault in the matter of intoxicants and tobacco in all its forms. In manner he was plain and quiet. He was of medium height, but well developed, weighing at his normal health about two hundred pounds, and possessing a solid, well-knit body, whose strength and vigor could easily withstand almost any kind of physical exertion or hardship. Although coming to a strange country with only one hundred dollars' capital with which to start, he forged to the front, accumulating one of the largest private fortunes in the city honored by his citizenship.

Mr. Hamilton was twice married, the first time to Elizabeth Lowry, who died March, 1882, and on July 31st of the year following Mrs. Emma Hamilton became his wife, no children being born to either union.

Mrs. Hamilton's maiden name was Emma Fay. She was born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there married her first husband, Joseph D. Hamilton, a wholesale boot and shoe merchant of Indianapolis, who departed this life September 26, 1879, leaving besides herself two children to

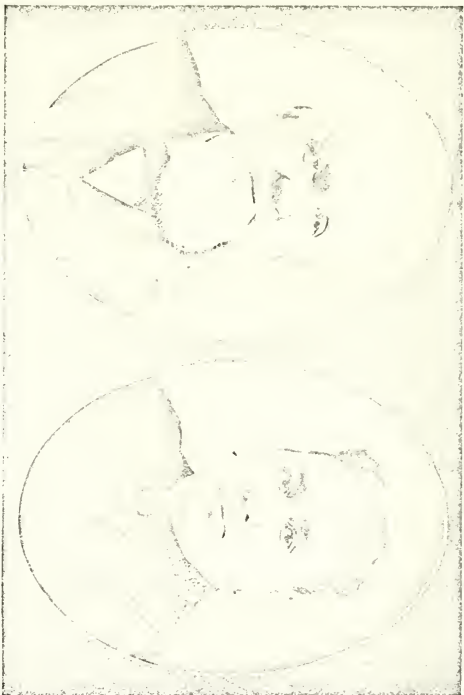
mourn their loss, namely: Mary, wife of Dr. George S. Rowe, of Indianapolis, and Joseph B., who resides in Shelbyville. Mrs. Hamilton is a lady of culture and high social standing.

PETER METZGER.

The subject of this sketch has been a life-long resident of Shelbyville, and is a creditable representative of that large and eminently respectable class of German-American citizens to whom the United States is so much indebted for the material prosperity which has enabled the country to forge to the front among the enterprising and enlightened nations of the world. Silas Metzger, the subject's father, was a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, where his birth occurred May 26, 1826, being a son of Joseph Metzger, who was born in the same part of the Fatherland and spent his entire life near the ancestral home.

In the year 1847 Silas Metzger left the scenes of his youth and came to the United States, being the only member of the family to seek a new home and carve out a new destiny in the great country beyond the sea. Soon after landing he made his way westward as far as Shelbyville, Indiana, which place he reached, poor and friendless, but with a laudable ambition to better his condition by any kind of employment he could secure. After a few days' search he accepted the position of porter in the Cross House, the leading hotel in the town at that time, and despite his many arduous duties and long hours of service he soon proved his efficiency and won the confidence of his employers. During the seven years he labored as a porter he saved his earnings with scrupulous care and on severing his connection with the hotel at the expiration of the time indicated he had quite a snug sum of money to his credit. He was next in the employ of Doctor Selman, in whose service he continued until his marriage on the 26th of January, 1859, to Anna Mary Del'prez, of Rush county, though born of German parentage. The same year as his marriage he opened a boarding house, which with the assistance of his wife soon gained a liberal patronage.

In those early days it was customary for all boarding houses to keep their guests supplied with liquid refreshments, and it was not long until Mr. Metzger drifted into the general order of things and became a dispenser of beer and other intoxicating drinks, for which there seemed to be a universal demand. From the beginning his business appeared to prosper, and within a short time he discontinued the culinary department of his establishment, the better to devote his entire time to the liquor trade which was demanding all of his attention. Without entering into a detailed account of the remarkable progress of his business interests suffice it to state that Mr. Metzger always kept a quiet,



MR. AND MRS. SILAS METZGER.

respectable place and his patronage increased to such an extent that he was soon at the head of the largest establishment of the kind in the town and his success was such that in a few years he was one of the financially strong and reliable men of the county. He continued the business until July 1, 1903. His death occurred on October 2, 1904, and he left one of the largest and most valuable estates in Shelby county, every dollar of which was earned by methods which he considered honorable and in conformity with the ethics of business life. Mrs. Metzger survived her husband until September 2, 1907, when she, too, was called to the unseen world, leaving a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, Peter, whose name introduces this sketch, being the oldest of the number. Anna died at the age of twelve years. The surviving members of the family, all of whom reside in Shelbyville, are as follows: Laura, wife of John E. Morner; Edward, Lena, who married Jacob H. Dietzer, and Zora, now Mrs. Fred H. Harding.

Peter Metzger was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 7, 1859, and spent his early life pretty much after the manner of town or city lads, assisting his parents when his services were required and the rest of the time pursuing his studies in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he stopped school to engage permanently with his father, whom he had assisted in the meantime, and with whose business life he had been familiar from early youth. With each recurring year his father depended more and more upon the son's ability and tact, and in due time the latter succeeded to the management of the business and was instrumental in building up a large and lucrative patronage.

Mr. Metzger early developed judgment and sagacity of a high order, and during the twenty years in which he managed the business achieved honorable repute as an enterprising, broad-minded business man, whose reputation was ever above reproach and whose word had all the sacredness of a written obligation. The responsibilities devolving upon him while looking after his father's interests were numerous and heavy and such were the demands upon his time that he was enabled to take less than two weeks' vacation during the period indicated. In 1878, when a mere boy, he was intrusted by his father to look after the erection of the latter's large business block, and to him also fell the duty of remodeling and enlarging the same structure in 1884, besides conducting the rapidly increasing business and judiciously investing the earnings in the meantime.

On the death of his father Mr. Metzger was appointed his executor, and later was empowered to act in the same capacity for his mother. He managed the combined estates in an able and judicious manner, adjusting matters connected therewith to the satisfaction of all concerned. His efforts while looking after the respective interests of the several heirs, together with the ability displayed in the management of the large property intrusted to him, won the confidence of the various members of the family and today there is no man in

Shelbyville who has a cleaner business record or who stands higher in the esteem of the public. Mr. Metzger enjoys the distinction of being one of the city's most enterprising and reliable citizens, and as such manifests a lively interest in all enterprises for the material progress of the community and the general welfare of his fellow men. He is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men, and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor.

Mr. Metzger's domestic life dates from October 26, 1904, at which time he was united in marriage with Carrie Applas, daughter of John D. and Louise (Chambers) Applas, of Shelbyville. Mrs. Metzger was born in St. Mary's, Ohio, January 27, 1884, and is a lady of sterling worth, well fitted to be the wife of the broad-minded progressive man of affairs whom she is proud to call her husband. They reside in a beautiful modern dwelling, which Mr. Metzger erected in 1904-05, and have one child, a daughter, by the name of Mary Louise, whose presence adds life and interest to the home circle.

LEANDER BILLMAN.

A descendant of worthy ancestors is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, one of the representative citizens of Shelby county. Lander Billman was born in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, in 1845, the son of Michael and Magdalene (Ecker) Billman, both natives of old Alsace, France, having left that country to try their fortunes in the new world across the Atlantic in 1826, when they were fourteen years of age. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to which city Mr. Billman came first, and where he grew to manhood, having been in business there for a short time. In about 1835 he came to the newer country of Indiana, locating in Marion township, Shelby county, where he lived until his death in 1896, after a long, honorable and useful life, which was crowned with success, having attained the advanced age of eighty-four years. His family consisted of nine children, of whom only three are now living. They are Marion, who married Doctor Wells, is living in Chicago; Lizzie is living in Shelbyville; Leander, of this review.

Leander Billman lived on his father's farm until he was about thirty years of age. The land was new when settled by his father, and much hard work was required to develop it into a good farm, and our subject did his just share in this work. He was married in September, 1865, to Jane Thomas, daughter of Sylvester and Colista (Kitchel) Thomas. Sylvester Thomas was born in Marion township, this county, in 1827, the son of William and Mary (Reece) Thomas. Grandfather Thomas was from Wales. William and

Mary Thomas came to Shelby county among the pioneers of 1821, locating in Marion township. Sylvester married Colista Kitchel, a native of Shelby county, the daughter of 'Squire Percy Kitchel. The maiden name of her mother was Mary Fox.

To Mr. and Mrs. Billman four children have been born, three of whom are living, namely: Augustus S., Lena and Raleigh O.

After his marriage Mr. Billman lived for a period of seven years in Marion township, then moved to Addison township and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on Little Blue, three miles from Shelbyville. Seven years later he sold this farm and bought land in Blue River township, in Hancock county, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, on which he lived for ten years. In 1890 he moved back to Marion township, Shelby county, where he has a splendid farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres. In the spring of 1906 he moved into Shelbyville in Terrace Addition, South Shelby street, where he bought a beautiful modern home. He still manages his two farms, although his son, Augustus, lives on the home place in Marion township. He married Alice Vasbinder, of Indianapolis. Lena, the subject's daughter, married Floyd Ryerson, of New York. They live on a farm in Oklahoma. Raleigh Billman married Edith Deare, of Indianapolis. He is engaged in the drug business in that city.

In all of his farming Mr. Billman has shown that he has rare judgment and he has made a great success wherever he has lived, owing to his habits of industry, his close application to his own affairs and his honest dealing with his fellow men. He deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, owing to the fact that he started in life with no other assistance than a strong will and a purpose to succeed at all hazards. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Billman is a Republican, but has never sought public office. He is a quiet, unassuming, pleasant mannered man, whom everybody likes.

ST. CLAIR ENSMINGER.

Pioneers of the pioneers, strong, strenuous and enterprising, the mention of this family name carried the mind back to the primeval forest, the woodland trace, the cabin of logs and all the other features of the heroic days. The traditions handed down are of unusual interest as they deal with the Indian foray, the inroad and capture of prisoners, the sharp wits that outwitted even the wily savages and adventures going back to the stirring days of Daniel Boone. Joshua Ensminger, who is the progenitor of the western branch of this family, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and a hero of the Revolutionary war. He was the father of four sons, Philip, Andrew, Riley

and John, all of whom became frontiersmen during the tragic settlement of the states carved out of the Northwest Territory. Philip and Andrew Ensminger led the van as the first of this name to appear in the desolate wilds of Indiana. Before starting west, the former had married Polly, daughter of John and Cloe (Flynn) Ballard, residents of Boone county, Virginia, when that section was part of "The Dark and Bloody Ground." Tradition tells that Cloe Flynn and another small girl were captured by the Indians during one of the inroads into the state beyond the Ohio. These pioneer children had wits sharpened by life in the forest, were familiar with the woods strategems, and by exercising their faculties, aided their friends in the rescue work. By tearing off bits of their aprons and dropping them along the route, also digging their shoe-heels into the ground when the Indians were not watching, they made a trail easily followed by the sharp-eyed Daniel Boone and his kinsman Galloway, which resulted in the recapture of Cloe Flynn. It was in 1827 that Philip and Polly (Ballard) Ensminger came down the Ohio river in a skiff, eventually landing at the then small city of Cincinnati. Brother Andrew came at that time with his wife and one child. Buying a horse, Polly was given a seat on its back while Philip led, and this couple started on the unknown route through the neighboring state. After several days' journey over Indian trails, through virgin forests and across innumerable streams these adventurers finally drew up on a bluff overlooking an attractive valley. It proved to be a point on Conn's Creek, in Liberty township, two miles south of the present village of Blue Ridge. Here they pitched a three-faced camp, he working in the night to clear the ground, while his wife held pine-knot torches, to give the builder necessary light. Later a quarter section of government land was purchased, and Philip and Polly soon had a home and a fair measure of prosperity. A few years later his parents and brothers Riley and John joined the little colony for weal or woe.

Philip was the father of twelve children, and among the number was St. Clair Ensminger. He was born on the old homestead in Liberty township, September 10, 1827. As he grew up he helped his father clear the forest, which was so dense that it was necessary to cut one's way through. He is able to tell at first hand all the trials and tribulations as well as the rude pleasures that were the lot of pioneer children. He got his start in life by renting land in 1848 and farming it after the crude and hard methods prevailing in those days. His first purchase was of eighty acres in Van Buren township, to which he subsequently added two adjoining tracts of eighty acres each, which made him altogether a very respectable farm of two hundred and forty acres. Afterwards he disposed of eighty acres to one of his sons, but still owns one hundred and sixty acres two miles north of Fairland. In 1878 he gave up farming and engaged in the livery business at Shelbyville, which, however, was disposed of in a few years. Mr. Ensminger was always



CHARLES A. TINDALL, M. D.

an enthusiastic Democrat, and one of the local leaders, and received many honors from his party. He was elected trustee of Addison township, and owing to an extension of the term by the Legislature, held the office five years. He has the distinction of being the only Democrat elected Trustee of Addison township since Shelby township was cut off. In 1877 Mr. Ensminger purchased a home in Shelbyville, on West Washington street, where he has since resided. Of his five brothers and six sisters only two survive. Andrew, who was born in 1842, was a farmer most of his life, served as a Union soldier during the Civil war, and is now living in retirement at Shelbyville. Roxy, the only surviving sister, married John Wilson and resides on a farm at Waldron. In November, 1866, Mr. St. Clair Ensminger was elected Coroner, was re-elected in 1868, and served in all four years. In 1870 he was elected County Commissioner, was re-elected in 1873, and served in this important office for six years.

In 1848 Mr. Ensminger married Sarah Wilson, who was brought here by her parents from Kentucky during her childhood. Of six children, only two are living. Brown Ensminger, the oldest, lives in Van Buren township, and Ballard is a resident of Elwood, Indiana. Elzy, another son, died April 21, 1909. He taught school in his younger days, and in March, 1873, married Martha E., daughter of Jacob Hilligoss, by whom he had three children, Oscar, Nellie and Urban. For a number of years before his death he was a farmer in Brandywine township. Mrs. Sarah Ensminger died February 22, 1897, and on February 22, 1899, Mr. Ensminger married Mrs. Melissa Wance, widow of Charles L. Wance. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and brought here in 1852 by her parents, John and Rheamny Teeple. For twenty years before her last marriage she was a resident of Sugar Creek township. Mr. Ensminger is a Methodist and his wife a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES ALBERT TINDALL, M. D.

The distinguished success achieved by the subject of this article as a physician has earned for him a reputation much more than local, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with leading men of his calling in the county honored by his citizenship. Dr. Charles Albert Tindall, whose active professional career dates from 1887, has been a life-long resident of Shelby county, and since engaging in the noble and humane work of ministering to the ills of his fellow men, he has made his home in the city of Shelbyville.

The Tindall family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and the descendants of the ancestors who originally immigrated to this country combine many of the

sterling qualities and sturdy characteristics for which their dual-nationality has long been distinguished. Isaac Tindall, the doctor's grandfather, was a native of Delaware, but in early life went to Kentucky, thence after a residence of a few years migrated to Shelby county, Indiana, when this part of the state was but a wilderness, and took an active part in its development. He was a true type of the rugged pioneer of the early day, experienced his full share of the hardships and vicissitudes of the period in which he lived and wrought, and in due time realized the results of his labors and struggles in a good farm and comfortable home which he developed from the virgin forest.

Among the children of this staunch pioneer family was a son by the name of Job D. Tindall, who accompanied his parents to Indiana when a mere youth and grew to maturity on the family homestead in Shelby county. In 1845 he married Susanna Warner, of Ohio, and in due time cleared and improved a fine farm of more than three hundred acres, and became one of the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of the county. He possessed remarkable energy which, with sound practical intelligence, well balanced judgment and business ability of a high order, enabled him to take advantage of circumstances and accumulate a large fortune. His farm, which was well drained and thoroughly cultivated according to the most approved methods, yielded him an ample income, and the commodious brick dwelling, large barns and other improvements which he erected regardless of expense, not only added greatly to its value, but made it one of the most beautiful and attractive rural homes in this part of the state. Mr. Tindall was a Republican, but took little interest in political matters, beyond voting his sentiments and keeping in touch with the leading questions of the times. He was public spirited in all the term implies and did much to promote the advancement of the community and was held in high esteem by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

In 1895 he and his good wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on which joyous occasion their home was thronged with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, who with a large number of neighbors and friends from near and far took part in the festivities and wished the worthy old couple many happy returns of the day. Five years later Mr. Tindall was called to his reward, and ten months after his death his aged and faithful wife followed him to the grave, their prolonged wedded life of fifty-six years being characterized throughout by mutual helpfulness, happiness and prosperity seldom experienced in marriages of much shorter duration. As indicated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Tindall was a man of great thrift and at his death he left one of the largest estates in Shelby county. For many years he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife, whose daily life, like his own, was in strict harmony with her religious professions. This good couple were the parents of quite a large family, fourteen children in all, four sons and ten daughters, of whom eleven grew to

mature years, ten marrying and rearing families of their own, the subject of this sketch being the twelfth in order of birth. Aside from her own family, the mother of our subject raised seven orphan children.

Charles A. Tindall was born August 8, 1867, in Shelby township, and spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead, where he early formed habits of industry and learned to appreciate the true dignity of honest toil. He enjoyed the advantages of the public schools until finishing the common branches. The training thus received being afterwards supplemented by a course in the Central Normal College at Danville, where he completed his literary education and fitted himself for the profession which he had previously selected for his life work. Shortly after leaving the above institution he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he prosecuted his professional studies until 1887, when he was graduated with an honorable record, immediately following which he located at Shelbyville, where he soon won recognition, as a scholarly, capable and eminently successful physician and surgeon. Without entering into a detailed account of Dr. Tindall's professional career, suffice it briefly to state that his progress since engaging in the practice has been steady and substantial, presenting a series of continued advancements such as few attain, and for a number of years he has ranked among the leading medical men of his city and county. He has always been a student and his ambition to keep in close touch with the trend of current professional thought has enabled him to take advantage of the latest discoveries in the domain of medical science and to apply his knowledge to the treatment of the various diseases with which humanity is afflicted. His extensive and lucrative practice though largely confined to the city of his residence, also includes many of the best families of the rural districts and not infrequently his services are in demand in distant localities in cases requiring more than ordinary proficiency and skill.

His reading, observation and personal experience has led him to the belief that the prohibition of the liquor traffic by law is the only true and effective means of ridding the country of this dominant evil of the age. In view of the fact he gives his hearty support to the Prohibition party, being one of its leaders and judicious counsellors in Shelby county.

Religiously the Methodist Episcopal church holds his creed and his membership with the church in Shelbyville which extends over a number of years has been characterized by activity in all lines of good work, and a liberality in the support of the Gospel at home and abroad.

The Doctor's domestic experience dates from November 17, 1887, at which time he was united in marriage with Bertha Michelsen, of Cincinnati, whose parents, John and Margaret Michelsen, were natives of Denmark and Germany, respectively. Mrs. Tindall, like her husband, is also a sincere and devout Christian, and manifests her faith by her daily walk and conversation.

She is an earnest church worker, a teacher in the Sunday school and a member of the choir, in addition to which she labors in a more quiet but equally effective way for the benefit of the poor and distressed of the city and spares no effort to bring cheer to the sorrowing and hope to the erring and fallen.

Dr. and Mrs. Tindall have two children, Paul R., born November 6th, of the year 1888, and Carl A., whose birth occurred on April 8th of the year 1894.

The Doctor is one of the leading members of the Pythian fraternity in Indiana, having been initiated in Lodge No. 129, Shelbyville, August 7, 1888, since which time he has advanced to positions of prominence and influence, and has been honored with some of the highest offices within the gift of the order. Eighteen months after his initiation he was chosen chancellor of the local lodge, in which capacity he displayed such marked ability that he soon won recognition among the leading Pythians of the state, the result being his election in 1902 to the office of grand chancellor of Indiana, which exalted position he filled with distinguished success, presiding with dignity over the session of 1903, and doing much during his incumbency to strengthen the organization throughout his jurisdiction. Before the expiration of his term the order was increased by an addition of three thousand four hundred members in different parts of the state, and some idea of his influence in local fraternal work may be obtained from the fact of his having helped organize every lodge in Shelby county, with the exception of three which were in existence ere he became identified with the brotherhood. He was representative to the Supreme Lodge at Boston in 1908, and has already been chosen a representative to the next session of this exalted body, which is to hold its sessions in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1910. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has held various positions of honor and trust, both he and his wife being members of the Order of the Eastern Star; Mrs. Tindall is also a member of the Pythian order.

In addition to a comfortable and modern home at 186 South Harrison street, Doctor Tindall owns a fruit farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Brandywine township, where in close touch with nature, he finds agreeable recreation from his arduous and exacting professional duties. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Indiana, the National Eclectic Association, a lecturer on diseases of women in the Eclectic Medical College of Indiana.

SAMUEL P. STROUP.

The family of this name originated in Holland, the emigrant founder being George Stroup, who came over during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Locating first in Pennsylvania, he and his family came about 1827

to Montgomery county, Ohio. His son, Reuben, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, came west with his parents and remained in Ohio about fifteen years. He married Mary Ann Hahn, a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and daughter of Samuel and Margaret Catherine (Stover) Hahn, a family of some distinction. Mrs. Hahn's father was Captain Joseph Stover, who earned his rank as a Virginia soldier in the Revolutionary war. John Hahn, father of Samuel, also enlisted from Virginia in a patriot regiment. Until recent years Captain Stover's military cap, which he wore in the Revolutionary army, was a prized relic in the Stroup family. The Hahns came to Preble county, Ohio, adjoining Montgomery county, about 1825, and their daughter, Mary Ann, was a young girl in the family at that time, her marriage occurring in 1841. Reuben Stroup and his wife came to Shelby county in 1842 and settled on eighty acres of land purchased from the government in Liberty township. It was situated on the Michigan road, at that time the great thoroughfare between the East and the West, Conn's creek flowing through the place and affording an abundance of water for the stock. To Reuben and Mary Ann (Hahn) Stroup six children were born, and all except Lucinda, who died when six years old, are still living. Their names are: David P., George A., W. L., Margaret C. and Samuel. The father died August 29, 1852, in Preble county, Ohio, and in 1860 his widow married Daniel Cotterman, an old school mate, by whom she had one son, Elmer C. After marriage they removed to Wayne county, remained there until 1870, and then returned to the old Shelby county home. Daniel Cotterman died August 29, 1877, and his wife on November 6, 1906.

Samuel P. Stroup was born on the Liberty township farm, in Shelby county, Indiana, November 12, 1846. He remained with his mother on the farm until 1872, when he branched out for himself as a farmer for two years, at the end of which time he located at Waldron and engaged in the saw and planing mill business. He and his step-father bought the plant and conducted it together until Mr. Cotterman's death. Mr. Stroup bought his partner's interest and continued the business until September 24, 1879, when the mill was destroyed by fire with a loss of ten thousand dollars, and no insurance. By the 25th of December in the same year the mill had been rebuilt and was again cutting lumber. In 1893 he bought two saw mills in southern Missouri, one in Cape Girardeau and the other in Stoddard county, his partner in the venture being Thomas Hoskins. The panic of that year caught them with a large stock of lumber and the falling off in demand caused a loss of eleven thousand dollars to Mr. Stroup. Closing up his business there he returned to Waldron and engaged in cutting timber. In 1902 he dismantled the mill at Waldron and built a planing mill at Danville, Illinois, starting a lumber yard at that point, with an investment of twenty-four thousand dollars. Fire destroyed this plant on the night of July 3, 1903, but insurance and salvage reduced the

loss to sixteen thousand dollars. With his farm and real estate in Shelby county still intact he purchased the interest of the junior partner in the Pennell & Kumper lumber yard, and has continued to conduct this Shelbyville plant. In December, 1908, he bought out his partner and since has been sole proprietor. In 1909 he built sheds and yards on his own ground at 130 East Broadway, and moved his lumber yard to that point.

On January 5, 1872, Mr. Stroup married Elizabeth C., daughter of Daniel Cotterman, his step-father. The youngest of their four children died in early infancy, but Charles R., Minnie M. and Stella E. survive. Charles resides in Kokomo, and owns a half interest in a lumber yard and planing mill. He is married and has one child, Elizabeth C. Minnie is the wife of Alfred M. Glossbrenner, half owner in Levy Brother's Printing Company, Indianapolis; their children are Daniel L., Albert Reuben and George L. Stella E. married Frank Lansingkamp, a coppersmith, resident of Indianapolis, and they have one child, Frank S. Mr. Stroup's first wife died March 27, 1886, and on October 2, 1888, he married Margaret, daughter of John De Prez. In 1900 he and his wife built a residence at the corner of Washington and Tompkins streets in Shelbyville, where he has since resided. Mr. Stroup has for years been quite prominent in fraternal circles. In 1889-'90 he was grand patriarch of the Indiana Odd Fellows, in 1892 represented the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Portland, Oregon, and in 1893 at Milwaukee. In 1896 he was elected grand camp trustee, and has been re-elected at every election since. His name appears on the copper plate at the entrance of the grand lodge building, Indianapolis, as one of the trustees that had charge of the erection of that imposing structure. Mr. Stroup is also a Mason of prominence, being a member of Baldwin Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, also of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine, having reached the thirty-second degree in Masonry. His other connections are with the Elks lodge at Shelbyville and the lumbermen's organization, the Hoo Hoos.

JOHN W. YARLING.

What may be done by pluck and energy, persistent determination and industry, is well illustrated by the case of Peter Yarling. Born in 1810, of poor parents who eked out a hard living in the city of Darmstadt, he found himself in boyhood condemned to the same life of drudgery and toil. He had heard, however, of the great new republic across the sea, and longed to try his fortunes in the land of promise, which held out a welcome to all who were willing to become men among men. So one day in 1830, just as he was finishing his twentieth year, Peter bade farewell to the Fatherland, got on board of the first ship he could find, and sailed in the steerage for the Western wil-

derness. Eventually finding his way to Cincinnati he worked for a while as a common laborer, but his ambition was for better things, and, as a step forward, he started on foot to Indianapolis to make an entry of government land. This was in 1835. He secured eighty acres of wild land, located in Marion township, Shelby county, and then walked all the way back to Cincinnati to make arrangements for taking possession. Peter Yarling worked very hard placing his forest grown land into shape, but in time, after much hardship and privation, he had converted it into a very respectable farm. He prospered and accumulated, adding on new purchases as he could, and at the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1876, on the place where he had labored so assiduously, he was the owner of five hundred acres of fine Shelby county farming land. In the same year and about the same time he was crossing the ocean another ship was bringing over a poor German girl, by the name of Mary Miller, and shortly after her arrival they met each other in Cincinnati. She was just a year his junior, having been born in 1811. Their marriage occurred in 1835, and she made him a devoted wife, sharing in all his labors and trials, his joys and his sorrows. Of their nine children, five are still living: Mary, who married George W. Phares, resides in Shelbyville with her husband, who has retired from active business. They have five children, and the two sons are physicians. Michael, who married Rexie Talbert, has three children, all married. Jacob married Anna Branson, and Catherine, who is the wife of Samuel Herthel, has three children.

John W. Yarling, second of the surviving family, was born in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, February 12, 1844. He spent his boyhood on the home farm, learned all the ins and outs of the business, and was well qualified to take charge when the place fell to him by inheritance. Altogether he spent forty years of his life in the place adjoining that entered by his father. He owns five hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, located in four different townships. In 1908 he removed to Shelbyville, and has since been taking things easy at his comfortable home, contented and happy with all his surroundings. Though a Democrat by conviction and a voter of the ticket, he has never aspired to office or wasted time in political wrangles. On February 1, 1866, he married Eliza J. Meaks, by whom he has seven children; Carrie, now Mrs. Edward R. Maberly, lived on a farm in Marion township. Jessie, who married John T. Devening, resides on a farm in Hanover township. William H., who married Lizzie Dipple, lives in Marion township. John L., who married Lucy John (died last December), has four children, and is a farmer in Addison township. Jacob O., who married Anna Billman, has three children, and farms in Addison township. Connie, wife of Arthur Williams, has three children and resides in Union township. Thomas E., who married Grace Vaught, is on the home place in Addison township.

MRS. NANCY H. WRIGHT.

This lady, daughter of pioneers and widow of a distinguished man, receives and deserves general respect as one of the interesting relics of the older times that has passed away forever. Her life covered the whole history of Indiana, as she was born not a great while after the state was admitted into the Union. She has seen several generations come and go, has known all the prominent people of Shelby county for half a century, and has spent a blameless as well as useful life, in connection with educational reformatory and religious movements. Mrs. Wright was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 19, 1819, and was the daughter of Adam and Sarah (Hitch) Simmons. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came to Ohio with his parents, who entered land during the formative period of the state. Sarah Hitch was born in Pendleton, Kentucky, September 19, 1798, and her marriage occurred in Clermont county, Ohio, October 14, 1814. After her husband's death she removed to Shelbyville and died there in 1875. Her children were John H., Eliza Jane, Nancy H., William L., Mary E., Sarah H. and Eliza.

Nancy Hitch Simmons obtained her preliminary education in the common schools of Ohio, and for several years attended "Philistia" Academy, followed by a twelve months' course at Worthington Female Seminary, near Columbus. Immediately after leaving college, she began teaching, and for fifteen years had charge of schools in Ohio and in Shelbyville, after her removal to this county. June 20, 1848, she married Dr. E. T. Small, of Ohio, who died in 1857. In November, 1859, she married Cyrus Wright, a prominent attorney of Shelbyville, who was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and became a man of distinction. He died October 22, 1875, since which time his widow has devoted her life to looking after the welfare of her children and other near relatives and work in connection with the church. Judge Wright had five children by his first marriage; none by his second marriage. These children are now living in various states and cities engaged in different pursuits. George M. is now in retirement after a long life of activity at the Shelby County Bar. John A. is in the men's furnishing business at Indianapolis. Frank F. is in South Carolina, carrying on Sunday school work. Charles is in Georgia, and Elizabeth H., who married George Avrett, is a resident of Georgia. A member of Mrs. Wright's household is Mrs. Mary S. Yount, a niece, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, being a daughter of Newton and Sarah (Williams) Simmons. When her mother died she was eighteen months old and was taken in charge by her aunt, who always treated her with the utmost kindness and affection. She was graduated as Asbury, now De Pauw University, in 1874, and in October of the same year married Andrew H. Yount, who had been her college classmate. For several years he practiced law in Lafayette, but for some time has been city editor of the Chicago Record-

Herald. Mrs. Yount died April 23, 1909. Mrs. Yount taught school for several years in Kansas, Missouri and Chicago. Charles M. Richey, son of a former Shelbyville physician, is an inmate of Mrs. Wright's hospitable home. For almost her entire life Mrs. Wright has been one of the pillars in the Methodist Episcopal church, and she reared all of her children in the same faith. She is a member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and for thirty-three years has been its corresponding secretary. No week passes without many letters from her relating to this subject, which is one that has always been very near to her heart.

WARREN W. SNIDER.

A native of Shelby county and one of its prominent and respected citizens is Warren W. Snider, who was born August 18, 1849, in Addison township, a son of Albert and Elizabeth (Landingham) Snider. Albert Snider was born August 4, 1812, in Ohio, and came to Indiana with his parents when a boy. He grew to maturity on the farm of eighty acres two miles west of Shelbyville, which his brother, Peter Snider, purchased from the Government for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the land today being conservatively estimated at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, the entire tract on the basis of representing a value of ten thousand dollars. The subject now owns twenty acres of this farm. This land subsequently came into possession of Albert Snider by purchase, and in due time became one of the finest and most valuable farms of its size in the county.

The following are the names of the children born to Albert and Elizabeth Snider: Mrs. Melissa Hulsapple and Mrs. Sarah E. Springer, both deceased; Dr. John W. Snider, of Fairland, who married Mary Laws, and is the father of three children; and Warren W., of this review.

The early experiences of Warren W. Snyder on the family homestead in Addison township was conducive to well rounded physical development, and he grew to manhood strong of body and independent of mind and with a proper conception of life and the dignity of honest toil. After finishing the common school course he attended the schools of Shelbyville and later taught five years in the counties of Shelby and Rush and achieved an honorable record as a capable and popular instructor. Discontinuing educational work he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on the farm of ninety acres two miles west of the county seat, which he owns and on which he lived and prospered until 1904, when he turned the place over to other hands and moved to Shelbyville, where he has since lived in honorable retirement.

Mr. Snider was a successful tiller of the soil and during the time thus

engaged succeeded by industry, thrift and economy in amassing a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances, since which time he has practically discontinued physical labor, though still interested in agriculture. He devotes considerable attention to political and public questions, voting the Democratic ticket and using his influence for the success of the party.

Mr. Snider, on March 10, 1870, was united in marriage with Lydia D. Kent, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet and Fannie (Henderson) Kent, the father a native of Vermont and a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church, who came west in an early day and bore a conspicuous part in the pioneer history of Shelby county. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Snider, which died in infancy. Mrs. Snider was educated in the public schools of Shelbyville and the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and before her marriage taught some time in the public schools of the county. She is a lady of fine mind and many amiable qualities. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Snider is a member of the same ecclesiastical body, contributes liberally to the support of the local church in Shelbyville with which the family is identified, besides giving a generous support to religious and charitable enterprises irrespective of church or creed.

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL.

The Shelby county family of this name originated in Virginia, filtrated through Kentucky, but finally settled on solid ground in Indiana. But when Andrew Campbell, the pioneer founder, was a good sized boy and able to take notice of things as they are, there was nothing round about that looked particularly pleasing. As he was born on November 25, 1785, before Washington became President, the student of history will understand that Indiana Territory was at that time a howling wilderness filled with wild beasts and still wilder men. It seems that he made his way into Kentucky early in the last century, later crossing into Indiana, and left a family of six small sons. One of these, named Abraham H., was born at Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, in 1825, and in after life became a mechanic and cabinet maker. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant of one of its companies. He made such a good record that he enjoyed the rank of major at the time of his discharge in 1865. On returning home he resumed his old business and followed it until his death in 1895. He married Mary Jane Doolittle, who was born at Lexington in 1825, and died in 1895, after becoming the mother of five children, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living. Edward, the oldest of these, is a farmer in Scott

county, and has six sons. Mrs. Amick, the only daughter, is a resident of Shelbyville, and a widow with four children.

Charles H. Campbell, the youngest of the family, was born at Lexington, Indiana, November 28, 1853. As he grew up he worked for a while with his father at the cabinet maker's trade, but gave this up to enter the employment of the Big Four Railroad, which he served for nineteen years in different positions. He was operator, train dispatcher and passenger conductor for short intervals and station agent at Shelbyville for fourteen years. At length, however, he struck his true gait in a line for which he was especially well qualified, and a business whose success was sure to greatly redound to the prosperity of Shelbyville. In 1900, in connection with the late Frank D. Blanchard and J. A. Conrey, Mr. Campbell organized a corporation for the purpose of making furniture. The building in which the work is done occupies a space of one hundred by two hundred and twenty-five feet, and the material used is iron and brick combination.

The capacity of the plant is two hundred and thirty thousand dollars per year, and Mr. Campbell contemplates the erection of a factory that will double the capacity. The machinery is all of the latest pattern and one hundred and twenty-five men, mostly skilled workers, are given constant daily employment. The factory which is located in Center, South and Taylor streets, is owned exclusively by Mr. Campbell, his wife and son holding one nominal share each to meet with the requirements for incorporation. The furniture factories each turning out different grades of material, have been the making of Shelbyville, and none have been more enterprising or beneficial than the one established and managed by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell has been a life-long and very enthusiastic Republican, with a decided taste for politics, and quite influential as a local party leader. He has served two terms in the City Council, three years on the city School Board, and last year was sent as a delegate to the national Republican convention, which met at Chicago and nominated Taft and Sherman. Mr. Campbell is indeed a man who deserves well of his community, to which for many years he has contributed his fine energy and strong power of organizing and leading men. His employees are devoted to him just as are his many friends, and all agree that he richly deserves the prosperity that has come to him.

On September 3, 1876, Mr. Campbell was married to Lucinda M. Harding, and by this union there were six children: Ada L., now Mrs. Smith, has two sons; George W., Margaret M., wife of Mr. Baggie, editor of the Republican; Ruth, Florence and Stanley. The mother died in 1899, and in September, 1900, Mr. Campbell married Angeline Gowels, by whom he has one son, Charles H., Jr. Mr. Campbell is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks and Modern Woodmen. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church.

REV. E. KENT.

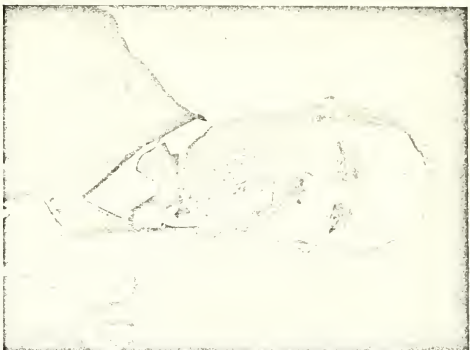
Among the early pioneers of Shelbyville were the Rev. E. Kent and wife, who came here in October, 1829. Shelbyville was then a small village, having been recently incorporated, of perhaps two hundred inhabitants with the court-house in the center of the public square, the jail on the corner of Broadway and Harrison streets, which was afterwards removed to the rear of the court-house, on the square. A few straggling houses on the square, a few on Washington, Harrison, Franklin and Broadway, comprised the boundaries of the village. For a few years the court-house was used by the various denominations in common on the Sabbath for public worship.

Reverend Kent came under the auspices of the American Board of Missions to the then Far West, uniting soon afterwards with the Indianapolis Presbytery. He was of Puritan ancestry, the first of the Kents landing at Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1634.

The grandfather, Deacon Cephas Kent, was among the first settlers in the new territory afterwards called Vermont, and as a consequence lived in troublous times. He was an active and zealous patriot in the cause of the colonists and independence. Of his six sons, four fought with Stark in the battle of Bennington, and it was at his house that the first General Convention met, September 25, 1776, to declare that district a free and independent state; he was its first Representative in the State Legislature. His son, Cephas Kent, was in the Revolutionary war and was aide on Montgomery's staff in the Canadian war.

His son, Rev. E. Kent, was born in Dorset, Vermont, March 17, 1800. He graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, with the class of 1826, took a theological course at Auburn Seminary, New York, and graduated with the class of 1829. He was married the same year to Fannie Capron, of Timmouthe, Vermont, who was also descended from Revolutionary parents. With all the ardor of early youth she left the comforts of a New England home with its hallowed associations to share the toil and discomforts of a pioneer life. She was a graduate of Middlebury Academy, Vermont. Soon after their arrival in this place she opened a private school in a one-story brick building on Franklin street, Shelbyville, Indiana, which stood on the lot now occupied by the public school building No. 1.

Reverend Kent at the close of his fifth year received a call to the Presbyterian church at Greenwood, Johnson county, where he remained as its pastor four years, his wife again resuming her duties as teacher. At his request he was dismissed from that charge, returning to Shelbyville, having been called with his wife to take charge of the County Seminary. At these places his ministry was both acceptable and successful. The County Seminary then stood not



J. MARSHALL ELLIOTT.



REV. E. KENT.

far from where the present high school building now is, pupils and teachers having to wade through deep mud in the spring to reach the building.

With but little interruption his wife continued her duties as teacher during her short married life until February 2, 1844, when she was called by the Master to a higher life.

From that little brick building and seminary many of our influential citizens of those early days received that intellectual and moral training which fitted them for the various stations of usefulness and trust to which they were afterwards called.

Among those early pioneers, some of whose descendants are yet with us, were the Hendricks family, the Walkers, the Teals, the Gaskells, the Mayhews, the Morrisses, the Montgomerys, the Peasleys, the Morrisons, the Shanks, the Toners, the Flemings and many others.

To Mr. Kent and wife were born three children: Francis M., George E. and Edward P. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kent married Mrs. Fannie Morris, widow of Doctor Morris, also one of the pioneers of Shelbyville, whose consistent and upright life is a rich legacy left as an inheritance to his children. The second Mrs. Kent's death, in 1848, left two little children motherless: Joseph H. and Lydia D. Mr. Kent again married in 1849 Matilda West, a native of Massachusetts, who died in August, 1870.

Frances M., his eldest daughter, born in Shelbyville, September 4, 1830, was married to J. Marshall Elliott September 16, 1847. Mr. Elliott was a most honorable, honest, upright business man of sterling moral character, and an uncompromising Christian. Elected one of the officers of the Methodist Episcopal church, he continued in an official position up to the time of his translation. A teacher in the Sabbath school for over fourteen years of a class of from thirty-five to forty scholars he had few equals as an instructor in the vital truths of God's Word, and toward the close of life he spoke of this as a delightful source of inspiration and instruction. He took a deep interest in the young men of the city; this feeling found expression when in 1876 he built the large two-story brick building on North Harrison street, known now as the Y. M. C. A. building, where he fitted the upper rooms for reception, reading and prayer-meeting rooms. He was deeply sorry that the organization was not sustained and perpetuated.

He contributed liberally of his means to all the enterprises and benevolences of his church until transferred to the church triumphant, on March 13, 1888.

George E. Kent was born in Shelbyville September 14, 1836, married to Hattie Hill March 28, 1866, who died in 1873, leaving one son, Frank, born May, 1871. George E. married for his second wife Mrs. Nettie Harter Kent, widow of his half brother, Joseph Kent. To them were born four children: Helen, born October 12, 1883, and died in 1898; Laura, born June 23, 1886, and is now a student at Oxford, Ohio. Two children died in infancy.

Mrs. Nettie Kent died November 28, 1894. George Kent is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and has filled the office of elder for a number of years. Since retiring from the grain and milling business he, in connection with his son, Frank, is now carrying on an extensive stock and grazing farm; he is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served a short time in the Civil war.

Edward P. Kent was born in Greenwood, Johnson county, June 12, 1838, married Annie Montgomery June 16, 1859. To them were born four children: Walter, Fannie, Edward and Lydia. Walter was born in Shelbyville June 15, 1860; Fannie, born April 15, 1862; Edward, born September 5, 1864, and Lydia, born in Sedalia, Missouri, January 21, 1867. Edward P. died in Shelbyville, June 24, 1890. A brave soldier, he served his country well during the Civil war, belonging to the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. During his last sickness he suffered greatly from partial paralysis, but was very patient through all his sickness to the end, and died trusting not to his own merits, but to the mercy of an all-wise and loving Father. His son, Walter, was married to May Clark in 1884, in Fort Scott, Kansas. He is now engaged in merchandising at Denver, Colorado. His daughter, Fannie, was married in Shelbyville to Professor Seiler of the Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, June, 1881. He was an excellent musician and the leader of the choir for a number of years in the Presbyterian church, at Terre Haute, a quality inherited by his children to a marked extent. He died in Terre Haute in 1898, leaving a widow and two children, Helen and Mary. Helen died in Shelbyville in 1899. Mary is now a student at Fairmount Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Edward was married in 1907 to Cleo Leiter, of Sedalia, Missouri. Lydia, fourth child of Edward P. and Annie, was married at Sedalia, Missouri, September, 1891, to Major George Burr, of the Ordnance Department. They are now stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Joseph H., a son of Reverend Kent and second wife, was born in Shelbyville, February 4, 1846. He graduated from Wabash College in 1868, and studied theology at Lane Seminary. He was married to Nettie Harter, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, September 8, 1870, spent two years in study and travel in Europe, and was ordained in 1872; became pastor of the Presbyterian church of Cambridge City and died July 4, 1876. In the all-wise dispensation of Providence his life of usefulness was cut short and much of promise unfulfilled. His character was singularly pure, and his piety deep and ardent. He left one daughter, Annie H., born in Cambridge, Indiana, too young to know a father's love, but so cherished by a second father's protecting care, she has known no want of sympathy and affection, and is now the comfort of her father's household.

Lydia D., daughter of the second wife of Reverend Kent, was born in Shelbyville, December 19, 1847; was married to Warren W. Snider March 10,

1870. This loving son and daughter during the remaining years of the father's life devoted themselves to his comfort, watching over him in his declining years with loving care until translated to his heavenly home.

Rev. E. Kent was ever a prominent advocate of the cause of religion, and of everything which would promote the cause of Christ a life-long and ardent friend of temperance and an early advocate. Long before it was popular to be an Abolitionist he voted and worked to that end. He lived to see the abolishment of slavery throughout the ends of the whole land, with peace and prosperity again smiling on its reunited people.

He saw the country changed from the primeval forests to a land blossoming with cultivated fields and orchards and public schools and numerous churches dotting all parts of the country instead of the old stage-coach and canal-boat of former years, a net-work of railroads and telegraph wires covering the land.

He died March 6, 1893, having lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three, having seen his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren down to the third generation. He was followed to the grave by a numerous concourse, among whom were many of the descendants of those he had known and loved in an earlier day.

Two of his sons having been in the Civil war thus perpetuated the history of their Revolutionary sires.

DANIEL DEPREZ.

The name of DePrez has been familiar in Shelby county so long that only the oldest inhabitant can remember when it had no representative here. The first comers were people of enterprise, accumulated fortunes and through their descendants have exercised a large influence in the development of Shelbyville. Scarcely an industry of importance can be mentioned during the last thirty years, into which DePrez money did not go and with which some one or other of this numerous family was not interested. Their influence was felt in banking circles, in the manufacturing plants, in building operations, in public improvements of all kinds. They have been conspicuous socially, politically and religiously and influential in all the walks of life. The family is of German origin, and the founder in Shelby county was John DePrez, who was born in Germany during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, came to the United States during the late forties, and settled in Cincinnati. In 1855 he removed to Shelbyville, and built the Indiana House, long one of the well known hostleries of the city, which he conducted until his death in 1868. He married Mary Carwine, who died in 1892, after becoming the mother of eleven children.

All of these grew to maturity except Adam, who was accidentally killed by being run over by an omnibus when four years old. The other children were: Michael; Elizabeth married Peter Wiest; Mary, wife of Silas Metzger; August, John C., George, Maggie, the wife of Samuel P. Stroup; Daniel, Jacob G. and William.

Daniel DePrez was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1852, and was three years old when brought by his parents to Shelbyville. He left school at the age of sixteen and worked at whatever his hands could find to do until 1876, when he took charge of the Indiana House and conducted the same for four years and a half. He then engaged in the ice business, first handling the natural product, but in 1892 he built an artificial ice plant, and later purchased another that had been erected in 1888. In 1901 Mr. DePrez associated with himself two nephews, since then the firm has conducted the only artificial ice plant in the county. Their combined establishments have a daily capacity of twenty-six tons, which is principally consumed by the people of Shelbyville. Mr. DePrez for years owned one of the best farms in Shelby county, but this property was sold in 1906. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for seven years was one of the most active workers in the lodge. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. No man in Shelby county is better known than Dan DePrez, and all know him for a blunt, free-spoken man, wide awake in business, shrewd in dealing, but honest and straightforward in all his affairs. Full of energy, industrious and hustling, he believes in doing well whatever he undertakes to do, and he has made a success of his undertakings by his sturdy qualities.

In 1876 Mr. DePrez married Emma Haelil, member of a prominent family in Rush county, and a lady of much social prominence. She died in September, 1900, and in June, 1902, Mr. DePrez married Bertha Wassen, niece of H. P. Wasson, of Indianapolis. The family resides in the old homestead at 101 East Franklin street, where they are frequently surrounded by a circle of friends, whom they entertain in the most hospitable manner. Mr. and Mrs. DePrez are members of the Christian Science church.

JAMES DAVIS WEBB.

The founder of the family of this name in Shelby county was a Pennsylvanian, domesticated awhile in Kentucky, but with the restlessness of the time he migrated again to Indiana and located in Shelby county on the old Ephraim Tucker farm on Sugar creek, near Second Mount Pleasant church. But the migratory spirit still stirred within him and his next move was to Ozark, Missouri. There he was stricken with a fatal sickness and three of

his sons walked to Ozark in the dead of winter, riding horseback the last day, to be present at his bedside. The old pioneer ordered them to bury him in the mountains, and after the melancholy duty had been performed they started back to Indiana in a wagon drawn by oxen, bringing their mother with them. All this occurred in about 1835, and the mother, after residing with her children for twelve years, closed her earthly career in 1855. John G. Webb, one of her sons, married Manda Clark and later moved to Franklin, Indiana, where he went into the dry goods business, but later became a blacksmith and still later ran a grist mill at Columbus. He died at Indianapolis in April, 1888, having survived his wife forty years, her death occurring in Franklin in 1848.

James D. Webb, son of John G., was born in Hendricks township, Shelby county, Indiana, October 22, 1843. He obtained a scanty education in the rude district schools of those days and after the death of his step-mother was taken in charge by his uncle William. He learned blacksmithing, but his work was interrupted by the Civil war and he enlisted and was mustered in September 1, 1861, in Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment, Third Cavalry, Indiana Volunteers. Owing to prolonged sickness he was discharged at Bridgeport, Alabama, July 29, 1862, and after returning home was sick for seventeen months. Taking possession of a rented farm he remained there five years, and in 1872 went to Champaign county, Illinois, where for a year he farmed and handled fine horses. Returning to Franklin he was engaged in the livery business for a while, then in street contracting. His next move was to Indianapolis, where he did street grading, thence to Needham's Station, where he finally wound up on a farm, remaining there for two years.

From there he removed to a farm in Hendricks township, Shelby county, renting the Cutsinger farm in 1877 and working it for two years. In 1878 he located at Shelbyville and engaged in the timber business in Ohio, running saw mills and handling walnut exclusively. This was followed by farming in Rush county for four years, and similar work on a place at Needham's Station until 1885, when he disposed of his holdings and began selling medicine for Doctor Haas, of Indianapolis, proprietor of the Live Stock Remedy Company. Buying a grist mill at Bridgeport, in Marion county, he added a saw mill and conducted this business for three years. He was appointed postmaster of the town under Cleveland's administration, and held the office until March 31, 1889. In April of the same year he located at Shelbyville, engaging in the livery and teaming business, also farming on the side, and in 1890 bought the City livery stable, but after two years disposed of this on account of illness.

The years following 1893 were spent in the Washington Street livery barn, of which he owned a half interest, buying stock, teaming and running a boarding house. In 1896 Mr. Webb was elected Justice of the Peace and has since served in that office and altogether has done well in a business way.

On July 16, 1866, he married Sarah F., daughter of Ephraim and Susan (Davidson) Tucker, well known for many years as progressive farmers of Shelby county. Though they have no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Webb have two New York orphans and two half-brothers, all of whom have grown up, entered business and are doing well. Mr. Webb is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 18, at Shelbyville, and his religious inclinations are toward the Baptist church, in which he was reared.

JOHN N. LUCAS, M. D.

Originally from Maryland, the family of this name became identified with Ohio before it was admitted into the Union as a state. John Lucas, who came to Butler county as early as 1800, was one of the first of the settlers to locate in that part of the western wilderness. He was a farmer and cleared the land, being one of the pioneers in that part of the country. William, one of the sons, followed the occupation of farming and lived in Butler county on part of the old homestead most of his life, having been called to his final rest in 1859. He married Mary, daughter of Maxwell Potter, a native of New Jersey, who was among the early native born in Butler county. He left a large family, one of whom is the subject of our sketch.

John N. Lucas was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 1, 1846. After the usual routine in the county schools, he attended the high school at Middletown and took a scientific collegiate course of four years at Antioch College. He read medicine under Dr. W. D. Linn, at Middletown, and continued this preparatory study for three years. One year was spent in attending lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital College in Cleveland. He then attended Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1873. The next ten years were divided between Shelbyville, Middletown, Ohio, and Cambridge City, Indiana, at the end of which time he located permanently at Shelbyville. For twenty-six years, beginning in 1883, Doctor Lucas has been one of the influential men of his profession and has grown with the city in whose development and progress he has ever taken an active interest. While residing at Cambridge City, where he made his home for four years, he became interested in the Pythian order, joined the lodge No. 9 at that place in 1879, and filled all the chairs including that of chancellor commander. When it was proposed to establish a branch of the Knights of Pythias in Shelbyville, Doctor Lucas immediately became one of the moving spirits and did much of the work preliminary to instituting Chillon Lodge in 1885. He was made its first chancellor commander and was instituting officer of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Morristown. He was ably assisted in the Shelbyville work

by Mr. Peter Akers, also member of Lodge No. 9, at Cambridge City, and an enthusiastic Pythian. In 1882-3 Doctor Lucas was a member of the Grand lodge of the state, and represented his home lodge at Indianapolis. Assisted by a few others, he took a firm stand against admitting liquor men or saloon keepers into the order, the test case thus made being carried to and sustained by the decision of the Grand Lodge.

Doctor Lucas is literary in his tastes and has collected an interesting library. He has an extensive collection of clippings systematically arranged on scientific and current events. His manners are quiet and unassuming, his address genial and friendly.

January 28, 1880, Doctor Lucas married Margaret A., daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Powell, of Shelbyville. Doctor and Mrs. Lucas have four children. Mary E., died when five years old. Horace P., is a bookkeeper; Orton E., a graduate of DePauw, is manager of the Shelby Republican; Frank P., the youngest child, is in the sophomore class of DePauw University.

JOHN W. PADRICK.

Though now practically retired from business the subject of this sketch has been a busy man during the many years of his activities. During that time he has had a schooling in many different callings, going from one to the other as exigencies arose, but always bettering his condition by the change, and as a result of it all he has something saved up for the proverbial rainy day. His father, Oscar D. Padrick, was a North Carolinian, born in 1824, who came west before the middle of the last century and followed the trade of carpenter. After his location in Shelby county he married Malvina Owens, who was born in Kentucky in 1825, and came with her parents in girlhood to Shelby county and was reared in Sugar Creek township. Their second child, Oscar D. F., died when two years of age. John W. Padrick, the first child, was born in Sugar Creek township, Shelby county, Indiana, November 29, 1845. In youth his parents came to Shelbyville and opened a boarding place which became well known throughout the county as the Padrick House. John attended the city schools for a while, and in early manhood branched out for himself as driver of a huckster wagon which was probably the first of its kind in the county. He next spent several years as clerk with one of the grocery firms of the city, but this occupation was interrupted by the call to arms for the Civil war. In 1863 young Padrick was appointed citizen clerk in the commissary department of Sherman's army under Capt. John M. Blair. He retained this position until the close of hostilities, when he returned home. After a short rest he accepted a position with a wholesale and retail stationary

establishment at Cincinnati, which he retained about four years and then decided to try his fortunes in the great metropolis of the East. For a year he served as cashier for the original Dollar store on Broadway, near the Grand Central hotel, and then engaged in the jewelry business on the corner of Houston and Broadway. This venture occupied his attention for fifteen years, when he established the Padrick House on Thirty-fourth street, and devoted four years to the building up of a trade. His father having died in 1885, Mr. Padrick came west and settled up the estate and looked after the welfare of his mother. After remaining in Shelbyville about one year he opened the American House on Central avenue, in Cincinnati, and conducted this hotel during the three years following. In 1890 he removed to Chicago, where he opened the American Hotel on Fifth Avenue, near Harrison street and the Grand Central depot. After three years in this business he became a salesman for the William J. Moxley Butterine Company, of Chicago, and remained with this firm for five years. This practically closed his business career as it was followed by his return to Shelbyville for permanent residence on the retired list. He owns residence property in the city at the corner of Franklin and Tompkins streets, and has devoted some of his time to remodeling and improving two houses.

On January 6, 1879, Mr. Padrick married Mary J., daughter of Joseph Hetherton, a native of Germany, long resident of this country, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Padrick had three children, but unfortunately lost them all by death, in infancy. Mr. Padrick joined the Masonic Order while living in New York, and holds membership in Lodge No. 750 in that city. He was reared in the Baptist church, of which his parents were members for many years.

HENRY E. PHARES, M. D.

The name of Phares has been familiar in Shelby county since pioneer days, and those who have borne it did their full share in shaping and developing the community's growth in various lines. The founder of this well known family was reared in New Jersey, and came west when Indiana was still a wilderness, and added his strength to that heroic band whose toil and self-sacrifice eventuated in founding one of the finest states of the union. His son, George W. Phares, was born in Shelby county and became in after life one of the most prosperous farmers in Marion township. At present he owns five hundred and fifty acres of the best farming land, but some years ago retired from active business and is living quietly at his pleasant home at 120 South Harrison street, in Shelbyville. In early manhood he married Mary A. Yarling, a native of Shelby county, a descendant from foreign parentage. Her father

was from Darmstadt, Germany, and her mother of Holland, the combination making one of those frugal and thrifty unions that seldom fail to lead to prosperity. George W. and Mary A. (Yarling) Phares were the parents of seven children, of whom five are still living. Mary Catherine, born January 2, 1868, became the wife of Alonzo Rhoades, of Marion township, and has an only daughter, named Grace. John W., born December 28, 1868, married Louisa Hogland, has one child, and is a practicing physician at Evansville. Carrie C., born February 27, 1876, is the wife of Dr. W. W. Tindall, one of Shelbyville's leading physicians, and has one son, William. Nora B., born January 14, 1878, is the wife of Charles E. Plummer, a real estate dealer of Indianapolis.

Henry E. Phares, third in the list of children, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, July 1, 1870, and obtained his first schooling in Marion township. He entered the University of Valparaiso in 1892 and remained until 1894. In the meantime he was laying the ground-work of a medical education, and after considerable study in that line, devoted three years to teaching in his native county, followed by a resumption of his medical studies in the Kentucky School of Medicine. After four years of study he graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1897.

Shortly after leaving college Doctor Phares located at Morristown, in Shelby county, and devoted the next four years to practice at that point. Feeling the need of further medical equipment he spent nearly a year in the New York hospitals, the completion of this post-graduate course being followed by his permanent location at Shelbyville in October, 1901. His practice was good almost from the beginning, and it has increased in volume until Doctor Phares ranks at the front of the younger members of the profession. The Doctor is a member of the Shelby County Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, and is prominent in Mascoutah as a member of Shelby Lodge No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, Shelby Chapter No. 20, and Baldwin Commandery No. 2. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Shelby Lodge No. 36, and is always attentive to his fraternal duties. On April 23, 1899, Doctor Phares married Gertrude, eldest daughter of W. T. and Christena (Ballibaugh) Carney, farmers of Hanover township, but now residents of Morristown. Doctor Phares and wife have one daughter, Frances, born January 31, 1900.

JAMES CLARK BENNETT.

A very interesting man to talk to if fond of reminiscences of the long ago will be found in the person of James Clark Bennett, who is now spending the evening of life in the retirement that so well befits the close of a long and

active career. A pioneer himself, he is the son and grandson of pioneers, and little that affects the history of Shelby county has escaped his memory. The third generation back was represented by Jonathan Bennett, a New Jersey farmer of English descent, who married Sarah Buck, deceased in the latter part of the eighteenth century, reared a family and died in 1828, when seventy-seven years old. He was a gentleman of the old school, strictly moral, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for fifty-two years. Jeremiah Bennett was a young man when his father died, and shortly after, with his five brothers and three sisters, started on the long journey to the western wilderness. The caravan reached Shelbyville in 1832 and took possession of the log house where Thomas A. Hendricks' father lived east of Shelbyville, on Broadway street. The building still stands, but remodeling and weatherboarding has caused it to lose its distinctive features. In 1833 Jeremiah joined other leading citizens in opening a wooden railroad to Lawrenceburg, and its inauguration on the Fourth of July of that year, created a sensation throughout the scattered settlements. Rev. Eliphalet Kent, the pioneer preacher, opened the proceedings with prayer, and Mr. Bennett acted both as engineer and conductor, driving the solitary horse and collecting the fares, which were twenty-five cents for the round trip. During the remainder of his long life Jeremiah's activities were many. For seven years he was Deputy Sheriff, and lived in the jail house of two rooms, each twenty feet square. For dangerous prisoners a chain with shackles at different points was provided, with which the unruly were fastened by the ankles. Besides his official duties Mr. Bennett conducted the only meat market in town, and this was kept for ten years, the butchering being done on the same lot. Afterwards he built an old-fashioned tavern, which became famous among travelers as the Bennett House. After being "mine host" of this popular tavern for eighteen years he finally sold the property and retired. It was on the site of what is now known as the Keck House, and was long a landmark. In 1822 Jeremiah Bennett married Sarah Clark, by whom he had seven sons: Charles, Joseph, two Jeremiahs, two Jameses and David. David and Joseph served in the Mexican war, and were in the battle of Buena Vista, under Colonel Lane. Charles died when twelve years old. David, James and Jeremiah were in the Civil war. The former died in the army on the Red river. Jeremiah, James and Joseph are still residents of Shelbyville. Jeremiah laid out Broadway and extended Harrison street to Blairs. He bought twenty acres where the court-house now stands and gave a lot to the County Commissioners on which to build. In 1826 he joined the Presbyterian church, but finally united with the Methodists, as did his wife, who died in 1864, Jeremiah surviving her until January, 1881, when his useful and blameless life was closed.

James C. Bennett, one of the survivors of this interesting family, was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, May 10, 1834. In 1861 he enlisted in Company

A. Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for a year. In July of 1862 he joined Company B of the famous Seventieth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison, afterward brigadier-general and later President of the United States. The military career of this noted command in which Mr. Bennett participated, is not surpassed by any other regiment. It was with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign and in the march to the sea, up through the Carolinas and on to Washington. Mr. Bennett becoming sick, was taken on transport down the James and up the Potomac rivers to Alexandria. After a ten days' siege in the hospital, he attended the grand review, occupying two days, in Washington City, and constituting the most imposing military parade in all its history. He was mustered out on June 8, 1865, at the capital, and draws a pension of seventeen dollars a month. When his old colonel was elected President he was specially honored as a guest, with other survivors of the "Old Seventieth," which acted as a body guard. Mr. Bennett has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity and tyler of Shelbyville lodge for thirty-nine years. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Methodist church, and has always been a strong advocate of the temperance cause, being a prominent promoter of the work in the city and county. He enjoys good health and lives happily with his wife and daughter, Anna C., teacher in the city schools.

CAPT. ADAM MALANTHON WEED.

The family of this name which is widely distributed throughout the county was founded by Andrew and John Weed, two brothers who came to America from Ireland in 1767. They first located at St. Augustine, Florida, but later Andrew settled in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina. His brother, John, went to New York, established a home on Long Island and became the ancestor of the celebrated Thurlow Weed. During the Revolution the two brothers returned to England, but in 1810 Andrew again revisited America and settled permanently in Abbeville county, South Carolina. He had three sons, Reuben, Andrew and John, all of whom rose to prominence and inherited great wealth from their father in the shape of plantations and slaves in various parts of the South. When the estate was divided Reuben set free his portion of the slaves. He was born in England, married Mary L. Stewart, remained in the South until past middle life, and in 1841 started for the Northwest in wagons. After reaching Indiana, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Decatur county, eight miles north of Greensburg, on which he resided until his death in 1842. His son, Adam M. Weed, who was born in South Carolina in 1838, was three years old when his father became a resident of Indiana. In 1852 his mother purchased land from the govern-

ment in Tipton county, and removed there with her children. Adam lived with her until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Indiana regiment under Col. James R. Slack. He went out as first sergeant and served in different capacities in detached service. July 5, 1863, after he had been out about a year, he was sent to New Orleans to act as aide to General Ben Butler, and remained there until his muster out in 1864. During the last two months of his service he was detached on Commodore Foote's flag-ship, on which the now Admiral Dewey commanded a battery. This vessel was engaged for some time in chasing pirates in the Gulf of Mexico. Though Captain Weed talks modestly of his war service, it was really a little out of the ordinary, as he was breveted captain for meritorious conduct during the trying period of the great contest. After his discharge from the army at Indianapolis, in November, 1864, Captain Weed returned to Tipton county and made preparations for entrance into business. In 1865, at Warsaw, Indiana, he married Margaret Jane Pressley, and located at LaPorte, where he remained twelve years. After this he spent two years in Chicago, followed by removal to Indianapolis to take charge of a cabinet company of that city. Ill health compelled him to relinquish this position, but after a year spent at St. Paul, Indiana, he was sufficiently improved to resume work with the Conrey Birely Table Company, at Shelbyville. After remaining with this concern for six years, failing health again forced him to give up his position. In June, 1902, he entered the postal service and has since continued in that line of employment. Captain Weed has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party and prominent in its local leadership. In 1902 he was chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and without his seeking was nominated as candidate for Representative. His popularity was shown by the fact that though the normal majority against him was five hundred, he cut this down to the danger point and came near being elected. While living in Chicago in 1879 his first wife died, and in 1891 Captain Weed married Catherine Callan, of Indianapolis. His children by the first marriage were Rosa Etta, Hattie Pressley, and Andrew Clark. Those by his second marriage are Mary, Carrie, Martha and Catherine.

STEPHEN B. WASHBURN.

This popular seedsman is well known throughout Shelby county, as his business ramifies extensively and brings him in touch with thousands of people annually. With his numerous stores and widely distributed trade he has become a factor in the mercantile life of the city which recognizes him as one of its most progressive citizens. His grandfather, Stephen Washburn, was born in Ohio and went to Kentucky and married. He lived there for some

years and then removed to Indiana. He brought with him his son, James, then a lad of eight years, and became a farmer in Shelby county. James, whose birth occurred in Kentucky in 1828, married Elizabeth Lemons, who came with her parents to Kentucky and later to Indiana. Their marriage occurred in Shelby county in 1847 and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters. Amanda, wife of George Bynum, a machinist; George, Jennie, wife of Noah Barnes, farmer; Stephen B., O. D., of Delphos, Ohio; Nora, wife of Benjamin Cherry, a factory worker at Shelbyville. Stephen B. Washburn, the fourth of the family, was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, July 17, 1858. He had but little time to attend schools as necessity goaded him to work when ten years old, becoming a carpenter's apprentice and devoting eighteen years to that trade. From this he went to a wardrobe factory, where he spent two years as foreman, then found his true gait by making a beginning in the seed business. Four years were spent as a buyer for Ryse & Trees, of Shelbyville, after which he returned to carpentering and spent some time in that line. Next he accepted a position as foreman for Ryse & Randall in the seed business, and devoted one year to their service, after which he embarked for himself, and has been going it alone ever since. For fourteen years he has been in the seed business at Shelbyville and has met with the prosperity that comes from good judgment, care in selecting and buying and close attention to details. He owns a seed store at Hope, one at Acton and one at Waldron, and handles one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of seeds a year. In the busy season his shipping runs as high as ten car loads per month, and there are few more important concerns of the kind outside of the larger cities.

On October 22, 1908, Mr. Washburn married Millie Berns, whose parents are both dead. Mr. Washburn owns a commodious home at 80 East John street, besides property at Hope. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion of the Baptist persuasion, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Washburn is a member of the Township Advisory Board.

C. G. REINECKE.

Although he has not been in Shelbyville a great while, everybody knows the popular butcher of South Harrison street, and all like to trade with him as the service is first-class, and whatever he offers for sale is of the best quality. When representatives of the State Health Board come around to see if things are conducted in a sanitary manner, they have no fault to find with the Reinecke shop, which is always clean, the whole surroundings being so inviting that it is a pleasure to customers to trade there. The proprietor has "made good" since his arrival in Shelbyville, and much of his success has been due to his

courteous way of treating customers. Mr. Reinecke was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11, 1870, his parents being Henry and Mary (Ranke) Reinecke. When about ten years old the family removed to Vevay, Indiana, and when in 1890 they went back to the Ohio city, he remained in Vevay and got most of his education in that place. When about twelve years old he became an apprentice in a printing office, soon learned his "boxes," and made himself so handy that in a few years he was appointed foreman of the shop. It was a newspaper and job printing plant combined, and after acting as its foreman for two years under Walter Knox, proprietor, who died, and M. C. Walden, who succeeded him, Mr. Reinecke decided to branch out for himself. Forming a partnership with T. D. Oakley, they launched an independent newspaper called Twice-a-Week, and the venture was warmly received by the public, which furnished a good sized subscription list from the beginning. About three years later Mr. Reinecke sold out his interests and abandoned the newspaper field for good. Later he engaged in the butcher business, conducted a shop with fine success until the early fall of 1899, and then disposed of his plant. Happening to visit Kokomo about this time he stopped over at Shelbyville on his return and was so pleased with the place that he concluded to make it his home. At first he worked for Charles Flaitz, one of the city's best known butchers, but in 1905 he purchased a butcher shop of his own in West Broadway street, from Charles M. Barnes. A year later he bought the shop of his former employer, Charles Flaitz, and since then his place of business has been at the old stand on South Harrison street. There is no better butcher shop in the county, and Mr. Reinecke has built up a large and lucrative trade, both in the city and county.

On December 24, 1891, Mr. Reinecke married Julia O., daughter of Isaac M. Froman, of Mt. Sterling, Indiana. They have one daughter, Mildred May Reinecke. The family are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Reinecke belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Shelbyville. Both in public and private life, Mr. Reinecke is regarded as a man of integrity, full of kindly impulses for his fellows, and always ready to help the deserving. Besides being a good business man he is a good neighbor and good citizen.

JAMES H. NAIL.

Shelby county boasts of no older and no more highly respected family than that of the Nails. They were the pioneer of pioneers, coming here when settlements were few and far between; neighbors several days' ride from each other, and the whole face of the country covered by the primeval forests. The first-comers and their descendants have always occupied honorable positions

among their fellow citizens, helped materially in the agricultural development of the county, and were splendid types of the kind of men that it takes to make a state out of raw materials. Though the family originated in Germany they have been identified with the United States from a period antedating the Declaration of Independence. Henry Nail, the emigrant founder, who was born in the German Fatherland in 1771, came three years later with his parents to Pennsylvania. In 1776 they migrated to Rowan county, North Carolina, where a settlement was made and a home established. In 1799 Henry was married to Mary Keller, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1824 brought his family to Indiana, finding a location in Shelby county on land purchased from the government. With Henry Nail came his son, Samuel, who was fifteen years old when they reached this newest of the northwestern states. Samuel Nail, the most noted of the family connection, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, September 1, 1809. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years old, and then took one of man's most important steps in the world by marrying. The lady of his choice was Cherry Wray, a typical pioneer girl, who knew how to spin and weave, make clothes for the family out of home-produced material, and do the other useful things essential in a woman who was to be the wife of a first settler. She was born in Virginia, September 30, 1813, her parents being James and Tabitha (Bass) Wray, who came to Shelby county in 1822. James Wray, who was born in Virginia January 13, 1787, became a minister of the Gospel and was a member of those sturdy soldiers of the cross known as the pioneer preachers. Tabitha Bass, who shared his hardships as well as his triumphs in the trying times of the western settlement, was a native of North Carolina. Samuel Nail became one of the most successful farmers and most extensive land owners of the county. His holdings included four hundred and twenty acres in Brandywine township, sixty acres in Addison township, some property in Fairland, and eighty acres in Missouri. He and his wife were charter members of the old Protestant Methodist church in Brandywine township, and were regarded as pillars of the faith during their long and useful lives. For many years it was the custom of the children to hold family reunions to celebrate the union or natal days of their parents, and these were occasions long to be remembered as evidencing the sincere affection and high esteem in which this fine old couple were held.

James H. Nail, perhaps the best known of the children, was born in Addison township, Shelby county, Indiana, December 25, 1844. He helped clear away some of the forest on his father's land and knows at first hand what it meant to be the child of a pioneer farmer in Shelby county. When nineteen years old he enlisted in the famous Seventieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Benjamin Harrison in the beginning, and with this command took part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek,

Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, besides many hot skirmishes, like that at New Hope church. After his muster out in 1865 he returned to the old home farm in Addison township, and resumed the peaceful occupation of tilling the soil. He has been twice married, but had no children by the first union. December 30, 1883, he married Mary, daughter of Henry and Matilda (Muir) Howe, who was born and reared in Indianapolis. After his marriage Mr. Nail engaged in farming on his own account. He first bought a small place of thirty-three acres in Brandywine township, to which he has added from time to time until he owns now about one hundred and thirty acres of good farming land. In 1893 he purchased a house on South street, in Shelbyville, to which he removed for a residence, having retired from active farming pursuits. Later he acquired various pieces of property in Shelbyville, and has since devoted most of his attention to looking after the same. In 1907 he bought a house at No. 36 North Tompkins street, in which he is making his present home. Politically he has always been a Republican. When General Harrison was inaugurated President Mr. Nail has the honor of acting as escort to his old commander of Civil war days. He is a member of Dumont Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Shelbyville. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and always interested in its religious and missionary work.

GEORGE W. PHARES.

The genealogy of the Phares family runs well back into the eighteenth century. We first hear of John Phares, who was born November 11, 1736, and left eight children. His son, William, born February 19, 1765, came from New Jersey at an early period of the settlement of the West and located in Ohio. He was the father of nine children. One of his sons, named Isaac, also a native of New Jersey, married Elizabeth Brown in Ohio, by whom he had seven children: Jane, Sarah, Naomi, Nancy, John, Isaac and Matthew B. By a second marriage with Pauline M. Holbrook, he also had seven children: William, Robert H., Mary C., James L. and George W., besides two that died in infancy. Isaac proved to be a veritable patriarch, as he had seventy-eight grandchildren. William Holbrook, father of his second wife, migrated from Stokes county, North Carolina, to Indiana, in the fall of 1826, settled in Rush county, near Manilla. He was born July 5, 1779, and died February 14, 1841. He married Lucy A. Crim, who was born September 17, 1779, and died March 6, 1837. Her children were Nancy T. Bronson, Paulina M. Phares, Emilia Hester, Jane Brown, James, John, Jacob, Franklin, Henry and George W. The two last mentioned were killed at the battle of Stone River and all of the other children afterward died. Matthew Brown, father of Isaac Phares' first

pg 400. Last line, Matthew Brown
of Roster, soldier, buried in Ind. v. 1,



GEORGE W. PHARES.

wife, was born in Ireland and emigrated to South Carolina with his parents, when he was ten years old, and had nine brothers. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1839 aged eighty-six years. His wife, Jane Jones, of Welsh descent, died in 1841, aged eighty-nine years. Eight of the children, David, Robert, Samuel, John, Catherine, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Sarah, came to Ohio in 1803, and settled in Hamilton county. Isaac Phares, who was born in 1781, died in 1842. Paulina Holbrook was born May 4, 1804, in Stokes county, North Carolina, and was the daughter of a slave owner. She died in May, 1879.

George W., youngest of the children of Isaac and Paulina (Holbrook) Phares, was born in Union township, Shelby county, Indiana, October 25, 1840. He rose to be a man of wealth and prominence in his township, where he was regarded as one of the most successful farmers. He served as Trustee of his township for five years and as one of the solid citizens was consulted whenever a movement of importance was on hand. Reared a Baptist, he became a member of the Methodist church at Pleasant Hill in 1874, and at the present time is affiliated with the First Methodist Episcopal church at Shelbyville. March 5, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Miller) Yarling, the former born at Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, July 3, 1810. Mary Miller was born at Hanover, Germany, March 1, 1811. Peter came to America in 1832, worked for a while as a laborer in Cincinnati, entered eighty acres of land in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, and later settled on the same. By occasional purchases he increased his holdings until at the time of his death in 1876 he owned four hundred eighty acres. Mary Miller came to Ohio in 1834, when she was twenty-four years old, and married in 1835; she died February 9, 1885. She was the mother of nine children: Phillip, born January 12, 1836, died March 5, 1852; Elizabeth, born October 14, 1837, died August 21, 1869; Henry, born December 15, 1840, died in the army, December 27, 1862; Mary, born September 13, 1842; John, born February 12, 1844; Michael, born December 15, 1845; Jacob, born September 23, 1848; Catherine, January 3, 1851. George, the third in order of birth, was born May 7, 1839, died March 23, 1879. George W. Phares and wife were the parents of the following children: Mary Catherine, born January 2, 1868, married Alonzo Rhodes, December 17, 1885; she has one daughter, Grace. John William, a practicing physician and surgeon of Evansville, was born December 28, 1868; he married Louisa Houghland in September, 1901, and they have one little daughter named Mary Louise. Henry Elsworth Phares, born July 1, 1870, is also a physician; he married Gertrude Carney in April, 1899, and they have one daughter named Frances. (See sketch of Dr. H. E. Phares elsewhere in these pages.) The next in order of birth was a daughter, who died soon after her birth which occurred October 29, 1873. Millie A., born October 4, 1874, died December 10, 1874. Carrie Frances, born February

27, 1876, married Dr. W. W. Tindall on June 25, 1903, and they have one son, William. (See sketch of Doctor Tindall.) Nora Belle, born January 14, 1878, married Charles Plummer, April 12, 1899; they had one child, Florence Irene, who died in early childhood.

George W. Phares remained on his farm until 1901, when he retired and removed to Shelbyville, where he is spending the evening of his days at a pleasant home on South Harrison street. He owns five hundred fifty acres of land in Marion township, and enjoys high standing in the business and agricultural world.

ALVERNIS S. WILLIAMS.

Alvernus S. Williams, often called "Vernis," was a natural born gentleman, one who seemed never to lose his temper, and who was polite and genial on all occasions. There never was a more devoted husband, never a more affectionate father. His friends love best to recall him at his hospitable home. He appeared proof against ordinary forms of trouble, of which he had his share, always meeting difficulties with a smiling face and a brave heart. Alvernus S. Williams was born at Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, March 16, 1848. His father, W. W. Williams, removed to Indiana and became a well known figure in Franklin county, of which he was Sheriff. After obtaining his common school education at Laurel, A. S. Williams engaged in the drug business at Cincinnati, and spent twenty years in that city. May 16, 1884, he located at Shelbyville, and a few years later established the Mutual Building and Loan Association, with which he was connected as secretary until the time of his death, which occurred in 1904.

On January 3, 1874, Mr. Williams married Elizabeth Crump, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Williams is active in church work and along other lines of social endeavor, wherever she made her abode. She became a charter member of the Women's Club and councillor of the American History Club. After the Gordon Children's Home was established, Mrs. Williams was made one of the Board of Lady Managers, and has devoted much time to carrying out the aims of this great charity. Long a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, she has been active in all its auxiliaries and devoted to pushing forward in every possible way the church's efforts in behalf of educational and reformatory causes. Carl B. Williams, her only son, was born at Newport, Kentucky, November 16, 1881. Naturally gifted in art he turned his attention to newspaper sketching and soon became an expert in that line, and for seven years has been with the Cincinnati Enquirer, now holding the position of art editor on the Enquirer. On May 6, 1904, Carl B. Williams married Mary, daughter of James and Catherine (Gordon) Teal, of Shelbyville. He

has three children, Vernis Teal, born March 1, 1906; Katherine Gordon, born August 13, 1907, and Caroline Elizabeth, born November 10, 1908. Mr. Williams and his family are residents of Covington, Kentucky.

MRS. ELIZABETH G. BILLMAN.

The name of Gordon will always be pleasantly remembered in Shelby county owing to the public-spirited and progressive character of those who have borne it. This is especially true of Leonidas Gordon, who developed fine estates, accumulated large property interests and became a factor of importance in the development of the county. Of like quality and near neighbors were the Billmans, and it was quite in accord with the fitness of things that such families and estates should be united by marriage. The Indiana branch of the Gordon family was founded at Metamora, a small place on the canal near Laurel, in the county of Franklin. From there Leonidas Gordon came to Shelby county, before the Civil war, and after running a mill at Marion with success, afterwards became a prosperous farmer on a valuable estate near Shelbyville. He married Julia Ann Pond, also of Metamora, and by her had six children, of whom four are living. Among the latter is Elizabeth G., who was born in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, March 20, 1852. She was reared and educated in her native locality and on February 8, 1870, was married to Charles Billman, son of an old pioneer family, who became prosperous after coming to this section. His father, Michael Billman, was a native of Alsace, Germany, but came to America in 1829, when a young man, and here met Magdalena Eckert, also of German birth, to whom he was subsequently married. Of the nine children of this union only three are now living, to-wit: Lee, Lizzie and Mrs. Maria Wells, of Chicago. Charles Billman after farming for many years bought the Shelby Mills, but died two years after taking possession. He was the father of six children, of whom five are still living: Otto, the eldest, married Emma Yarling, and has one daughter; Anna, the eldest daughter, married J. O. Yarling, has three children and resides on a farm two miles east of the city; Edward is a commission merchant in Cincinnati; Emma, the second daughter, who remains at home with her mother, is a student of art in water colors and displays an unusual degree of talent. Elmer, the youngest child, is a partner with his brother Otto in the mill.

This property, which is very valuable, has in its time made fortunes for several men. Established in the early forties by the Elliott family, it has ever since been one of the institutions of Shelbyville and Shelby county. The power, originally water, has long since given away to machinery run by electric dynamos. The engine is of one hundred and forty horse power, and the

capacity of the mill is two hundred and fifty barrels a day. The corn crib holds twenty thousand bushels in ears, the wheat elevator nearly thirty thousand bushels, and the mill proper three thousand bushels. Fully one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat and three hundred thousand bushels of corn are consumed each year. A large exchange business of flour for wheat is done with farmers, and great quantities of corn and bran and shorts are disposed of for feed. The brands of flour handled are the "Favorite," the "Crescent" and the "Silver Spray," all very popular and widely known and in constant demand.

Mrs. Billman, who takes a mother's natural pride in her children, has good reason to be proud of them as worthy descendants of noble sires. She had them all carefully educated in the common and high schools of Shelbyville, and all of her sons are well equipped for the responsible duties thrown upon them in the management of valuable properties. Elmer, who is unmarried, makes his home with his mother, and devotes his working hours to the mill with a view of thoroughly mastering this important business in all its details.

MRS. HANNAH ELIZABETH BAKER.

A lady of beautiful character and sterling worth, Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Baker is well and favorably known in Shelbyville, and the high esteem in which she is held by her neighbors and friends bears testimony to the many excellent qualities of mind and heart which gained for her the worthy place in the social circles of the city which she now holds. Hannah Elizabeth Kendall was born October 10, 1836, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of William and Hannah (Elder) Kendall, who were also natives of that state, and for many years residents of the county of Cumberland, where the ancestors of both branches of the family settled in an early day. William Kendall, whose birth occurred in the year 1808, was a miller by trade. Shortly after the death of his wife he left his three children (two died in infancy) in the care of friends and came to Shelby county, Indiana, where he operated a mill on Blue river for a number of years and met with encouraging success in business affairs. He married in this county his second wife who bore him seven children, and in 1853, at the age of forty-five, after a residence of seventeen years in his adopted state, died. Mrs. Kendall was deprived of a mother's loving care and guidance when but seven days old, after which she was taken to the home of her mother's friends where she was tenderly nurtured and grew to young womanhood, the recipient of many kindly favors, having been adopted by James and Margaret Coyle, of Juanita county, Pennsylvania, who proved parents indeed to the orphan, and spared no pains in rearing her to a life of

usefulness. For various reasons she was unable to attend school until her tenth year, but possessing a strong inquiring mind and a love of books and study, she made up for this deficiency by learning to read at odd times, and while still a mere child, eagerly pursued every book, magazine and paper to which she could lay her hand; soon acquired a knowledge of many subjects, so that at the beginning of her school life she was not only as far advanced as those whose education experience far exceeded her own, but better informed. In October, 1857, she came to Indiana and after attending for some time the schools of Franklin and Shelbyville, she became quite proficient in her studies and earned an honorable reputation among the best students of that institution. Returning to Indiana after completing the high school course, she accepted a position in the schools of Edinburg, where she taught one year and subsequently taught in Hendricks township and Sand Hill Ridge, and achieved marked success in her educational work.

On July 23, 1865, Miss Kendall was united in marriage with Samuel R. Baker, a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred June 26, 1825. Mr. Baker's antecedents were Germans, and among the early immigrants to Pennsylvania, from which state his mother moved to Indiana many years ago, and settled in Shelby county, Indiana, the father having died in Pennsylvania, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. When a young man, Samuel R. Baker learned carpentry and became not only a proficient but a very skillful workman. He followed contracting very successfully for a number of years and today in many parts of Shelby county as well as adjoining counties, numerous large barns, fine residences and other buildings stand as monuments to his excellence as a mechanic. He served in the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers in the late Civil war, participated in a number of campaigns and battles, and acquitted himself honorably as a brave and fearless defender of the National Union. He was a drummer in Capt. E. E. Finns' Company H, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was enrolled the 5th of August, 1862, and was discharged the 9th of March, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee, for reasons of disability.

A Methodist in his religious belief, he demonstrated his faith by a life removed as far as possible from the evils that contaminate and degrade man's better nature, and in all of his relations with his fellow citizens he was governed by the principles of honor and rectitude which bespeak the devoted Christian and high-minded gentleman. This worthy citizen had a host of warm friends to whom he was sincerely attached, and by whom his death on the 22d day of December, 1902, was felt as a great personal loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker reared a family of four children, the oldest of whom, a son by the name of John, is a farmer of Shelby county. N. W. Baker, the second in order of birth, lives with his mother, whose interests and comfort are his principal considerations; Grant W. Baker, the third son, who also

resides under the parental roof, is a lawyer by profession. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools he added two years' work in the State University at Bloomington, and there prosecuted his legal studies for two years in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Ora E., the youngest member of the family and only daughter, enjoyed an excellent education during childhood and youth in the town of Brookville, and is still a member of the home circle and her mother's capable helper in conducting the same.

JACOB H. DEITZER.

The Clerk of the Shelby Circuit Court and one of the enterprising men of the city in which he resides is Jacob H. Deitzer. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, January 31, 1855. As the name indicates, he is of German lineage, and in his veins flows the blood of a long line of sterling ancestry whose history is intimately associated with that of the Fatherland. His parents, Valentine and Elizabeth (Fox) Deitzer, natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden-Baden, came to the United States in early life and settled in Shelby county, Indiana, where their marriage took place in April, 1854, following which they set up their domestic establishment in Shelbyville. Valentine Deitzer conducted a meat market for a number of years and earned the reputation of an industrious, capable and thoroughly reliable business man. He was also engaged for some years as a stationary engineer besides turning his hands to various other occupations from time to time. He died in Shelbyville in the month of October, 1867, at the age of forty-one; his widow, who is still living, has reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, and occupies the same home in which she began housekeeping over a half century ago.

To Valentine and Elizabeth Deitzer were born seven children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the family; Minnie, who became the wife of John L. Springer, died in the year 1892; John died in childhood; Peter is custodian of the Carnegie Public Library in Shelbyville; Louis lives in the state of Louisiana, and two children died in infancy.

Jacob H. Deitzer spent his early life in Shelbyville, where he first saw the light of day and received the rudiments of an education in the public schools. By reason of his father's death, which occurred when the lad was but twelve years old, he was obliged to terminate his educational experience in order to look after the interests of his mother and the younger children, who then depended upon him for their support. On the 26th day of July, 1868, Mr. Deitzer entered a printing office and after becoming proficient in the trade, accepted a position in a newspaper office, to which trade he devoted his attention for a period of twenty-two years, working for different papers dur-

ing that time and becoming proficient in the work in its every detail. At the expiration of the period indicated he started a job printing office and built up a large and lucrative patronage and earned an honorable reputation as a capable printer and enterprising business man.

Mr. Dietzer has always manifested a commendable interest in the prosperity of his native city, and from time to time has been honored with important official positions by the municipality. In 1900 he was made a member of the Board of Education, and it was during his incumbency that the Carnegie Library building was erected and opened to the public, his efforts in making this splendid enterprise possible being as influential as those of any other man. While holding the above position he was nominated by the local Democracy for Mayor, and after being elected to the latter office, severed his connection with the board at the expiration of two and a half years, in order to enter upon his duties as the city's chief executive. Mr. Dietzer's official career met the high expectations of his friends and fully justified the wisdom of his election. He proved an able and conscientious executive. Among the several public improvements inaugurated and carried into effect during his term was the building of the fine hall in which the business of the municipality is conducted, his interest in this and other commendable enterprises doing much to promote the progress of the city and make it what it has since become, one of the most important industrial and commercial centers in the southeastern part of the state. As stated in a preceding paragraph Mr. Dietzer is a Democrat, and as such he has been a leader of his party in Shelby county for a number of years, and as a reward for valuable political services he was nominated in 1906 for the important office of Clerk of Shelby County Circuit Court, and triumphantly elected the same year. Since taking charge of this office he has added to his reputation as a capable, judicious and courteous public servant, and it is universally admitted that the position has never been more ably or worthily filled. First position held was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for Shelby county under Cleveland's administration from 1884 to 1888.

Mr. Dietzer was one of the original stockholders in the Citizens' Natural Gas Company, of Shelbyville, and is now serving as president of the organization; he is also a stockholder and leading spirit in the Shelbyville Sprinkling Association, besides being interested in various local enterprises which make for the advancement of the city and welfare of the populace. He has been twice married, the first time in November, 1874, to Ada Bruce, daughter of Dr. L. M. Bruce, who departed this life in August, 1885, after bearing him two children, both of whom died in infancy. On the first day of January, 1887, he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Lena Metzger, daughter of Silas and Mary Metzger, of Shelbyville, the union being blessed with two sons, Fred J., born July 1, 1893, and J. Frank, whose birth occurred on October 16, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Dietzer are active members of the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville.

Mr. Dietzer is an enthusiastic friend of secret fraternal work and belongs to quite a number of orders, being a member of the Masonic brotherhood, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree and Mystic Shrine. The following includes the various lodges and orders with which he is identified at the present time, namely: Shelby Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons; Shelby Chapter No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; Shelby Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Naarmah Chapter, Order Eastern Star; Shelby Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Shelbyville Encampment, No. 162, Independent Order Odd Fellows; Canton Lodge, No. 4, P. M.; Chillon Lodge, No. 129, Knights of Pythias; Kiowa Tribe, No. 199, Improved Order of Red Men; Chieftains League, No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men; Frank Talbert Camp, No. 85, Sons of Veterans; Orentes Court, No. 77, Tribe of Ben Hur; Shelbyville Lodge, No. 457, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Shelbyville Camp, No. 3372, Modern Woodmen of America. He has not only been intrusted with important official positions in nearly all of the above organizations, but by reason of his connection therewith, has attained to high standing and influence in their councils and become widely known in fraternal circles throughout the state. In all of his relations with his fellow men he endeavors to put into practice the principles upon which they are based, and his life affords a striking example of the value of their teachings and influence.

FRANK BASS.

A well known and progressive citizen of Shelby county, whose career has been such as to entitle him to a representation in this work along with others who have contributed to the development of this locality, is Frank Bass, who was born in Marion township, Shelby county, October 18, 1861, the son of Lewis and Minerva E. (Rhodes) Bass, the latter the daughter of John and Perlina (Hodge) Rhodes. Lewis Bass was a life-long resident of Marion township. He was the son of Henry and Judah (Fox) Bass, who were both natives of North Carolina, where their marriage occurred. Soon afterwards in 1818, they emigrated to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1821 came on to Shelby county, being among the early settlers, and they lived here the rest of their days, being among the earliest pioneers of Marion township. They were people of much sterling worth, as was also the father of the subject of this review, who became well known in this county during his long and useful life. John Rhodes, the maternal grandfather of Frank Bass, was born in North Carolina, March 26, 1800, the son of Adam Rhodes, who was of German parentage, and also a native of North Carolina, where he grew to manhood

and then married Susan Fox. In 1821 Adam Rhodes brought his family to Shelby county, Indiana, the journey being made overland, and was a long and hazardous one, but successfully made. His son, John Rhodes, here married Perlina Hodges, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Fisher) Hodges, Jesse Hodges being from Virginia and Rebecca Fisher from Kentucky. John Rhodes, grandfather of Frank Bass, was a very prosperous man, having owned over eleven hundred acres of land when he died.

Frank Bass is a member of a family of seven children, four of whom, three brothers and one sister, have died. Those living are: Frank; Elva, wife of Will A. Yarling, whose sketch is to be found on another page of this work; and Milton Bass, who lives on a farm near the old homestead in Marion township, where he owns about one hundred and seventy-five acres of land. He married Abbie Rhodes, of Rush county, Indiana. They have an adopted daughter, a cousin's child that they took to raise as one of their family. Her mother was in like manner reared by Milton Bass' mother.

Frank Bass is a well educated man, keeping well abreast of the times, and is interesting in his conversation; after attending the common schools he attended Hartsville College, in Bartholomew county, for one year, then taught school a year, after which he studied for one year at Franklin College, after which he taught for some time, then attended Valparaiso University, and in 1885 graduated from the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Indianapolis. In all these institutions he made a very commendable record for scholarship, having applied himself in a most careful manner to his studies. He began teaching again, enjoying his former success, becoming widely known as an educator of ability, and his services were in great demand. He followed this profession until January 1, 1891, when he went to work in the office of the Shelbyville Cabinet Company, which failed in 1895, after which he worked in the office of the Cerealine Manufacturing Company, at Indianapolis, for a time, but in August, 1897, he returned to Shelbyville and entered the office of the Spiegel Furniture Company, with which he has been connected ever since, having charge of the company's books and giving the utmost satisfaction in the same owing to his innate business ability, his careful schooling and his fidelity to duty.

The domestic life of Mr. Bass began September 14, 1892, when he was married to Laura J. Wilson, daughter of Riley B. and Mahala H. Wilson, all of Union township, where they have long been known as one of the influential families of that vicinity. Three interesting children have blessed the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Bass, namely: Lewis A., Frances Irene and Milton Wilson Bass.

Frank Bass is well known as a local worker in the Republican ranks, as is also his brother, Milton. The former was elected to the City Council in 1898 and served until 1902, during which time the interests of the city were care-

fully looked after, so well in fact, that he was again elected Councilman in 1905 to serve until January 1, 1910. In 1902 he was elected to fill out an unexpired term on the school board in Shelbyville. He served for two years, during which time the Carnegie library was completed, he taking no small part in the finishing of the same. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; also the Order of Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He takes a great deal of interest in lodge work, and he is held in high esteem in lodge, business, church and social circles as a result of his honorable and industrious career and the worthy family which he represents.

FRANKLIN E. RAY, M. D.

The well known physician and surgeon whose name appears above has not only achieved marked success in his profession and attained high standing among the leading medical men of Shelby county, but to him belongs the distinction of being a representative of two old and well known families who figured prominently in the pioneer history of this part of the state. As early as the year 1821, Hutson Ray, the subject's great-grandfather, and his brother James Ray, together with Henry Nail, the doctor's paternal great-grandfather, and their respective families, moved to Shelby county from North Carolina, and settled near Wray church in the townships of Brandywine and Addison, the last named locating in the valley from which he was frequently obliged to move to the higher land during the prevalence of spring freshets and other high waters.

The Doctor's grandfather was Bryant Ray, son of Hutson Ray, and was thirteen years old when the family came to this county. Martha Nail, whom he subsequently married, being twelve years of age at that time.

After their marriage Bryant and Martha Ray settled in Brandywine township, and in due time the former cleared and improved a good farm and became one of the substantial citizens of his community. He died in 1853, aged forty-five, his widow surviving him until October 15, 1907, when she departed this life within a few days of the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Ray was a woman of extraordinary physical vigor, which, with her strong mental powers she retained to a marked degree until her death. In her ninety-first year she could walk with ease a distance of ten miles with but few intervals of rest, and her portrait, taken when she was ninety-eight, with a family group, shows every feature clear and distinct, and would impress a stranger as one at least twenty years younger. Bryant and Martha Ray reared four children, among whom was a son by the name of James, the father

of our subject. He married a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Booher, natives of Pennsylvania, and among the early settlers of Marion township, Shelby county. Mrs. Ray had three brothers who served in the Civil war, one of whom was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.

The family of James and Minerva Ray consisted of six children, four of whom are living, two dying in childhood. Charles B. lives at Fairland, and is a carpenter by occupation, in addition to which he devotes some consideration to teaching; he is a married man, the father of two children, Roy and Pearl. Jacob L. lives in Shelbyville and holds a position with the I. and C. Traction Railroad. He, too, is married. Walter Scott, the fourth of the surviving children, lives in Shelbyville and has a wife and one son by the name of Burke.

Dr. Franklin E. Ray, the oldest member of the family, was born October 16, 1865, on the homestead in Brandywine township, and spent the years of his childhood and youth in close touch with the scenes of rural life. Attending the public schools at intervals, he subsequently studied the higher branches of learning at Fairland and St. Paul, and after finishing the high school course at the latter place, he turned his attention to teaching, which he followed with gratifying success for a period of four years, in his native township. Having decided upon the medical profession as best suited to his tastes and inclinations he began preparing himself for the same in the spring of 1885, by a course of reading in the office of Doctor J. K. Stewart, of Fairland, and after three years under the direction of that able physician, he entered in October, 1888, the Medical College of Indianapolis, from which he was graduated two years later.

While attending the above institution he spent all of his leisure with Dr. J. W. Marsee, one of the most distinguished surgeons of Indianapolis, from whom he received much valuable instruction and to whom he attributes not a little of his success since engaging in the practice of his profession.

Immediately after receiving his degree Doctor Ray spent one year in the City Hospital of Indianapolis, where he acquired much practical experience by coming in contact with many of the diseases to which humanity is heir, besides gaining a valuable knowledge of surgery which rendered him proficient in that branch of the profession when he opened an office of his own. In August, 1891, he was appointed assistant physician of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, which important position he worthily filled during six years ensuing, and in which he made rapid advancement, discharging his duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. Severing his connection with that institution in September, 1897, Doctor Ray located at Fairland, where he practiced for a period of four years, when he chose a larger and more inviting field for the exercise of his talents in the city of Shelbyville, where since 1901 he has devoted his attention very closely to his profession with the result that he now has a large and lucrative business

which is steadily growing in magnitude and importance. He is held in high esteem, not only by his professional contemporaries but also by the general public, being regarded as an excellent family physician.

Doctor Ray was elected Coroner of Shelby county in 1900, and filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned for two terms, having been re-elected in the year 1902. He is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Indiana, and for several years has been medical examiner of the New York Life Insurance Company, to say nothing of his connection with various other organizations for the advancement of medical science. His fraternal relations include membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and the Order of Ben Hur, in all of which he is an active and influential worker, besides holding positions of honor and trust from time to time. The Doctor's office, No. 17¹/₂ on the public square, contains three commodious apartments equipped with every modern implement and appliance known to the profession, and his residence at No. 256 South Pike street, is one of the beautiful and attractive homes in the city.

In politics Doctor Ray is a Democrat, though somewhat conservative in his views, and in religion he subscribes to the Methodist church, of Shelbyville, but believes in the good work and beneficial influence of all churches, irrespective of name or creed. The Doctor's domestic life dates from September 30, 1897, when he was united in marriage at Columbus, Indiana, with Allie Davis, daughter of William and Sarah J. (Duncan) Davis, formerly of Bartholomew county, but now residents of Indianapolis, the union being without issue. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are of staunch Eastern Quaker stock; they are the parents of five children. Besides the wife of our subject, they are: William A., of Chicago; Nettie, wife of Charles Hamilton, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Mattie Heagey, of Dexter, Mo., and Mrs. Bessie Moore, of Columbus, Indiana.

Doctor Ray is a self-made man, and as such ranks among the ablest of his contemporaries. While in college he paid his way by teaching, and in obtaining his professional education he was obliged to rely entirely upon his own efforts. His progress has been eminently satisfactory.

JOHN DAY DEPREZ.

The family of this name has been represented in Shelby county by two generations not including the original founders and the younger element not attending school. John Day, as he is popularly known, who came on the stage of action some years after the Civil war, is a representative of the second generation of the DePrezs, and during his comparatively brief business career

has borne with credit the honorable name that was part of his inheritance. His grandfather was John Deprez, who came to the county at a date sufficiently early to be classed as a pioneer and founder of one of the most extensive and influential families in Shelbyville. The list of his children being given in other sketches in this volume, it is not necessary to repeat them here. John C. Deprez, one of his sons, has been connected prominently for many years with the business development of Shelbyville, being a moving spirit and large stockholder in one of the earliest of the furniture manufactories. He is a man of genial disposition, popular manners and sympathetic with the misfortunes of his fellow man, whom he always stands ready to aid with a kind word or more substantial donation. In early manhood he married Zora L. Miller, a lady of many superior qualities and social graces, which made her a welcome visitor in the best social circles.

John Day Deprez, one of the children by this union, was born one mile from Shelbyville, Indiana, October 1, 1872. He graduated with honor from the schools at Shelbyville and then took a two years' course at Hanover College. In September, 1892, he entered the Shelby bank, a private institution, and served in different capacities for ten years, being finally forced to retire on account of ill health. Deciding that a change of climate would be beneficial, Mr. Deprez rusticated for some time in Colorado and came back re-invigorated as the result of contact with the mountain air and pure water of the Rockies. Returning home after a short sojourn in the West, he set about organizing a company to purchase the Shelby Democrat, the old-time organ started in 1878 by Messrs. Ray, Sutton and McCorkle, but at this time being conducted by a publishing company. Mr. Deprez as the principal stockholder, editor and business manager, assumed charge of the plant on June 4, 1904. He reorganized the forces, inspired new life in the business and by his energetic and diplomatic management soon brought about a great improvement in the circulation receipts. The Shelby Democrat in fact regained its old prestige and greatly added thereto, being now recognized as one of the leading county seat papers of the state and the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party in the territory where it circulates. The weekly circulation, now more than two thousand, exceeds that of any other paper in the Sixth Congressional District. The Democrat is clean in tone, spicy in comments and able in argument, while the news features are reliable and fully abreast of the requirements of first-class journalism. Mr. Deprez's own character of fairness and square dealing is reflected in the pages of the paper he controls and edits, nothing being allowed to enter its columns that savors of the "yellow" or indecently sensational. Such a paper always grows in popularity as it grows in age and the present status of the Shelby Democrat is a high tribute to Mr. Deprez's business ability, organizing talent and instinctive knowledge of the requisites for successful editorial work. Though potential in putting others into office,

and a party worker of great skill and popularity, Mr. DePrez has no political aspirations of his own. He says laughingly, that the only public office he ever had was that of Councilman, and he never desires another. Though often urged to take the nomination for Mayor and other offices of importance, he has steadfastly refused, preferring to work in the ranks in recognition of the maxim that "the post of honor is the private station." He does not, however, begrudge either time or money to help friends, and for twelve years has been chairman of the Democratic City Committee. In this capacity he has managed several hard-fought campaigns, showing a tirelessness in effort and a resourcefulness in plans that bespeak the natural born political leader.

On October 28, 1903, Mr. DePrez was united in marriage with Emma, daughter of George and Frances (Robins) Senour, one of the oldest and most influential of the city's prosperous families. They reside in a pleasant home at 82 Mechanic street, where hospitality and good cheer are dispensed to an ever increasing circle of friends.

Mr. DePrez is a Knight Templar Mason, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Elks, Improved Order of Red Men and Ben Hur. In addition to these regular fraternal relationships he renews his college fellowship as a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Greek fraternity, and is a conspicuous figure at the annual meetings and banquets. Mr. DePrez's religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal.

LOUIS HOLTMAN.

The family of this name is of German origin on the side of both father and mother, and became identified with the development of the United States during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. John H. Holzman, a native of Nuremburg, married Catherine Robbers, who, like himself, had been born and reared near the same German city. They remained there some years after their marriage, but in 1835 determined to try their fortunes in the New World, and took passage on a vessel that landed them at New Orleans. Pushing north they found a home at Evansville, Indiana, where the father carried on tailoring business until his death in 1856. His widow married Ferdinand Volmer, with whom she lived until his death. She died in 1876. By her first marriage she had nine children of whom six grew to maturity. Mary, who married John Pohlhaus, died at Evansville. John H., now deceased, was a harnessmaker at Evansville; Dora, widow of Joseph Thole, is a resident of the same city; Christena, the youngest surviving child, is the wife of Reuben Lamb, of Evansville. By the second marriage Mrs. Volmer had one son, Henry F., of Jeffersville.

Louis Holtman, fourth of the first family in order of birth, was born at Evansville, Indiana, October 6, 1851, and received his education in the parochial school of the Roman Catholic church of his native city. April 12, 1865, when in his fourteenth year, he entered the office of the Democrat, a German newspaper, as an apprentice to the printer's trade. When the Courier was founded he joined the mechanical force of that newspaper and there completed his apprenticeship. After he reached the dignity of a journeyman printer he worked in various offices in different parts of the country, and during this period managed to save some money. In 1876, with two associates, he purchased the Terre Haute Journal, which proved a losing venture in which he sank all of his capital. In 1880 he founded the Springfield Illinois Sunday Mail, a society paper, which he disposed of after conducting it for something over a year. His next employment was as foreman in offices at Keokuk, Iowa, and St. Louis, Missouri. September 1, 1884, Mr. Holtman purchased the Brazil, Indiana, Democrat, four years later founded the daily edition of the same paper and conducted the business until 1901. In April of that year he disposed of his interests, came to Shelbyville in August and purchased the Jeffersonian, daily and weekly, which he managed for the six following years. In 1908 he sold a half interest in the business to John J. Wingate, changed the name of his paper to the Morning and Weekly News, and these publications have since continued under the ownership of Holtman & Wingate. February 19, 1897, Mr. Holtman was elected president of the National Editorial Association, then in convention at Galveston, Texas. A notable event of this occasion was a trip to Mexico, participated in by some three hundred editors and their wives, winding up with a visit to the capital, where Mr. Holtman responded to a speech of welcome by President Diaz. In September, 1898, he presided at the association's annual convention in Denver. Mr. Holtman's fraternal relations have been extensive and conspicuous. He was a charter member and first Grand Knight of the Council of Knights of Columbus at Shelbyville. He was for a number of years an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and at one time was elected Grand Master Workman of Indiana, which honor he declined. Like his ancient ancestors for generations, he is a devotee of the Roman Catholic church and also holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

January 21, 1871, Mr. Holtman was married to Siberia May Murphy, who died March 20, 1899, leaving one child, Harriet May, wife of A. W. Chase, cashier of the First National bank, of Moultrie, Georgia. May 15, 1900, Mr. Holtman was married to Mrs. Julia Cornet, nee Weis, of Madison, Indiana, who by her first marriage had a daughter named Elizabeth. Though a man of wide acquaintance in many states, Mr. Holtman is best known as a newspaper man. That business he knows from the ground up, having commenced with "devil's work" and gone through all the stages in the mechanical

business and editorial departments. While he has had the "ups and downs" inseparable from this arduous profession, he has on the whole done well, and made a success of his calling. As a writer he has developed an incisive style and understands how to present questions forcefully, yet in limited space. Sensitive in nature, quiet in manner, his business dealings are direct and his convictions on all questions strongly held and sincerely expressed.

CHRISTIAN F. H. AUMAN.

Although of quiet and unassuming disposition and a home-loving rather than a public man, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is one of the best known business men of Shelbyville, where he has long maintained his home. Christian F. H. Auman, as the name indicates, is a German, having been born in Diepholz, Hanover, in 1849, and he was educated in the Fatherland, but believing that greater opportunities awaited him in the New World, in the year 1868, then a lad of nineteen, he crossed the broad Atlantic and landed in the harbor of New York. He penetrated to the interior, taking up his residence in Cincinnati. Before leaving his native land he had learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and he found employment in that line of work in Cincinnati, being a skilled workman. He was engaged in this line until 1882, when he was made superintendent of the factory, having shown that he was eminently qualified to manage the same satisfactorily.

In 1890 Mr. Auman came to Shelbyville, Indiana, where he found the same kind of employment. In 1894 he became a stockholder in the Shelbyville Wardrobe Company, and since then he has become vice-president and treasurer of the company, and owing very largely to his business ability and his minute knowledge of details in this business, the company enjoys a liberal patronage.

Mr. Auman was married in 1872 to Henrietta Reineberg, of Cincinnati. She came from the same part of Germany that our subject hailed from, having preceded him to America by one month. To this union eight children have been born, two having died in infancy. The other children all live in Shelbyville except one daughter, Mrs. Emma Smith, who lives at Eaton, Ohio. The other children are Sulu, Edward, Harry, Alfred and Clarence. Edward and Harry are both connected with the Wardrobe Company. Alfred is a student of Purdue University. He is preparing himself for a pharmacist. Clarence is in high school at this writing. They are all bright children and have promising futures before them.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Auman is a member of the Masonic Order, Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, of the Knights Templar, also of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows. He takes considerable interest in lodge work, and he is also faithful in his attendance of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member.

Mr. Auman and his family are held in high esteem by the people of Shelbyville, where they are regarded as hospitable, honorable and industrious.

THOMAS GARY GREEN, M. D.

Readers of American history meet with the name of Green and there is none prouder or more distinguished in our earlier annals. The family traces to John Green, a noted surgeon, who flourished at Salisbury, England, early in the eighteenth century. Fourth in descent from him was another John Green, who became the father of as fine a line of sons as ever honored parents since the days of Gracchi. Their names were Nathaniel, Zachariah, Daniel, Samuel, William, John and Thomas. They were all reared in Virginia and the older ones were playmates of George Washington during their boyhood. Nathaniel, the eldest, became the famous general of the Revolution, and was one of the intimate friends of the "Father of his Country," during the days that tried men's souls. Thomas, the youngest son, though less distinguished, was also a famous character during the troublous era which led to American independence. He acted as spy for the commander-in-chief and rendered valuable service for the patriotic army at various periods during the dark days of that struggle. Owing to a close resemblance to a British officer of that name, he was often dubbed "General McDonald," the nickname having been conferred by General Francis Marion, the celebrated "Swamp Fox" of the Carolinas. By palming himself off as General McDonald at the house of an old Tory he succeeded in securing a horse, which, under the name of "Selim," afterward became known throughout the army of the South. He left a son, who, in after life became widely known as 'Squire Lott Green, from whom descended the Indiana branch of the family. He married Anna Cooper, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, whose names are thus recorded: James W., William F., Samuel, John C., Eliza G., Perry, Amanda G. and Anna. The last named, who married a brother of the late Governor Allen G. Porter, is the only one now living, and she resides at Pasadena, California. Doctor James W. Green, the eldest son, married Mary J. Gowdy, and four of their children are now living. Doctor John D. Green, the eldest, is a resident of Manilla, Rush county, Indiana. Doctor William F. Green is a citizen of Indianapolis. Nellie is the wife of Conrad Schroeder, and lives in Shelbyville.

Thomas Gary Green, third in number of the living children, was born at Arlington, Rush county, Indiana, April 7, 1865. After attending the graded

schools for some years he finished his academical studies in Graham Academy at Rushville, where he was graduated when eighteen years of age. He then took a course in the Conservatory of Music at Columbus, Indiana, where he taught the piano until the completion of his twenty-first year. Meantime he had begun the study of medicine under his father, and so continued for three years after his father's removal to Shelbyville. Entering Louisville Medical College he secured a degree from that institution and then took a post-graduate course in the Kentucky School of Medicine.

Returning to Shelbyville he began active practice, which was suspended temporarily while he attended a course of lectures for a year at the Cincinnati Medical College. He is also a graduate of the State Board of Dental Surgery of Ohio, at Cincinnati. After finishing his studies in these various seats of learning he resumed practice at Shelbyville and has since prosecuted his profession with steadfast earnestness and increasing success. He carries on a general practice in a manner that has won for him wide popularity. He is a good physician descended from a line of physicians, and enjoys high standing in the professional as well as the social and business world. He is a contributor to medical publications, among his latest articles to attract general attention was his article on the "Successful Medical Treatment of Acute Appendicitis," which appeared in the March (1909) number of the "Monthly Cyclopedic," a medical publication of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On June 7, 1899, Doctor Green married Miss Rhoda, daughter of Rev. Thomas B. and Phoebe (Ball) Gary, of Rush county, the former a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother was a Buckingham of English descent and his wife is a direct descendant of Joseph Ball, the brother of Mary, the mother of Washington, the "first American." Doctor Green is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, and he belongs to the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

REV. LOUIS O. RICHMOND.

Shelbyville has always been noted for its progressive ministers, its earnest church workers and the general interest of a large class in all that appertains to the advancement of moral causes. While it would be invidious to particularize between so many who have proven themselves worthy, none will begrudge a special tribute to Rev. Louis O. Richmond, who, as pastor of the First Presbyterian church has proved a worthy successor of the able and popular ministers that have occupied this pulpit in the past. His parents were Ohio people, and from all accounts deserved well of all who knew them in all the relations of life. J. O. Richmond, the father, was an enthusiastic soldier in the Union.

serving as private secretary to General Sherman during the celebrated "march to the sea." He was an expert bookkeeper, and after the war held a position as accountant with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, being stationed in Missouri. He married Hannah E. Bliss, a native of Ohio, who claims descent from Lewellyn, the last Prince of Wales. For many years she was a prominent teacher in the Buckeye state, and is now matron of the Young Woman's Christian Association at Indianapolis, Indiana. One of her sons is cashier of a bank in Iowa.

L. O. Richmond, the other child, was born at Ottawa, Kansas, March 2, 1876, but obtained his education in the schools of Ohio. In 1893 he was graduated from the Ashtabula high school, and in 1897 received a degree from the Western Reserve University at Cleveland. The next year was spent at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and two years at the Auburn Theological Seminary in the same state. One year was also devoted to collegiate work in Edinburgh, Scotland. Thus equipped for the ministry Mr. Richmond began looking around for a field of operations, and found an opening at Ironton, Ohio, where he took charge of the First Presbyterian church, and made his first pastorate fruitful of good results during his seven years of tenure. In fact, his ministerial work in the Ohio city was a brilliant success, the congregation being increased to a membership of four hundred, including many people of wealth and consequence. His second engagement brought him to Shelbyville, where he entered on his pastoral duties April 1, 1907, with the prestige of his achievements at Ironton, which had preceded him and caused his arrival to be awaited with eager expectancy. This church always popular and progressive, has made advances since Mr. Richmond became its guiding spirit. The membership has reached the creditable proportions of five hundred fifty, and nothing is lacking in the various lines of working organizations including the Ladies' Aid, Mission for Aged Women, and other adjuncts. In the Sunday school class there is an enrollment of two hundred fifty, carefully graded in all departments, and numbering one-third more boys than girls. There is a uniformed boys' band of thirty pieces, a gymnasium, dining-room, kitchen, class rooms, with steam heat and gallery, the improvements to the Sunday school room involving an expenditure of twenty thousand dollars. The new pipe organ cost five thousand two hundred dollars, and the remodeled auditorium will seat seven hundred fifty.

November 20, 1907, Mr. Richmond was married to Elizabeth Adeline, daughter of Col. John H. and Maria E. (Campbell) Moulton, of Ironton, Ohio. The colonel was one of the early iron manufacturers in the Hanging Rock district of Southern Ohio. Mrs. Richmond, who is one of a family of six, is a niece of William F., John, and Hoyte Sherman. She went through the high school at Ironton, attended Wilson College in Pennsylvania, and is well educated. Mr. Richmond himself has a good working library, and is a

close student of all questions bearing upon his profession. He is president of the People's Lecture Course Committee in the church, consisting of four members besides himself. The church supports a teacher and missionary in the mountains of Kentucky, whose salary and expenses are paid from the lecture fund. Though the Presbyterian church in Shelbyville has had many able pastors, there have been few equal and none superior to the popular gentleman who is giving this important charge all his attention and much earnest work, both mental and physical.

WILLIAM EVERSON.

The family of this name were early arrivals in Shelby county and the name has long been familiar in Noble township. David and Emaline (McCarty) Everson had three children: Alice, Mella and William. The latter was born on a farm in Noble township, Shelby county, Indiana, June 4, 1860, and his early life was spent in rural surroundings. After the usual routine in the local schools he entered the Normal College at Danville with a view to fitting himself as a teacher. Immediately after leaving the Normal he took up this work and devoted the next twenty-two years to teaching in his native township, his duties giving him charge of classes both in common and high school. He was prominently connected with the St. Paul Building and Loan Association eleven years, a considerable portion of the time in the capacity of president. In 1900 he was elected Township Trustee and served acceptably three years, resigning in June, 1903, to accept the office of County Superintendent, to which he had been elected. In 1907 he was re-elected, receiving the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, consisting of eight Democrats and six Republicans. September 30, 1882, Mr. Everson married Elizabeth Duty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Duty, and to this union one son, Raymond D., was born. Mrs. Everson was proprietor of a millinery and dry goods store in St. Paul a number of years. She is endowed with an acute business judgment, and her wise counsel has been instrumental in a large degree to the husband's success.

Raymond D. Everson was born in a log farm house in Noble township midway between St. Paul and Waldron, August 30, 1884. He acquired his education in the common and high schools at St. Paul, after which he took a course in the Vories Business College at Indianapolis, supplemented by a course in the Central Normal College, at Danville. After teaching for three years at St. Paul, he began newspaper work as a correspondent for a county paper. Later he obtained a position as reporter for the Shelbyville Democrat and the Indianapolis Sentinel, but for four years past has been the city editor of the Shelbyville Morning News. In addition to his local work he acts as

correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati Times-Star, Louisville Courier-Journal and Western Horseman, at Indianapolis. He is also a correspondent for the Northern Press Syndicate and devotes considerable time to feature work for metropolitan papers. The religious affiliations of father and son are with the Methodist church, and fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias. The elder Mr. Everson was trustee of the St. Paul Knights of Pythias lodge several years, and at the time the building was erected.

Ray D. Everson and Ethel Wooley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wooley, of St. Paul, were united in marriage January 2, 1906. Mrs. Everson was born February 7, 1884, in Springfield, Missouri, acquiring her education in the common and high schools of St. Paul.

The father and son herein briefly sketched may justly claim credit for what they have so far done in the line of their chosen professions. William Everson is regarded as one of the most successful educators in the state, and his work as superintendent of the Shelby county schools has been above reproach. He has shown good judgment in dealing with teachers, executive talent in handling the schools and a rare foresight for meeting and solving many mixed problems that present themselves to men in his position. His son, Ray, gives promise of making a success in one of the most exacting callings. What he has done as a reporter, correspondent and editor would seem to afford ample guarantee of the successful achievements the future has in store for him. He is bright, industrious, able and reliable, all essential virtues of the newspaper business.

HARRY JAMES CLARK.

The family of this name has long been favorably known in the business, social and political circles of Shelby county. Edward J. Clark, who was a native of Dearborn county, came to Shelby county, spent some years in farming, then settled in Shelbyville, where he engaged in the general insurance business. He met with success and at one time represented sixteen of the old line companies, both fire and life. In 1905 he retired from active business and turned all his insurance matters over to his son, who has proved a competent successor. Mr. Clark had three brothers in the Union army during the Civil war, all of whom survived, and two, Charles and Robert Clark, are residents of Shelby county. Edward J. married Cora, daughter of James and Harriett Barnhizer, of Johnson county. The Barnhizers were Pennsylvanians, who settled in Indiana early in the last century, and James was a corporal in charge of a wagon train during the Civil war, dying in the South in 1864, when forty-two years of age. His widow is still living in Johnson county at the age of about eighty years.

Harry J. Clark, son of Edward J. Clark, was born in Shelby county, February 5, 1881. He attended the common schools in boyhood, eventually reached the high school at Shelbyville, and after the usual course of studies, was graduated when seventeen years old. Immediately thereafter he entered his father's office as clerk and in due time became thoroughly efficient in the insurance business of which he assumed entire charge in 1905. Meantime he took considerable interest in politics and became popular as one of the young Republican workers. He proved to be a "good fellow," the result of all of which was not without substantial reward for Mr. Clark. In 1906 he was nominated by his party as candidate for City Clerk, and at the ensuing election was triumphantly elected. He has served acceptably and bids fair to be pronounced as one of the city's most popular clerks by the time his term expires in January, 1910. Mr. Clark's insurance business is much the largest in the city, and his standing is first class with those who take out as well as those who furnish the insurance. His fraternal relations are confined to membership in Lodge No. 457, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

October 18, 1904 Mr. Clark married Edna, daughter of Jerome and Isabelle McDaniel, old and well known residents of Shelby county. Mr. McDaniel, who owned a finely equipped farm and was prominent in agricultural circles as a stock raiser, died March 1, 1909. Mrs. Clark obtained her education in the schools at Shelbyville and the Washington Seminary at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one daughter, born May 5, 1907, and christened Virginia. The family enjoy high standing in the social world and are welcome guests in the best Shelbyville society.

SILAS A. PITMAN.

The numerous furniture factories at Shelbyville have been factors of great importance in building up the city. Aside from their value as industries, the employment they give to labor and the money brought in exchange for their products, they have been the loadstone to attract good mechanics, who constitute a valuable element of the population. Most of these have thoroughly identified themselves with the place by establishing homes, others have branched out into new lines of business and altogether the men who run the factories and do the necessary work, nearly all of which requires skill, constitute the bone and sinew of Shelbyville's citizenship. It was the factories that brought Silas A. Pitman to the city, and thus to them is indirectly due what all concede to be a valuable acquisition. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1873, his parents being William and Ann Pitman. He remained in Canada until

sixteen years old, when he went to Toledo without means, to face the problem of making his way in the world. As a first step he apprenticed himself to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, soon became sufficiently proficient to be called a journeyman, and then started out to seek employment where workmen in this line were in demand. He worked at various places including Kankakee, Peoria, Pekin, Farmington, Illinois; Indianapolis, Columbus and Shelbyville, Indiana. In all he put in about ten years as a cabinet-maker, and then decided to engage in another line of business. About 1889 he bought a small confectionary and cigar store on East Washington street, in Shelbyville, the whole capital invested amounting to but sixty dollars. But Mr. Pitman believes in pushing things, and in three months had so increased his trade as to require new quarters. These were found two doors from his first location, but three months later it was necessary to again enlarge his store and he moved to his present location on the southwest corner of Harrison street and the public square. This energetic young man has shown that large things may grow from small if there is the right kind of seed and the right kind of cultivator, for the sixty dollar plant has become a feature of the city in the confectionary and cigar line, the stock being large, the assortment select and all the material displayed attractively. The lover of a smoke can get any cigar he wants from the costly "perfecto" to the cheapest cheroot; soda lovers will find the most fascinating flavors and candy-eaters will be tempted by the infinite variety of sweets displayed behind Mr. Pitman's counters. In addition to this he keeps all the current periodicals for those who like to read, and his place is one of the most popular headquarters of the city.

August 20, 1901, Mr. Pitman married Mrs. Daisy Reiley, of Kankakee, Illinois, and has two children, Antoinette and Dorothy. Politically Mr. Pitman represents that class who insist on carrying their sovereignty under their hats. He wears no party label but listens to the discussions, reads the literature and votes for the best man. His only fraternal relations are with the popular order of Knights of Pythias, which he joined after coming to Shelbyville. He is a pleasant man to know and has deserved all his success, which is due to pluck, hard work, good sense and the capacity to save.

FREDERICK H. CHUEDEN.

There are few people in Shelby county, and certainly none of the older generations, who are not familiar with the name as well as the face of Frederick H. Chueden. For nearly three decades he greeted the thousands who have business with the Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court. During that time he made friends of everybody, and it is doubtful whether a single enemy resulted from

his long and faithful service as principal and deputy. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, a son of John George and Dorothy (Blau) Chueden. Frederick H. Chueden, the only survivor of their four children, was born December 13, 1836, and grew to manhood in the old home of the Fatherland. In his youth he was apprenticed to the mercantile business, acquired a good education, and when twenty years old emigrated to America. After a brief stay in New York, he proceeded directly to Cincinnati, at that time the chief western headquarters for incoming Germans. Several years were spent in the Ohio metropolis, and in 1859 Mr. Chueden entered Indiana, locating at what was then the small town of Shelbyville. His first position was as bookkeeper for the distilling company then in operation at this place, and he was so employed when the opening guns of the Civil war made an irresistible appeal to patriots. Mr. Chueden enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company A of the Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a command which saw arduous service during the sanguinary years succeeding. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Perryville, Resaca, Mumfordsville and others. After three years' service he obtained an honorable discharge as one of the Union veterans of the great Civil war, and may justly feel proud of his record. Returning to Shelbyville he engaged as bookkeeper for Smith & Blair, a hardware firm, with which he remained during the two years they continued in business. Securing a position of Deputy County Clerk, he retained it under six different clerks, both Republican and Democrats, his services being of such value as to render him almost indispensable. In 1878 the Democrats nominated him as their candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shelby county, the Republicans endorsed him, and his election was obtained with a unanimity that attested his popularity. He made a splendid record as principal as well as deputy, did an immense amount of work for the people and secured the good will of lawyers and litigants, judges and the general public. His familiarity with the Clerk's office and everything appertaining to it was phenomenal and of great aid to all who had business to transact therein. In 1882 he was renominated, but owing to a split in the party and factional feuds, the whole ticket was defeated. Mr. Chueden then entered the government service as gauger, but resigned this position after holding it about three years. Resuming his old position as Deputy Clerk he retained the place during the eight succeeding years, thus rounding out twenty-seven years in the Clerk's office, as principal and deputy. In 1898 he retired from the office and active business life, to spend his declining years in the restful comforts of home.

January 2, 1861, he married Theresa B. Harnisch, a native of Berlin, who was brought to America by her parents when but two years old. Being left an orphan by the death of her father, Charles Harnisch, in Cincinnati, she was reared in the family of General Whitesell. Mr. and Mrs. Chueden had eleven children, of whom three died in infancy, the survivors being Edward, Armin,

Julius, Dora, Louisa, Albert, Herman and Winifred. Dora married Reinhart Reineke, resides in Shelbyville and has two children, Evelyn and Richard. Louisa married Alfred F. Roberts, a cotton merchant at Ridgely, Tennessee. Julius is a mail carrier, Edward and Albert are painters and Winifred is a spindle carver, all located at Shelbyville.

Armin Chueden, second of the sons, has had an unusually successful business career. Well educated in the common schools, graduating at the early age of seventeen, his first venture was as a grocer, but this was exchanged for a position on the staff of the Democrat, then owned by W. Scott Ray. When the Democrats came into power at Washington and Shelbyville had a postmaster of that denomination, Mr. Chueden was appointed deputy, and discharged the duties of that office for three years. He next entered the Clerk's office as deputy, and after eight years in that office he accepted an offer in 1894 to become bookkeeper for the Hodel Furniture Company. When the position of secretary and treasurer was made vacant by the death of Milton B. Robbins, the directors elected Mr. Chueden as his successor, and he has since held that position. He has also been a stockholder in the company for twelve years, and is regarded as one of the moving spirits of this popular manufacturing industry. Frederick H. Chueden has long been an honored member of the Dumont Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife are affiliated with the Lutheran church.

CLAUDE F. FIX.

Stephen A. Fix, founder of the family of this name in Shelby county, was one of the most extensive and progressive of its agriculturists. He conducted five hundred sixty acres of land and was a familiar figure at all the meetings attended by farmers. Born in Washington township in October, 1850, he died May 2, 1908, at the Martinsville sanitarium. He married Malinda Doran, who was born in Shelby county in February, 1854, and died July 7, 1901. They became the parents of two children: Curtis E. and Claude F., the former is with the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and married Jessie, daughter of James and Sarah Hoop, of Acton, and has two children.

Claude F. Fix, younger of the sons, was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, Indiana, April 24, 1877. After finishing school he took employment with Strickler & Fix, agricultural supply dealers at Boggsstown. He remained with them for four years, and afterwards entered the school of Doctor Barnes, at Indianapolis, to study scientific embalming and was graduated in 1907. Being elected Trustee of Sugar Creek township he managed the affairs of the office for four years, and on January 18, 1907, removed to

Shelbyville and bought a half interest in the undertaking business of Robert T. Stewart. Mr. Fix's fraternal relations are extensive, he being a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. He is a charter member of the Red Men at Boggs-town and served as first sachein of the lodge. His church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal.

December 12, 1889, Mr. Fix married Miss Rhoda, daughter of John and Susan Baynon, an extensive dealer in lumber and saw-mill owner of Sugar Creek township. They had one child, Rufus, born February 8, 1902.

THOMAS HENRY CAMPBELL.

Many years before the Civil war a young Irishman left his native county of Mayo, and stepped aboard a steamship bound for the land of promise across the sea. He was about twenty-five years of age, full of vigor, and he settled in Franklin county ambitious to make his way in the world. About the same time another ship brought over Bridget Gillespie, who was chaperoned by an older sister and her husband, with whom she made her home after reaching America. In 1850 Thomas Campbell met and married this girl, and with her located on a farm in Johnson county, Indiana, where they reared a large family of twelve children, only five of whom are living. Mrs. Maggie Dean, the eldest daughter, has three children and resides at Shelbyville. Mrs. Onnie Flannigan, second oldest of the survivors, resides on a Johnson county farm. Daniel C. Campbell, the oldest son, has a family of four children, and is a farmer in Johnson county. Mrs. Catherine Boehning, another of the daughters, is also on a farm in Johnson county.

Thomas H. Campbell, the youngest son, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, October 22, 1867, and spent four years at Franklin College, after which his first business venture was as school teacher in Needham township. In April, 1889, he began the study of law with Hord & Adams, at Shelbyville, and remained under instruction of the firm for three years. Admitted to the bar in 1890, he began practice but continued his studies. In the fall of 1892 he formed a partnership with Albert F. Wray, a well known attorney of Shelbyville, and the firm is regarded as a leading one at the Shelby County Bar. It is on one side or the other of all the important litigation, and no names are more familiar on the court dockets than Wray & Campbell. In 1892 Mr. Campbell was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Shelby and Johnson counties, and re-elected two years later, retiring in 1896, after four years of acceptable service. He is quite prominent in politics, having served two terms as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, having the manage-

ment of its affairs during the strenuous local campaign of 1898 and 1900. He ranks high in his profession as a man of integrity and upright methods, often being appointed by the court as administrator of important estates. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, and the Elks.

January 8, 1891, he married Miss Jimmie, daughter of James W. and Lydia E. (Worland) Knight, of Fayette county, Kentucky. The father of Mrs. Campbell is a well-to-do farmer, and she was sent to the Sisters' School at White Sulphur, now Cardon Seminary or Convent for girls. She took a four years' course and is finely educated, having a special taste for music and painting, in which arts she excels. The family are devoted members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, and besides his commodious home at 218 West Washington street, Mr. Campbell owns residence properties in other parts of the city.

ROBERT T. STEWART.

Robert T. Stewart, partner of Claude F. Fix in the undertaking business, was born in Orange township, Rush county, Indiana, October 22, 1863. His father, Joseph Stewart, who was born in Ohio March 20, 1842, died September 5, 1906. He married Sarah Meek, a native of Decatur county, Indiana, and she became the mother of seven children: Robert T., Nettie, now Mrs. Gossnell; Nancy, now Mrs. Young; Martin E., Guy; Rebecca married Carl Gifford, is deceased, and Leslie, deceased. Robert T., the oldest of the family, worked on the farm until he was twenty-three years old and later studied embalming in the Cincinnati Embalming College, at Sullivan's school, and that of Doctor Barnes, in Chicago, and Myer's school of embalming at Indianapolis. He took a full course and received a diploma from each of these schools, also a license from the State Board of Embalmers. Mr. Stewart has been in this business for nine years, including his partnership with Mr. Fix. The firm is unusually well equipped for their business, carrying a complete outfit of funeral goods, everything of the best and up-to-date in make. Their embalming work is strictly in accord with the latest scientific discoveries in that line. Both being excellent business men, always on hand and prompt in their attention to calls day or night, the public is sure to get excellent service by calling on Stewart & Fix. Mr. Stewart belongs to the Red Men, Maccabees, Elks, Ben Hur and the Eagles. His family is a long-lived one, there being representatives of five generations now living. Thomas Meek, the maternal grandfather, is a resident of Greensburg, Indiana, and sprightly at the age of ninety-four years. A native of Kentucky he removed to Indiana and became wealthy as a farmer, owning eight hundred acres of land. Mr. Stewart was married twice. First to Louisa Mahan, who died in 1891. In 1903 he married Emma Meek.

JOHN JOSEPH WINGATE.

When Shelby county was quite young and population sparse, the scattered pioneers were joined by Smith Wingate, a Kentuckian by birth and a carpenter by trade. He came in as early as 1823, and proved to be a great acquisition to the community as he was skilled in his trade, enterprising and resourceful, and became a factor in the development and upbuilding. Many of the early dwellings were erected by him, and the first jail of the county, consisting of logs, was built by himself and brother-in-law, Elisha Baker. They also built the first grist-mill, and Mr. Wingate continued as a carpenter and builder until 1852, when he turned over the business to his son, Elisha B. Wingate, after which he engaged in farming and dealing in live stock until the death of his wife in 1855. A year or two later he removed to Bartholomew county and farmed near Taylorsville until his death in 1878. Before coming to Indiana he married Catherine Titus, of Scott county, Kentucky, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity. Elizabeth married Jacob Brown, and died at Shelbyville. Mary married Reason Robins, and died in Jasper county, Illinois. Rebecca first married Middleton Burton, and after his death became the wife of Elisha Worden, being now a resident of Shelbyville. Elisha B., after a long and busy life as a builder and contractor, died at Shelbyville in 1908. Martha, deceased, was the wife of William McHenry. William, also deceased, was for many years a merchant at Shelbyville. Robert died at the age of eighteen and Julia, the youngest, died in infancy. In 1856 the father married Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell, daughter of Benjamin Irwin, former president of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania system. By this second marriage there were two children, Edward and Jennie, both married and living near Taylorsville.

John J. Wingate, the eighth child by his father's first marriage, was born at Shelbyville, July 1, 1839. He received a common school education, and when seventeen years old became an employe of Solomon Alter, publisher of the Independent Banner, where he learned the printer's trade.

After the suspension of this publication, some four years later, Mr. Wingate became foreman of the Vounteer office, and from 1863 to 1865 was engaged in the grocery business. In January, 1866, the Shelby Republican, which thereafter was conducted by J. M. Cumbach until 1875, then sold to Simeon J. Thompson, who published the same until 1884. Mr. Wingate was made business manager during these years, the business increased from year to year. In June, 1884, the paper passed into the hands of the Shelby Printing Company, with Mr. Wingate as manager. The original capital stock was four thousand dollars, which under Mr. Wingate's management paid an annual dividend of eight per cent. From time to time he purchased stock until even-

tually he became owner of nearly all of it and on October 21, 1905, sold the plant for twelve thousand dollars. In February, 1908, he purchased a half interest in the Jeffersonian, daily and weekly, formed a stock company and incorporated as the News Printing Company, changing the name of the publication to the Daily and Weekly News and the politics from Democratic to Independent.

Mr. Wingate became a Republican in early life and since his eighteenth year has taken an active part in the politics of old Shelby. He frequently acted as delegate to district and state conventions, and in 1904 was honored by election as a delegate to the national Republican convention from the Sixth Indiana Congressional district, and took part in nominating Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He is a charter member of Chillon Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of this popular fraternity. September 3, 1861, Mr. Wingate was married to Lucy A., daughter of William and Rachael Lacy. She was born in Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, in April, 1845, and came with her family to Shelbyville in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate have an only son, William, who was born June 18, 1867, and is now a traveling salesman for the Oneida Community, of New York, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. He married May, daughter of Major Asa Clark, a popular family in the social circles of Shelbyville. They have two children by this marriage, a daughter named Hazel, and a son named William. The Wingate home is pleasantly located at 61 West Broadway, and is the center of an extensive visiting circle made up of relatives and friends of the family. Mr. Wingate is the dean of the newspaper fraternity in Shelby county, and full of interesting reminiscences of the "ups and downs" of the profession during the last half century.

JOHN HOOP.

An interesting man to talk to on any subject, religion, politics, business, or literature, is the veteran insurance and real estate dealer, who may be found at any time during office hours in his regular place of dealing with the public. He has accumulated a vast store of information on various questions, including ancient history, scientific development and the progress of the world along all lines. A cursory examination of his library furnishes one an idea as to the source of much of his learning as well as his tastes, the conspicuous works being "Volney's Ruins of Empires," the standard Encyclopedias, biographical and historical books, Homer's Iliad, Campbell's Poems and many others. The parents were easterners who came west in what is called "an early day," and took part in the trials and struggles characteristic of the pioneer period.

twenty years. Mr. Hoop has three children; Horatio, who married Mrs. Doolittle, is in the newspaper business at Indianapolis; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Murray, is in the hotel business at Indianapolis; Eleaser, who is the present County Recorder, married Maggie Plunkett, and their only son, Donald, is six years old, in 1909. Mr. Hoop did a great deal of newspaper writing in his day, and as an editor was regarded as a controversialist of ability.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHALEY.

Despite "ups and downs" incident to every occupation in this uncertain world, market gardening, perhaps, has more attractions than any other pursuit. It is an out-of-doors life and as such, conducive to health; it possesses a delight all its own, for those who like to see things grow and the planting and replanting, the experiments with new varieties, the nature study essential to produce the best results, all bring about that peculiar pleasure known as the joy of creating. Mr. Whaley, who has followed this business at Shelbyville for about ten years, has shown that it may be made profitable with small capital and a narrow acreage. His paternal relatives were all Kentuckians and identified with that state during most of the first half of the last century. Edward Whaley, who came from Palmyra, Missouri, had a son named Benjamin, who in early manhood married Jane, daughter of Vivian Bush, of Clark county, Kentucky, and to this union we are indebted for the subject of our sketch. Benjamin Franklin Whaley was born at Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, January 6, 1855. His father owned a farm in the county of his nativity, and on this he grew up, learning considerable about the routine agriculture as it was carried on in that part of the South. His father died about the time he became of age, and the son abandoned farming for the more agreeable business of merchandising. He conducted a general store at Sharpsburg for about fourteen years and then came to Shelbyville to accept a position as traveling salesman for all the furniture factories of the city. His duty was to introduce the goods throughout the Southern states, and as each factory made a different line of furniture it was an object to effect combination sales. Mr. Whaley did good work in extending the reputation and field of the Shelbyville factories, but eventually, on account of ill health, decided to go into business for himself. So he finally quit the road, leased a small quantity of land in the northwest section of Shelbyville and began raising vegetables for market. The work proved congenial, was gradually expanded and the proprietor prospered. In three years he was able to buy a home, has added annually to his possessions, and at present owns eight acres of valuable ground within the city limits of Shelbyville. His aim is to cover his lots with substantial houses

before selling, with a view to getting a better class of tenants and congenial surroundings to attract the same. He still continues his market gardening and talks enthusiastically of it as a health-giving as well as a profit-producing pursuit.

In 1878 Mr. Whaley married Lena E., daughter of Hugh and Melissa (Miller) Anderson, of Cynthiana, Kentucky. To this union two children were born, Benjamin F. and Hugh Elgin. The latter is deceased. October 2, 1882, the mother died, and on December 17, 1888, Mr. Whaley married Minerva, daughter of John and Ann (Swetnam) Arnold, of Owensville, Kentucky. The children by this marriage were Arnley and Estella, deceased; Camille, Gendron, Opal, Braxton Burpee, Birely Whitcomb and Edward Orvis. Mr. and Mrs. Whaley are members of the Christian church, with which he united at the age of sixteen years.

MARTIN JONES.

Holding prestige among the successful farmers and enterprising citizens of today, the subject of this sketch has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Brandywine township, and making it one of the most prosperous sections of the highly-favored county of which it forms a part. He has also achieved signal success in business circles, and to him and such public-spirited men as he, the thriving town of Fairland is indebted for much of the prosperity by which its recent history has been characterized. Martin Jones is a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and the sixth of a family of eleven children, whose parents were John F. and Lucinda (Myers) Jones. He was born March 4, 1847, and when about three years old was taken by his parents to Brown county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity on a farm and received his education, and where he continued to reside until 1864. In August of that year he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, with which he served under General Thomas until the close of the war, although suffering much the meanwhile by reason of impaired health, which necessitated his retention for nearly eleven months in the army hospital, and two months and two days at Nashville, Tennessee, and nearly two months at New Albany, Indiana. Receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of service in 1865, he returned to Ohio, but the following year came to Shelby county, Indiana, where he supported himself during the five years ensuing as a farm laborer, working for different parties in various parts of the county and earning an honorable reputation as a steady, industrious and reliable hand. A young man of steady habits and much more than average energy, he never failed to secure employment at the highest wages



M^R. AND M^RS. MARTIN JONES.

paid for his kind of labor, and by carefully saving his earnings he was enabled at the expiration of the period indicated to engage in farming upon his own responsibility.

On March 16, 1870, Mr. Jones entered the marriage relation with Miss Elizabeth Boles, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 17, 1850, being a daughter of David and Mary J. (Jackson) Boles, both parents natives of the Buckeye state. Mrs. Jones came to Shelby county, Indiana, with her grandfather, Thomas Deckson, when a child, and it was here that her marriage was solemnized, immediately after which the young couple settled in a part of the old Hankins farm in Brandywine township, which Mr. Jones cultivated as a rented property during nine years following. At the expiration of that time he moved to another farm in the same township, where he resided for one year, and then rented the Kent farm on which he lived until purchasing eighty acres of his own, four years later.

Without noting in detail Mr. Jones' varied real estate transactions, suffice it briefly to state that he has added to his original purchase from time to time, until he now owns in the township of Brandywine, two hundred acres of as fine land as Shelby county can boast, all in one body, and constituting one of the largest and best farms in this part of the state. Admirably situated in section 28, and composed of parts of the old Watts, Pope and Bradley farms, which have long been noted for fertility and productiveness, the place being especially adapted to agriculture and stock-raising, and with its many improvements, including a splendid modern dwelling, commodious barn, out-buildings, fences and other evidences of advanced prosperity, is today, the equal of any other farm of its area in the county, and far superior to the majority. On taking possession of his place Mr. Jones found it in very poor condition, the buildings being dilapidated, the fences low and badly decayed, the soil run down and depleted, and a general air of mismanagement and neglect pervading the entire premises. Addressing himself resolutely to its restoration, it was not long until a marked change was effected, and from one of the poorest and most indifferent it became within a few years one of the best and most attractive among the many desirable rural homes of Brandywine township. Mr. Jones is a progressive farmer in the most liberal meaning of the term, and his career presents a series of successes which have gained for him distinctive precedence among the leading men of his calling in his township and county. He is interested in live stock, his cattle, horses and hogs being of the finest breeds, and from this important branch of farming he derives the greater part of his income. In addition to his chosen calling, he has been identified with the material progress of the county in a business way, having been one of the promoters and original stockholders of the Fairland National Bank, and a member of the board of directors of the same. Starting in life in the humble capacity of a farm laborer, with no capital save the sound sense,

well balanced judgment and energy with which nature so plentifully endowed him, his triumph over obstacles and discouragements and advancement to his present position among the successful men of his day in his adopted county, have been commendable, and he is deserving of great credit as well as the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mrs. Jones died in 1890, after bearing her husband two daughters, Eleonora (deceased), and Andra M., who was born January 1, 1879, and who is now the wife of Herbert Bassett and the mother of one child by the name of Martin. In the year 1897 Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Hankins, whose birth occurred on the 4th day of March, 1847, being a daughter of William and Huldah G. (Salla) Hankins, whose family history appears elsewhere in these pages.

Mr. Jones is a Republican and one of the stalwart leaders of his party in Shelby county. With the exception of several minor township offices he has never aspired to public position, being content with giving his party the benefit of his counsel. In their religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Jones subscribe to the Methodist creed, but belong to different local societies, the former holding membership with the Ray Methodist Episcopal church, and the latter being identified with the Brandywine congregation.

JAMES McCLOSKEY.

Among the worthy sons of the famous Emerald Isle, as his name implies, is the well known jeweler of Shelbyville, James McCloskey, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, June 1, 1886, the son of William and Margaret (Casady) McCloskey, also natives of County Derry, Ireland. When James was two years old this worthy family emigrated from those distant shores to America, finding their way westward, locating in Shelbyville, Indiana, where friends and relatives had preceded them. There were seven children in this family, of whom two are deceased; the five living are Mary, a teacher in the public schools of Shelbyville, being at this writing in school No. 1; Katherine is the wife of Henry Friday, a native of Union township, Shelby county; his parents, Valentine and Elizabeth Friday, were natives of Germany, who came to Shelby county in early days, living for a period of about forty years in Union township, where they became well known and prosperous, owning four hundred and ninety-five acres of land. Since 1888 Mr. Friday has been proprietor of the bakery, confectionery and restaurant at the southwest corner of the public square in Shelbyville. He has been a member of the local City Council for a period of fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Friday are the parents of two children, Joe and John Day. Lucile, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wil-

liam McCloskey, is the wife of Leo Herring, an expert accountant and auditor, with headquarters in Shelbyville, but his business takes him to various parts of the country; they are the parents of two children, Margery and Catherine. Martha McCloskey, the other daughter, lives at Osakis, Minnesota, and is in business as a dressmaker. James McCloskey, the youngest member of the family, attended the public schools of Shelbyville, after which he worked at two different trades before learning the jeweler's art. When about fifteen years old he went to work for C. Steinhäuser, who is in the jewelry business on the public square. Being ambitious to learn the jewelry business thoroughly he applied himself carefully to his work and noted the many details incident to carrying on the same in a successful manner. Being quick to learn he mastered this art in a short time, and on April 9, 1906, he bought out the jewelry store of Frank Glab and went into business for himself. He was successful from the first owing to his thorough preparation for this line of work and his courteous treatment of customers. On February 1, 1908, he moved to his present location in South Harrison street, where he has established a neat, well-kept and attractive store, always stocked with an excellent grade of goods. He has a good location and in it he carries an excellent assortment of all kinds of jewelry—as already intimated—watches, clocks, china, cut glass, diamonds, silver ware, etc.; his store compares favorably with those of much larger cities, and it is liberally patronized by people from all parts of the county.

In the year 1899 the father of James McCloskey died, and three years later his mother joined the great majority in the silent land.

In his fraternal relations Mr. McCloskey is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Lodge No. 822, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the fourth degree Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the St. Joseph's Catholic church. In his business life he makes it a point to not only thoroughly understand his work but to please his patrons at all times. He conducts his business in a clean, honorable way, and is known as a man of integrity, and he is highly esteemed both by his patrons and personal friends.

ORVILLE LESLIE BISHOP.

Cyrenius Bishop was a man beloved by everybody, genial in manners, courteous in address and a friend-maker as well as a friend-holder; of commanding presence, quiet demeanor, he naturally drew people about him and none enjoyed higher standing with all classes of people. He was born in Smyth county, Virginia, in 1825, and was first engaged in farming after coming west. Coming to Indiana in 1835 he settled in Moral township, Shelby

county. In 1859 he was elected Recorder of Shelby county and served a term of four years, after which he purchased an interest in the drug store of S. P. McCrea. The firm of McCrea & Bishop was at one time the oldest in the city, having continued for eighteen years at the same place, and the names of the proprietors became household words. There was a dissolution of partnership at the end of eighteen years and Mr. Bishop engaged in the stove and tinware business with his son-in-law, Joseph C. Pearson. This firm continued until a short time before Mr. Bishop's death. He married Mary Johnson, a native of Decatur county, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are still living.

Orville L. Bishop, his son and successor, was born in Moral township, Shelby county, Indiana, May 25, 1859. He attended the Shelbyville public schools for some years and finished at a seminary. His first employment was as a clerk in his father's drug store and he put in his leisure time to perfect himself in all branches of the business. When the Indian law to regulate the practice of pharmacy was passed, Mr. Bishop became a registered pharmacist, and is recognized as one of the best qualified men in the profession. He spent five years in the drug store of John H. Leefers, but aside from this sought no outside engagements. His place of business is at No. 22 Public Square, in a building containing one floor and a basement. Mr. Bishop has inherited much of his father's suavity and may without flattery be called a worthy son of a worthy sire. He is sociable in disposition, accommodating to all and ready at all times to do favors for his friends. Mr. Bishop married Jennie, daughter of John M. and Sarah Haehl, who died October 27, 1907, leaving two children. Jennie Ethel, the eldest, died in her eighth year, and Anna Orvilla makes her home with her father.

REV. JOHN PETER MYERS.

The western branch of the family of this name originated in Ohio. We first hear of Louis Myers, who was a mechanic and farmer in Columbiana county. His son, John, was born at Salem, Ohio, became a shoemaker, and his brother being a tanner, they did a wholesale business at Bucyrus. John's health failing he abandoned his other business to engage in farming, near what is now known as Ridgeville Corners. Though reared a Lutheran, John Myers had been converted at an early day to the Mennonite faith, and became a leader among these people, a settlement of whom developed in the neighborhood of his home. Being a man of advanced views and teaching strict temperance, evening preaching, Sunday schools and evangelistic campaigns, he fell into disfavor with the simple and honest, but somewhat fanatical sect to which he had given his allegiance. The result in the end was his ex-com-

munication as a "disturber of the peace." During the twelve years of his preaching he continued to manage his farm, but finally retired to Wausem, Ohio, and for several years past has been a resident of that place. He married Magdalene Rich, a native of Alsace, Loraine, who came with her parents to Ohio when three years old. Her father became a prosperous manufacturer of Swietzer cheese in his native town, but after he had built up a good trade, lost his fortune as a result of an epidemic of disease among cattle. He then came to the United States and settled at Canton, Ohio. John and Magdalene Myers were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living. The mother died at Wausem, Ohio, November 15, 1907, aged sixty-six years, her husband being fourteen years her senior and their birthdays both being on September 5.

J. P. Myers, who was the second child and oldest boy of his father's family of nine, was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, October 29, 1867, and was only a year old when his parents moved to the farm. The educational facilities were poor during his earlier years, but later there was an improvement, and young Myers at nineteen years of age succeeded in getting a license to teach. The money thus made enabled him to attend the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the summer of 1893. While at this school his experience in the Bible class and the preaching of George A. Smith turned his attention towards religion, and in 1890 he decided to join the ministry. The money panic at that period compelled him to resume teaching temporarily, and while conducting a term at Holgate, he preached half the time in the Presbyterian church, both for the good he could do and the practice, and this experience confirmed his original resolve to join the hosts of Christ. A post-graduate course at Ada of two terms prepared Mr. Myers for Hiram College, where he spent his time from 1895 to 1897, graduating in the spring of the last named year. After leaving college he took charge as pastor of a southside church at Lima, Ohio; from there he went to the Central church at Muncie, Indiana, to which he devoted three years and then assumed pastoral control of North Park church at Indianapolis. After attending Butler College for two years and obtaining a Master of Arts degree, he went to New Carlisle, Indiana, spent two years at Chicago University and obtained a Bachelor of Divinity degree. He accepted a pastorate at Painesville, Ohio, but resigned after two years on account of the ill health of his child. The next move was to Paulding, in the same state, for two years during which time he built a fifteen thousand dollar church, eighty per cent. of the cost paid in before the plastering was put on the walls. Removing to Portsmouth, Ohio, misfortune overtook him in the shape of ill health for himself and the death of his son, on September 13, 1907. January 25th, of the same year, Mr. Myers came to Shelbyville and assumed the pastorate of the First Christian church, to which he has devoted his time ever since. Being always an ardent student he has accumulated a good library, the books of which are well thumbed, and

their contents mastered to an unusual degree. His only lodge connection is with the Knights of Pythias at Paulding, Ohio. The membership of his present church is about seven hundred, with a Ladies' Society of one hundred, with Miss Hattie Bass as president. There are more than four hundred enrolled in the Sunday school, of which Ben T. Smith is superintendent. Mrs. Elvy is president of the C. W. B. M. There is an organized men's Bible class with an enrollment of one hundred, under the presidency of John M. Brown. The congregation owns a lot in the southeastern part of town valued at two thousand dollars, where it is proposed to erect a mission church. The church is a modern building with a seating capacity of one thousand, including the auditorium and Sunday school room.

Mr. Myers married Florence E., daughter of 'Squire and Anne (Gledhill) Spencer, of Cleveland, Ohio, a lady of education and special accomplishments, she being a fine elocutionist. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born three sons, John H., born at Indianapolis, August 4, 1901, died six years later in Ohio; Spencer Weldon, the youngest child, was born September 15, 1905, while the parents were living in Paulding, and David McLean, born February 16, 1909. Mr. Myers is full of energy and enthusiasm, works constantly for the good of the church, has genial manners and other qualities which have made him one of the most popular, as he certainly is one of Shelbyville's most progressive ministers.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS WHITE.

A fine sample of the Englishman turned American is Charles A. White, the popular music dealer, choir leader and all-around good fellow, of Shelbyville. His father, Jeremiah Butts White, was an expert stone-mason, and long held the position of foreman in a quarry. He afterwards worked at his trade in London and became well known to all engaged in his line of business. As he was born in 1818 and died in June, 1908, a little calculation will show that he rounded out a life of the unusual length of ninety years. He married Sarah Winter, also a native of England, who bore him seven children before her death in 1864. Charles A. White was born at Plymouth, county of Devonshire, May 11, 1855, and was but nine years old when he lost his mother. He attended a private school in London, but found it necessary to work at a tender age and when only fifteen years old we find him apprenticed to a stone-mason. He gave up the job, however, at the end of a year to follow an elder brother to America, who reported better opportunities for him in this country. This brother, whose name was Harry, had emigrated in 1872 and was working as a stone-mason at Buffalo. Charles went direct to that city after landing in New York, and after his arrival resumed his studies for a while, but in the

following year engaged in the summer hotel business at Fairpoint, as the present assembly grounds on Lake Chautauqua were then known. Later he went to Dunkirk, New York, in the same occupation with Mr. Gerrans, a fellow Englishman. The following year he returned to Fairpoint and took charge of the Palace Hotel, at a good salary. That fall he went to Winnipeg to spend the winter with his brother, who was doing contract work in the Canadian city. His next employment was as cashier for a large hotel at Toledo, Ohio, where he spent three years and was then compelled by sickness to give up his position. After recuperating he returned to Toledo and engaged in the music business as traveling salesman for Thomas McGregor, with whom he remained for three years. In July, 1885, Mr. White removed to Shelbyville and engaged in the music business on his own account and since then he has been one of the fixtures as well as one of the features of the city. In the course of years he has established a fine trade and become conspicuously identified with the musical, religious and social life of Shelbyville. Being a musician and fine singer, he has been in demand at all the local functions calling for these talents, and has often figured in the amateur concerts, light operas, etc. In March, 1887, under the pastorate of the beloved Doctor Hughes, Mr. White united with the Presbyterian church, took charge of the church choir and brought it to a high state of efficiency. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and for a number of years has been organist for Chillon lodge. He assisted in organizing a number of lodges in the surrounding towns of the county, and always is a popular figure at their banquets and celebrations. He was a chorister for the Sunday school union of Shelby county when first organized, and for years has had charge of the musical features of their meetings in the county, leading in the singing and helping to make a success of their yearly conventions. Mr. White has a talent for musical composition, besides being an excellent executant, and has written some pieces that enjoyed extensive popularity; in fact, he comes from a family of singers, his near relatives being well known in England as performers, and in boyhood he enjoyed advantages, both by precept and example, for obtaining an education in his chosen pursuit. Mr. White has sold about nine hundred instruments, and his trade is now larger than at any previous time. At 86 West Taylor street Mr. White's hospitable home has long been headquarters for musicians and the fraternity, local or foreign are genially entertained when they call.

November 1, 1882, Mr. White married Tena, daughter of Samuel Norton, a contractor and builder at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Mrs. White was the youngest of seven children, and but six years old when her widowed mother, Emeline (Rush) Norton, moved to Toledo. In June, 1903, Mr. White, accompanied by his wife, enjoyed a delightful visit to his old English home, after an absence of thirty-three years. He received a royal welcome from his surviving brothers and sisters as well as many friends of his boyhood

days. In 1906 he and his wife spent the winter in California, fitting vacations after a life devoted strictly to business for so many years. He well deserved the success he has achieved, as there is no more genial, wholesome or accommodating man than Charles A. White.

LOUIS E. WEBB.

The printing fraternity has no finer representative or more competent workman than Louis E. Webb, who has mastered his trade by going through every step from office boy to sole proprietor. Even in boyhood he established a reputation for steadiness, sobriety and reliability, which has proved the basis of a character that has commended him to all of the many employers under whom he has worked. He has always taken a pride in his business, was ever anxious to show "clean proofs," and to do well whatever was entrusted to his hands. He is a son of Robert L. and Caroline (Mason) Webb, well known citizens of Shelbyville for many years, natives of Fayette county. Robert L. was pushed out on the world in boyhood and compelled to weed his own row with little help from others. He was in the livery and hotel business at various points, met with the usual successes and reverses of those hazardous callings, and died in 1905 at Terre Haute, where he had lived for some years. His wife preceded him to the grave, having died in 1904. They had five children, Mollie, the eldest daughter, married Charles A. Ross, formerly a popular traveling salesman of Shelbyville, but at present in the wholesale grocery business at Indianapolis. Catherine, for some years a favorite in Shelbyville society, married John Edward Beggs, manager of the Commercial Distilling Company, at Terre Haute, but died some years ago, leaving four children. Stella L. is a kindergarten teacher at Terre Haute, and assists in caring for the children of her deceased sister. Ross, the fourth child, died in infancy.

Louis E. Webb, the surviving son, was born at Brownsville, Indiana, November 11, 1866, and obtained his first schooling at Mattoon, Illinois, but later was in the public schools of Milton, Indiana, for five years. After his father's removal to Shelbyville in 1881, he continued his studies in the schools of that city and in the following year made his first step towards a business career as office boy in the Volunteer office. He soon won the good will of the foreman, proprietor and editor by his kindly disposition, his excellent manners and strict attention to his duties. When in the summer of 1884 the same force moved over to the Republican office, to become a part of its mechanical and editorial force, Mr. Webb was given a place at the case, and for many years thereafter was one of the trusted employes of the Shelby Printing Company. Eventually he went to Detroit and spent three years as a printer

in the office of the Free Press, where he made good wages and added largely to his knowledge of the printing business. His next employment was at Indianapolis, from which place he went to Terre Haute, but soon came back to the capital city, and after a short stay returned to Shelbyville. Accepting a position in Powell's job printing office he put in the next thirteen years as principal printer, and most of the time was in charge of the office. When Jacob H. Deitzer was elected Clerk of the county, Mr. Webb bought his job office, and for three years has been conducting business on his own account. The work he turns out is of the highest grade, covers pretty much the whole field of job printing and finds ready sale all over the county. Methodical, conscientious in all his transactions and thoroughly honest, no man enjoys more highly the confidence and esteem of the community. For many years prominent in Odd Fellowship, and especially interested in its work, he won distinction as captain of the Degree Staff of Shelby Lodge, No. 39, in a world's contest on two different occasions, at Indianapolis in 1901 and Des Moines, Iowa, in 1902. As a recognition of his merit he was presented by the members with a beautiful gold watch neatly engraved with the emblems of the order, and this he cherishes as a precious souvenir. In addition to the Odd Fellows, Mr. Webb holds membership in the Elks and Ben Hur lodges at Shelbyville.

February 11, 1891, Mr. Webb married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard D. and Teresa A. Flaitz, the former for many years a well known butcher and stock-buyer of Shelbyville. Mr. and Mrs. Webb had only one child, who died in infancy.

JOHN WESLEY HENRY.

Shelbyville has gained much by the accretion to her population of that solid type of citizen known as the retired farmer. They represent what is the most worthy part of our citizenship, made up of men who have achieved success in agriculture, thus benefiting themselves, the county and the state. With abundant resources, accumulated as the result of long lives of industrious activity and good management they moved into the county seat for rest and comfort, adding to its wealth and buttressing all movements which lead to growth and development. It is a man of this kind to whom this sketch is devoted, and no worthier type was ever made the subject of a brief biography. It was in 1825 that our subject's grandfather, John Henry, left his home in Harrison county, Kentucky, to seek a new residence in the young, growing state of Indiana. He located with his family in Johnson county, near Williamsburg on land purchased from the government. He died a few years after establishing this new home but left descendants who worthily perpetuated his name. One of his sons, named Jackson, born on the old farm in Kentucky,

was about ten years old when the migration was made into the country north of the Ohio. About 1847 he bought a farm in Sugar Creek township, Shelby county, near Boggsstown, which is still in possession of his son. In 1850 he married Mary A. Willard, a native of Shelby county, and born in 1832. She was the daughter of Henry and Malinda (Webb) Willard, who came from the vicinity of Jonesboro, Tennessee, in 1830. Jackson Henry and wife were the parents of four daughters and one son, the only one of the former now living being Mrs. Allie Gritten, of Franklin, Indiana.

John W. Henry, the only son, was born on his father's farm near Boggsstown, Shelby county, Indiana, November 24, 1854. Besides attending the public schools of the vicinity he had the advantage of a term at Franklin College, but immediately after laying down his books, resumed the agricultural pursuits that had absorbed practically all the active years of his life. The only intermission was in 1884, when he purchased the store of Smith, Lee & Company, at Boggsstown, conducted it with success for a year and was then compelled to abandon his mercantile venture on account of ill health. Though he had a large trade and was making money, he sold out in 1885 and returned to his old pursuits on the farm. In 1893 he purchased a home in Shelbyville on the corner of Coleseott and Tompkins streets and moved into the city for permanent residence. He still owns two hundred forty acres of land, for which he has refused one hundred twenty-five dollars an acre, and is situated to enjoy life to the best advantage possible; in fact, he leads what may be justly considered the most ideal of all lives. Fond of travel he has been able to gratify his desire to see new places, thus adding to his store of knowledge by one of the most agreeable of educational processes. He has visited a large part of the United States, besides Cuba, Mexico and other countries. Usually he spends his winters in the South, returning to the North in the late spring refreshed from the journey and stored with new subjects of conversation.

October 11, 1877, Mr. Henry married Hannah J., daughter of John and Hannah (Watson) Cushing. The parents were English people who came over about the year 1850, and spent two years in New Jersey before coming to Shelbyville. In 1871 they located in Sugar Creek township and since then have made their homes there. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry four children have been born, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being Myrtle E., Pearl, and Claude. Pearl is the wife of William Jeffries, and resides at North Madison, Indiana. Claude married Montie Sandifer, and is a resident of Marietta, where he teaches school in winter and follows other occupations in summer. Myrtle E. is at home. Mr. Henry is a member of the Modern Woodmen, Red Men and Eagles.

Mrs. Henry died July 29, 1897, and on August 17, 1898, Mr. Henry married Emma Holmes; she died August 24, 1904, left one child, Josie, born April 7, 1902. January 25, 1905, Mr. Henry married Mary E. Spencer.

WILLIAM W. TINDALL, M. D.

The popular young physician who bears this name is one of a numerous and widely distributed family connection whose genealogical tree runs well back into Shelby county's pioneer period. Job D. Tindall, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 17, 1820, came to Indiana in 1835 and settled with his father on a farm in Washington township. Job D. Tindall married Sussana Warner, October 9, 1845. She was born in November, 1828, and died August 28, 1902.

He died in October, 1901, aged eighty-one years. His son, Alexander W. Tindall, was born in Washington township, July 30, 1851, and, like his ancestors before him devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. November 25, 1875, he married Nancy Bassett, who was born February 10, 1855, her parents being Sylvester and Susan (Monroney) Bassett. Her father was born March 26, 1814, in a boat that was carrying his parents down the Ohio river on their journey from New York to Indiana. He became a prosperous farmer in Marion township, and one of the best known men in Shelby county. He died in March, 1902. Susan Monroney was born April 19, 1818, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and died April 23, 1899. Their marriage occurred December 23, 1837. Alexander and Nancy (Bassett) Tindall had three children: Charles, now deceased, was born March 11, 1883. Marie, born March 7, 1893, is at home with her parents.

William W. Tindall, oldest child and only living son of the family, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, September 9, 1876. His early years were spent upon the farm and he finished his preliminary education in the district and Shelbyville schools, then taught school four years in Washington township. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, beginning September 10, 1899, and was graduated April 14, 1903. As soon as he obtained his degree the doctor "hung out his shingle" at Carthage, Rush county, and applied himself to the practice of his profession at that point for three years. In the spring of 1906 he removed to Shelbyville and opened an office in room 3, Akers and Teal building, where he is ever ready to give attention to all callers in his line. Doctor Tindall is a member of the Pension Board of Examining Surgeons, and examines for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and also the Modern Woodmen.

June 25, 1903, Doctor Tindall married Carrie F., daughter of George W. and Mary Phares, prominent residents of Shelby county. (See sketch of George W. Phares.) George was born October 25, 1840, and Mary (Yarling) Phares was born September 13, 1842, and they became the parents of seven children, Mrs. Tindall being the sixth in order of birth. Doctor and Mrs. Tindall have one child, William R., who was born in Carthage, Indiana, October 21, 1904.

LESLIE C. SAMMONS, M. D.

An examination of the records shows that the family of this name is descended on both sides of the house from early settlers in Indiana and Michigan, and that its members have figured creditably in various communities, both in war and in peace. We first hear of Cookborn Sammons, a native of Jasper county, who was killed in battle while fighting as a soldier for the Union during the Civil war. His widow, Emily Sammons, is still a resident of Dowagiac, Michigan, at the advanced age of ninety years. There were two marriages by the old soldier and two sets of children, three by the first wife and two by the second. Among the first was Adelbert Sammons, who was born in Cass county, Michigan, February 25, 1854. He became a farmer after he reached maturity, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits, his present residence being at Dowagiac. He married Etta Mechling, who was born in Cass county, Michigan, March 9, 1856, of parents originally from Pennsylvania. Her mother's name was Heaton, a member of a family at Elkhart, Indiana. Her paternal grandmother had two brothers in the Civil war, both of whom escaped without serious injury and are still living. Abraham Heaton is a resident of Cass county, Michigan, and his brother William lives in South Bend, Indiana. John Mechling, only brother of Etta, is a farmer by calling and a resident of Cass county. Adelbert and Etta Sammons had three children, Richard G. is a resident of Shelbyville, and the local representative of the Watkins Medicine Company; Noma, the only daughter, married Benjamin McCleary, a farmer, and resides at Dowagiac.

Leslie C. Sammons, eldest of the family, was born at Vandalia, Cass county, Michigan, December 1, 1876. He attended the district schools in youth, but after his father's removal to Dowagiac in 1888 he had the benefit of the high school, from which he was graduated in 1895. Meantime he had been studying for two years in the office of Doctor Herkimer, and he remained there as a student and assistant until October 1, 1896, at which time he entered the Chicago Homeopathic College. After a two years' course in this institution he attended lectures for twelve months in St. Louis, returning during vacations to study with Doctor Herkimer. April 4, 1899, he finished his preliminary education by graduation in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, and in May of the same year he located at Shelbyville. For ten years he has occupied the same office in the Dorsey block, and has enjoyed a constantly increasing practice. He is skillful both in surgery and therapeutics, in fact, is a modern physician, up-to-date in methods, attentive to duty and ready at all times to render service to the suffering. He is a member of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, and does much work in this special line. Out of twenty-seven cases treated by Doctor Sammons during a period of eleven months; only five

failed of recovery, and these were due to subsidiary complications, such as heart failure. Doctor Sammons is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Ben Hur, Protected Home Circle No. 402, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

July 25, 1899, Doctor Sammons married Sadie C., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Hurtle) Lilley, of Cass county, Michigan. Mrs. Sammons is the youngest of three daughters. Their father is a prosperous farmer of Cass county. Doctor Sammons has steadily grown in popularity since he became a resident of Shelbyville, and is recognized as one of the most promising of the city's young physicians. He has all the elements of success, not the least being sociability, genial address and capacity for making friends.

H. JAY ROOT.

The career of the well known gentleman of this review is an interesting one, for it shows what a man of determination, perseverance and fortitude may accomplish, although handicapped by none too favorable environment in his youth, for he has surmounted obstacles one by one, and has achieved definite success. H. Jay Root was born at Milan, Indiana, September 7, 1866, the son of Calvin J. and Elvira Root. When he was six years old his parents moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he remained until July 22, 1895. Mr. Root was educated in the common schools of Grand Rapids. When thirteen years old he went to work in a factory, making axle grease boxes at ten cents per hundred, a very poor remuneration for the amount of work required, but the lad displayed grit and continued at this until something better presented itself. His next employment was at the Bissel Carpet Sweeping Company's plant, the first furniture company in which he worked. He remained with this firm for a period of four years, during which time he learned much about that special line of business which has been of great subsequent benefit to him. He then went with Berkey & Gage, furniture makers, where he began learning the furniture business. He was later employed by the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company, having worked on a machine for four and one-half years when he was put in full charge of the factory. He was then only twenty years of age, but he was eminently successful in this responsible position. After remaining in charge of that factory for one year he went with the M. L. Sweet Furniture Company as general superintendent and manager. Four and one-half years later Mr. Sweet decided to close out his business on account of his advanced age, and Mr. Root wound up his affairs and locked the doors of the plant.

On July 22, 1895, as already indicated, Mr. Root left the scene of his

early successes in the manufacturing world and came to Shelbyville, Indiana, where he took the position of superintendent with the Hodel Furniture Company. Upon the death of M. B. Robbins in 1898, Mr. Root was made general manager and superintendent, which position he still holds, giving his usual satisfaction. Before the death of Mr. Robbins, the directors of this concern, in recognition of the services of Mr. Root, each gave him a certain portion of stock and made him a director in the company. In 1892 he purchased a half interest in the Blanchard-Hamilton Furniture Company. After retaining this interest he disposed of the same in 1906. In that year he and Julius Joseph and Jonas Joseph started the Root Furniture Company, manufacturing cheap and medium side-boards.

On November 25, 1886, Mr. Root's domestic life began when he married Nellie Stiles, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. She is the representative of a fine old family of that city. To this union one son, Louis J. Root, has been born. Following in the footsteps of his father, he is in the furniture business, and gives every indication of a successful future. Mr. Root has a beautiful, modern and nicely furnished residence, everything about which is in exquisite taste, and pervading it is an air of refinement and cheer. In his fraternal relations Mr. Root is a Mason, having taken every degree in the same, both in the Scottish and York Rites, except the thirty-third degree. He and his wife both belong to the Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Root is a man of attractive personal appearance, genial in manners, courteous, and a pleasant man to know, consequently he is popular with all classes.

HARRY H. WHITCOMB.

The family of this name has been identified with Shelby county for over sixty years and have done their full share in the public progress and development. Old-timers will recall Rev. David Whitcomb, who became widely known as a minister of the Gospel of unusual force and ability. He followed this worthy calling for many years in Ohio during the second quarter of the last century, but failing health finally led him to abandon the pulpit. He married Magdalene F. Welton, and in 1848 came to Shelby county, settling on a farm three miles east of Shelbyville. Harry H. Whitcomb, his son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 11, 1844, and was but four years old when the change of residence was made to Shelby county. After arriving in this county the father followed farming until 1866, when his death occurred. During the eighteen years of his residence in Shelby county, he preached frequently and enjoyed an extensive acquaintance throughout Eastern Indiana. He was a good business man, possessed of excellent judgment as to values and before

his death had accumulated a comfortable fortune, consisting of four hundred acres of land and other property. Harry Whitcomb attended the county schools in his neighborhood and was a pupil for some time in Shelbyville. Later he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, and after a full course obtained his degree in 1860. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Davis & Wright, practiced his profession for a few years and then entered the internal revenue service as gauger. He retained this position for eleven years, and during that time built up a large and lucrative insurance and loan business, being the pioneer in that line at Shelbyville. After Cleveland's election in 1884 Mr. Whitcomb resigned his position in the revenue service and engaged in manufacturing, as a member of the Conrey-Birely Table Company, now known as the Davis-Birely Table Company. Mr. Whitcomb is secretary and treasurer of the corporation which from small beginnings has grown into one of Shelbyville's most prosperous industries. Mr. Whitcomb is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Baldwin Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar. Personally Mr. Whitcomb is a gentleman of quiet demeanor and even temper, denoting habitual self-possession. He is literary in his tastes, has read much and makes excellent company for those who enjoy his intimacy. Few men are so well informed as to current events of importance or concerning all those things which go to make up a liberal education.

February, 1879, Mr. Whitcomb married Martha V., daughter of John B. and Sarah (Hays) Johnson, of Morristown, in this county. To them three children have been born, of whom two died in infancy. The survivor is David Hays Whitcomb, who was born at Shelbyville, June 28, 1887. After attending the city schools he entered DePauw University and was graduated with the class of June, 1909.

FRANK DOBLE.

During the days of the Civil war and for many years after there was no better known man than Henry Doble. His employments were many, his talents versatile and there never was a finer mixer in all the tide of time. When eighteen years old, he sat in the cab as an engineer of the first train ever pulled through Shelbyville. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff, and his term was one of the most responsible ever devolving upon a peace officer, as the Civil war was raging, passions ran high and the bad blood between factions often brought on collisions, especially at the polls and where large crowds were assembled. Mr. Doble had a wonderful suave address and often calmed disturbances by a few bland words or a friendly smile. His father, William A. Doble, established the first tavern at what became to be known as Doble town, in Moral township. There was also the usual grist and sawmill, still and store at this embryonic

city, which started out to be a great place, but was completely squelched by the coming of the first railroad. Henry Doble died in 1899, when sixty-seven years old. He married Mary A. Tull, by whom he had two children, Addie and Frank, the former lives with her widowed mother at 136 West Mechanic street.

Frank Doble, the only son, was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, July 5, 1860, and grew up with the usual experiences of the average boy of that period. His first venture into the business world was in 1879, as clerk in the Doble & Williams', afterwards Doble & Del'rez and J. G. Del'rez Company's hardware store, where he remained for eighteen years. In all, he put in twenty-seven years in various city stores, but finally decided to branch out for himself, and in 1901 became a partner in with H. B. Griffey in the hardware store which they have since conducted with success. The firm enjoys a flourishing business, as both of the members are hustlers and popular with their trade. Mr. Doble has inherited much of the geniality of his lamented father, and has an irresistible way of converting all he meets into friends. Mr. Doble is a member of the Masonic Order of high standing, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank, and a director in the Shelby Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Doble married Emma Alexander, long one of the favorites in Shelbyville society. She was born when the family lived in Montgomery county, and lost her father when three years old. Later her mother, Mrs. Sarah Alexander, removed to Shelbyville, where their home became headquarters for the city's best people. Mr. and Mrs. Doble were married at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

GEORGE HAEHL.

The subject of this biographical review, although of the second generation of Germans in this country, has many of the sterling traits and praiseworthy characteristics of the people of that country who have done so much toward the development of Shelby county; in fact the major portion of the United States. George Haebl was born in Union township, Shelby county, Indiana, June 6, 1849, the son of John Henry and Mary C. (Zeisz) Haebl. John Henry Haebl was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 4, 1820. He came to America and prospered, ending his days in Shelby county, on September 3, 1855. His wife was born in Rheinpfaltz, Byron, Germany, November 27, 1826, and died in Shelby county, June 28, 1907. The subject's father landed in New Orleans upon his arrival in the United States. He was yet a young man. Not taking a fancy to the South, he ascended the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, and later came to Shelby county. He



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE HAEHL.

was accompanied by his parents, and they located just south of the German church in Union township, his father purchasing wild land there and at once set about making improvements, developing the same into a good farm. John Henry Haehl died when our subject was only six years old, consequently he does not know much of his father; but he was a prosperous and hard-working farmer, devoting all his time to his home and family. He was a member of the German Protestant church of Union township, a Democrat in politics but not an office seeker. The subject's mother came to this country when she was a girl, with her parents who located in Shelby county, Indiana, when she was about six years old. John Henry Haehl and Mary C. Zeisz were married in this county, and five children were born to them as follows: the first child died in infancy; Rosina married Jacob Theobald; George, of this review; John, deceased; Caroline, who married a Mr. Witz.

George Haehl received his education in the common schools of Shelby county, and spent his youth at home working on the farm. When he reached manhood he married Katherine Kuhn, on December 7, 1872; she was born in Shelby county, May 1, 1856, the daughter of Andrew and Anna Mary (Theobald) Kuhn. Andrew Kuhn was born in Germany, August 20, 1807, and died in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1870; his wife was also born in Germany, August 3, 1808, and died in 1890. They came to the United States in an old-fashioned sailing vessel about sixty-one years ago. Andrew Kuhn was one of the prominent members of the Kuhn family in this country.

Eleven children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Pauline Otila, born December 12, 1873, married Jacob Gayheimer, living in Union township, and they are the parents of one child, Della Irene; Henry A., born July 26, 1874, married Laura John; they are living in Union township, and are the parents of two children, Clark Henry and George Wallace. George W. was born April 4, 1876; Flora Catherine, born April 21, 1878, married Albert Callahan, of Union township, and they are the parents of one child, Freda Fay; John R., born September 23, 1879, married Nora Callahan, of Union township, and they are the parents of two children, Elma Irene and Mary Frances; Ida, born October 6, 1887, married Arkas Waggoner; they live in Rush county and are the parents of one child, Ira Revere; Ella C. was born January 5, 1874; Laura L. was born July 13, 1885, and married Julius Theobald; they live in Rush county, and are the parents of two children, Fern Elizabeth and Mabel Catherine; Oscar P., born December 31, 1887, is deceased; Robert Daniel, born November 28, 1889, is living at home; Walter, born October 16, 1894, is also a member of the family circle. This large family has always been a harmonious and happy one, and these children are fairly well educated and doing well.

George Haehl has carried on general farming practically all his life. His highly improved farm consists of about three hundred and sixty acres, well

stocked with various kinds of good live stock, and the buildings on the place show that it is a modern twentieth century farm in every particular. He has been a good manager and reaped abundant success, being now regarded as one of Shelby county's most substantial citizens. His fine home is often the gathering place for the numerous friends of the family.

Mr. Haehl is a Democrat, but not a public man, preferring to give all his attention to his farm. He and his wife are members of the German Protestant church of Union township, being liberal supporters of the same. By reason of their courtesy, industry and hospitality the Haehl family holds high rank among the citizens of Shelby county.

COSSAIRT & SONS.

Simon Peter Cossairt, senior member of the firm of Cossairt & Sons, florists, was born in Howard county, Missouri, August 14, 1846, the only child of Henry and Mary (Krutz) Cossairt. He was reared in his native state, educated in the common schools and spent his early life on a farm, which had a decided influence in inducing him to select agriculture for his vocation. After following his chosen calling in Missouri until eighteen years of age he went to Switzerland county, Indiana, where he engaged in truck and market gardening, which he followed with encouraging results until his removal in 1890, to Shelbyville, since which time he has devoted his attention to floriculture in this city and built up a business second in magnitude and importance to that of few florists in the state. "The River Dale Green House," the name by which his establishment is known, is the largest and best equipped structure of the kind in the city, and splendidly adapted to the purpose it is intended to subserve, being constructed on the latest scientific principles and containing an area of seven thousand square feet. Mr. Cossairt has made a critical study of the fascinating pursuit in which he is engaged, and is familiar with its every detail, being an accomplished florist, also a careful and methodical business man. Associated with him are his sons, William H. and Charles Frederick, the firm thus constituted being up-to-date in all matters relating to floriculture, ready to extend every courtesy to patrons and visitors and to fill all orders and make deliveries with promptness and dispatch. In addition to the large and growing local business which they command, they have quite an extensive patronage in other places, which they supply by shipment, the demand for flowers, plants, bulbs, etc., being all they can meet, and indicating the strong hold which the firm has on the confidence of the public.

Mr. Cossairt was married in Switzerland county, Indiana, October 9, 1870, to Elizabeth Louise Deppe, who was born September 25, 1852, in Han-

over, Germany, being an only child. Her father died when she was quite young, and her mother, Charlotte Deppe, subsequently came to the United States and became the wife of a Mr. Schmid, to whom she bore one child, Rosella, who married George Given, of Florence, Indiana. William H. was born May 7, 1872, in Gallatin county, Kentucky, educated at Vevay, Indiana, and the Indianapolis Business College, and for some years has been his father's business partner. Charles Frederick was born January 1, 1891, and became a member of the firm in 1909. Their present enterprise is the outgrowth of the vegetable and truck garden in which they engaged several years ago, near Shelbyville, in connection with which they subsequently started in a modest way the growing of flowers. This proving successful beyond their expectations, they finally discontinued gardening to devote their entire attention to floriculture, the result being the present large and flourishing establishment under the firm name of Cossairt & Sons, which is now doing a business second to that of few firms of the kind in Indiana. William H. Cossairt, like his father, is a skillful florist and a successful business man.

Mary L., the second of the family, was born May 21, 1875, and is now the widow of William Edward Newton, of Indianapolis, and the mother of one child, Norman, whose birth occurred July 7, 1901. Mr. Newton died in the year 1905. Margaret, born July 28, 1885, was educated in the Shelbyville schools and assists her father and brother in the greenhouse, being an accomplished florist and familiar with the business department; Grace, the third daughter, was born April 2, 1888, and departed this life on the 4th day of October, 1894; Charles Frederick is the youngest of the family.

Mr. Cossairt manifests a lively interest in whatever tends to the material advancement of his city and the benefit of the people. Himself and family are regular attendants of the Presbyterian church of Shelbyville, and active participants in the various lines of religious and benevolent work under the auspices of the organization.

OTTO LORENZO COYLE.

Deputy Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court Otto L. Coyle is a native of Indiana, and one of the four surviving children of Thomas J. and Jessie (Green) Coyle, both parents born in Shelby county, and for some time past living retired lives. The subject, whose birth occurred November 11, 1878, in Shelby county, spent his early life on the home farm and after finishing the common school course entered the township high school, from which he was graduated in 1896. Later he took a scientific course in the Central Normal College, at Danville, from which in 1899 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science, following which he added to his scholastic knowledge by doing post-graduate

work in the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, where he completed the course in the year 1900. One year prior to the latter date he engaged in teaching and for a period of four years devoted his attention to educational work in the common schools, and for six years was principal of the township high school, achieving signal success and much more than local repute in the latter position.

In 1906 Mr. Coyle severed his connection with teaching to become Deputy Clerk of the Shelby Circuit Court, a position which he still worthily holds. Since entering the Clerk's office he has become familiar with its every detail and it is admitted by the people irrespective of political alignment that the county has never been served in this capacity by a more capable or accomplished man. By diligent attention to his business interests, official and otherwise, he has been quite successful financially, having accumulated a comfortable competency, including several houses and lots in Shelbyville, a fine farm of eighty acres, six miles north. These, with his valuable personal property and private capital, place him in independent circumstances, and make him one of the well-to-do men of the community.

Mr. Coyle's domestic life began on the 6th of October, 1904, at which time he was married to Fanny O. Bassett, the third of a family of two sons and four daughters, whose parents, John R. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Bassett, were among the well known and highly esteemed residents of Shelby county. Mrs. Coyle was educated in the public schools, and has been a true help-meat to her husband, assisting him in his various enterprises, encouraging him in his undertakings and to her sane counsel and advice he is indebted for no small share of the success with which his efforts have been crowned.

Mr. Coyle is a public spirited man in all the term implies, and possesses to a marked degree the confidence of the people of Shelby county, as the various positions to which he has been chosen abundantly attest. For four years he has held the responsible office of secretary and chairman of the Farmers' Agricultural Institute of the county and for three years has served as general superintendent of the Shelby County Fair Association, in both of which capacities he displays executive ability of a high order and a familiarity with organization which bespeaks his retention in these positions as long as he sees fit to accept them. He is an enthusiastic member of the Pythian Brotherhood, having filled all the chairs in Chillon Lodge, No. 129, in which he now holds the title of past chancellor, and is also a member of Lodge No. 457, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Shelbyville. For several years he has served on the Township Board of Education, and in this capacity has labored untiringly to advance the interests of the schools and bring them up to the high standard of excellence for which they are now noted. Mr. Coyle is an accomplished musician, and for four years has been a member of the city band, also of the orchestra, which has a wide reputation among the leading organizations

of the kind in this part of the state. Personally he is a most companionable gentleman and easy in manner. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party, of which he has long been one of the influential factors of the vicinity, and having been reared by a pious mother of the Baptist faith, he very naturally inclines to the teachings of that church.

JOHN ALEXANDER TINDALL.

The name of Tindall has been familiar in Shelby county from an early period, and through the first representatives was connected with all the struggles of the pioneer period. Isaac Neal Tindall, a native of Delaware, started west when the tide of emigration was flowing strong towards the Northwest Territory, but made his first settlement in the state of Kentucky. Later he crossed into Indiana with his family, struck the trail to Shelby county, and finally located on a farm of eighty acres in Washington township. A hard worker and a man of much energy, he soon made himself felt as a farmer, gradually increasing his land holdings as his affairs prospered. He established a tannery on his place, which became one of the pioneer landmarks and was an industry of great value to his neighbors as well as to the owner. Alexander C. Tindall, one of his sons, served three years as a Union soldier during the Civil war and made a good record, being wounded in the hand in one of the general engagements in which his command participated. George W. Tindall, another son, was born in Delaware, November 29, 1826, and was still a youth when his parents located in Shelby county. He combined the business of farming and tanning after he grew up, but occasionally filled a place in a blacksmith shop when work was needed in that line. October 3, 1849, he married Sarah McCann, and the event was typical of the primitive methods of that period, the bride and groom riding on the same horse to the residence of Squire Sexton, who performed the ceremony without any unusual display, and sent the couple away happy and contented. Sarah was a daughter of Joseph McCann, a native of Kentucky, who located in Shelby county and entered land in what is now Shelby township. He died when Mrs. Tindall was a small child, and she was reared by relatives. She was born December 8, 1833, and died December 9, 1905. To George W. and Sarah (McCann) Tindall three children were born, Louisa S., wife of Martin D. Miller, is a resident of Shelbyville; Isaac N., who graduated as a physician at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, died February 5, 1882.

John A. Tindall, the only surviving son, was born in Shelby township, Shelby county, Indiana, April 18, 1858. After graduating from the Shelbyville high school in 1876, he entered Ann Arbor (Michigan) University, and

obtained a degree from that institution in the class of 1878. Entering immediately upon the practice of law he has ever since been one of the best and busiest lawyers of the city, his business increasing with the years until he is recognized as one of the leading members of the Shelby County Bar, painstaking and careful in the preparation of his cases, diligent in the pursuit of evidence and watchful of his clients' interests, Mr. Tindall ranks among the best of the bar in all the essentials of an office as well as a trial lawyer. In 1880 he was appointed deputy-prosecutor for the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, and served a term of two years with entire acceptability to his principal. Mr. Tindall makes a specialty of the settlement of estates, adjusting controversies involving large properties, and being an excellent business man, his advice is eagerly sought and always valued. At the organization of the Citizens' Gas Company, he became one of the directors and was elected president, in which positions he was of great aid to the association. His father's help was frequently solicited at the various crises through which the company went. He joined with six other prominent citizens in a pledge of one hundred thousand dollars in support of the company, which financial aid carried it to successful completion and established a firm footing. The fine Italian hand of John Tindall was seen through all these transactions, and to his skill, legal assistance and business sense the final victory was largely due.

Mr. Tindall is a wealthy land owner, his holdings amounting to five hundred acres south and east of the city. He and his sister were the only heirs to the estate of their father, who died December 5, 1903.

In November, 1882, Mr. Tindall married Alice, daughter of John and Catherine Emert, of Greensburg. Mrs. Tindall, who is the fifth of the parents' seven children, is well educated and quite an artist in oil and water colors. She is much attached to her home, over which she presides with grace and kindly hospitality.

MRS. SUSAN DIXON.

Indiana gained and Pennsylvania lost a valuable man when Edwin Toner migrated from the latter to the former state. Born on August 8, 1783, he remained in the place of his nativity for twenty-seven years and then decided on a step which eventually led to fortune. Having been married in 1810 to Susan Updegraff, he came with her three years later into what was then known as Indiana Territory. Locating first at Laurel, Franklin county, he spent ten years in that locality and then decided to push farther west in search of a betterment of condition. Finding a new home in Shelby county, he entered land, prospered in his venture and in time became one of the county's wealthiest and most influential citizens. At one period he owned one thousand

acres of Shelby county's best land, and during his long and useful life enjoyed a respect among his fellow men that is never extended to any except those who have proven their faith by their works. For fifty years he was an exemplary member of the Methodist church and during that time was a pillar of strength in the cause of religion. Originally of strong constitution, abstemious in his habits and a pattern of correct living, this worthy pioneer reached the ripe age of eighty-four years before the final summons reached him and his last moments were consoled by the presence of affectionate children and hosts of sincere friends. His death occurred in 1868 at Shelbyville in the home of his son-in-law. Susan (Updegraff) Toner was a woman of qualities nicely adapted to make her a wife such as was best suited to so pious a man as her husband. Born in Pennsylvania on April 30, 1793, she was only ten years old when united to Edwin Toner in sacred bonds that were not to be loosened until death. Sharing all his early struggles, his days of darkness and his prosperity, this good woman left an indelible impress for good on every community that was fortunate enough to enjoy her presence. In 1806, when only thirteen years old, she united with the Methodist church, and for sixty subsequent years of her life that historic religious organization had no more faithful or enthusiastic a member. In fact her house was a home for the clergy, and always a welcome oasis for the hard-working circuit-rider of Southeastern Indiana. They entertained all comers with lavish hospitality and a sojourn at the Toner residence was something never forgotten by those who enjoyed the privilege. Mrs. Toner's death was recognized as a distinct loss to all good causes. To this worthy couple ten children were born, most of whom reached maturity, and left families, whose descendants are widely scattered, but many are still residents of Shelby county. Among the latter may be mentioned the family of John Toner, consisting of three sons who live six miles west of Shelbyville, and John Toner, Jr., who farms the old home place.

Susan Toner, the only surviving member of the family of ten children of her parents, was born at Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, May 2, 1832, and was consequently about nine years old when her parents came to Shelby county. She was educated in the schools at the county seat and enjoyed every advantage that could be afforded by a home of wealth and refinement.

When she had grown to womanhood she was married to John Dixon, a man in every way deserving of so worthy a bride. He was a man of affairs, prominent in business circles and one of the originators of the First National Bank of Shelbyville, in which he became one of the largest stockholders. He died at his comfortable home in Shelbyville in 1871, after a life of usefulness and activity. The only fruit of the union between Mr. and Mrs. Dixon was a daughter, long a popular favorite in Shelbyville society, and widely known as Fanny Dixon. In the prime of her attractive girlhood she was united in marriage with Dr. H. C. Morrow, a popular and promising young physician who

enjoyed a wide acquaintance and universal esteem. Their only child died in infancy and the mother's all too short life was terminated by an untimely death at Sherman, Texas, April 5, 1882. Her husband is at present and for some years past has been a practicing physician at Austin, Texas. The death of her only daughter was a severe blow to the motherly heart of Mrs. Dixon; one, in fact, from which she was never able to fully recover. For the past twenty-two years she has lived quietly in elegant apartments on North Harrison street, in a building formerly known as the Robins block. She has a handsome income, chiefly derived from the bank stock inherited from her husband, which made her the first lady stockholder in the First National Bank. The Ray House was once owned by her father. "Aunt Sue," as she is affectionately called by her many acquaintances, is spending the evening of her life quietly enjoying the society of many friends, both of the younger and older generations.

CHARLES HAMILTON TINDALL.

It was a widely distributed, influential and unusually successful line that sprung from Isaac Neal Tindall, the old farmer and tanner, who located in Shelby county during the days when most of its surface was covered with forest. John M. Tindall, one of his sons, was born in Kentucky, near Lexington, August 30, 1817, and was a stout youth when his father emigrated to this state. He was trained to work on the farm in the tannery, later ran a saw-mill on Lewis creek, gaining from the rough experience of his earlier years a stock of useful knowledge, which stood him in good stead in after life. As a farmer and stock raiser he exhibited energy and thrift, and when the increase of population and rapid development afforded opportunities for making money, John Tindall was equal to the occasion, buying and selling farms in different states and eventually becoming very prosperous. His death occurred at Shelbyville, November 3, 1876. July 6, 1843, he was married to Malinda Thompson, descended from one of the old pioneer families. Her parents were Virginians, and came west in an early day. Her birth occurred after the settlement in Indiana, on February 2, 1826. John M. and Malinda (Thompson) Tindall were the parents of ten children: Mary, who married Austin Hendrickson, a prosperous farmer of Iowa, has eleven children: Sarah, who married Joseph Perry, also became the mother of eleven children, and is a resident of Arkansas; George T., who married twice, is living with his second wife at Corpus Christi, Texas, engaged in the real estate business; Isaac H., who also married twice, is living in retirement with his second wife, Jennie Linneaus, at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Fannie, deceased, was the wife of David Nuple, and left one son; Ella married Joseph Bishop, by whom she had one

son; she is now the wife of William Sandy and resides at Howard, Colorado; Oletta, now Mrs. Wagoner, is a resident of Denver; John W. is a dairy ranchman at Pueblo, Colorado; Marshall G. married Mamie Young, and is in the undertaking business at Shelbyville.

Charles H. Tindall, youngest of the family, was born in Shelby township, Shelby county, Indiana, October 12, 1871. After the usual routine in the country and city schools he spent a year at DePauw University, and entered the department of law in the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated in the class of 1894. Returning to Shelbyville, he practiced alone for a while, but subsequently became a full partner with his cousin, John A. Tindall. The firm of Tindall & Tindall is one of the most prosperous in Shelbyville, engaged constantly in litigation involving large party interests. Mr. Tindall served for two years as City Attorney, and is regarded as one of the brightest of the younger members of the bar. He is quite a lodge man and has been prominent in various fraternal orders, including the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Court of Honor, Ben Hur and Royal Neighbors of America. He is a director of the Court of Honor and official of the Modern Woodmen.

January 22, 1908, he married Cora Elizabeth, daughter of George Wright, formerly in active practice of the law and prominent in Methodist church circles. Mrs. Tindall graduated from the city high schools and was a successful teacher in the Shelbyville public schools. She is prominent in religious work of the Methodist Episcopal church, paying especial attention to the Epworth League and Women's State Missionary Society. Her only sister, Mrs. Mary Orebaugh, is the wife of a prominent Shelbyville photographer.

EDWARD WAYLAND LEWIS.

Secretary of "The Mutual Loan and Savings Association" of Shelbyville, and one of the city's most accomplished business men, is a native of Shelby county, Indiana, born November 14, 1873, in Noble township. His father, Simpson H. Lewis, whose birth also occurred in the county, followed the pursuit of agriculture for a livelihood, served in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, during the late Civil war, and on being discharged, was pensioned by reason of impaired health. His wife, Medora J. Gregory, daughter of Charles S. and Mary Gregory, has spent her life near the place of her birth. Simpson H. and Medora J. Lewis are the parents of five children, four of whom are living, namely: Iva Mary, Ora S. and Edward W., all residing in Shelby county, the daughters still members of the home circle.

Edward W. Lewis spent his childhood and youth in his native township.

early learned by practical experience the meaning of honest labor, and while still quite young formulated plans for the future with the object of becoming something more than a mere passive factor in the world of affairs. After attending for some years the district school and completing the prescribed course of study, he entered the high school at Sulphur Hill, from which he was graduated in due time, the discipline thus received being afterwards supplemented by two years at the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso. With this excellent training he engaged in educational work and soon achieved more than local repute as a capable and popular instructor and disciplinarian, as the demand for his services by some of the best schools in the county would indicate. He was principal of the county high school at Waldron two years, served in a similar capacity for the same length of time at Blue Ridge, and during the school year of 1896-7 did general work at the State University, his educational experience extending over a period of eight years during which, as already indicated, he achieved an honorable record among the successful teachers of his part of the state.

Discontinuing school work in 1901, Mr. Lewis accepted a position in the Democrat office at Shelbyville, and during the two years ensuing was variously employed reading proof, keeping books, etc., and making himself useful to the publishers, as a general utility man. Severing his connection with the paper at the expiration of the time mentioned he entered the Shelby Bank, as bookkeeper, which position he held four years, during which period he acquired a valuable business experience and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the management of the institution. Resigning from the bank he took service with "The Mutual Loan and Savings Association of Shelbyville," in the organization of which enterprise he took an active and influential part and with the subsequent career of which he has been officially identified, contributing much to its continuous growth and prosperity, and looking after its management and interests with ability and judgment, such as few men of his age possess.

Mr. Lewis on November 14, 1900, was united in marriage with Florence Buxton, daughter of William J. and Eva (Yount) Buxton, of Iowa, now of Shelby county; the union being blessed with one child, a son by the name of William J., whose birth occurred on December 25th of the year 1904. Mr. Lewis's residence at No. 65 North Tomkins street, is one of the attractive homes of Shelbyville, and a favorite rendezvous of the best social circles of the city, himself and wife being popular in society and highly esteemed by all who come within the sphere of their influence. As a business man Mr. Lewis is careful and methodical in the discharge of his duties, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that he has few equals and no superiors in his city as an accomplished and reliable accountant. His friends in Shelbyville are as the number of his acquaintances, being agreeable in his relations with his

fellow men and all with whom he mingles. Fraternally he belongs to Chillon Lodge, No. 129, Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled important official positions from time to time and politically he supports the Democratic party, although more of a business man than a partisan.

His religious views are in harmony with the Methodist Episcopal creed, being with his wife a regular attendant of the First church of that denomination in Shelbyville, and a generous donor to its support, as well as to various other means for the temporal and moral good of those into whose lives fortune failed to cast her favors.

The Mutual Loan & Savings Association of Shelbyville, of which Mr. Lewis is the secretary, was organized December 26, 1891, with a capitalization of five hundred thousand dollars, which has since been increased to one million five hundred thousand dollars; the number of depositors at the present time is fifteen hundred, and the assets are four hundred eighty thousand four hundred thirty-four dollars and forty-one cents. Loan shares now in force are five thousand three hundred twenty-six at one hundred dollars each, five hundred thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars; the gain in loans during the past year (1908) being sixty thousand dollars. On these loans a yearly rate of six and one-half per cent. interest is paid and the business under the management of the able and conservative men at the head of the enterprise has been steady and substantial, comparing favorably with that of the best conducted organizations of the kind in the country. The officers at this time are Judge K. M. Hord, president; A. J. Thurston, vice-president; E. W. Lewis, secretary; Auderville Shard, attorney; Sylvan B. Morris, treasurer. These with Joseph H. Akers, Robert W. Buxton, Joseph B. Randall and Christian Steinhauser, constitute the board of directors.

CHARLES ERNEST KARMIRE.

A boy who came from Germany in 1863, proved in time to be a valuable citizen of America. Just as thousands of his compatriots have been before and since. William Karmire, who died in Prussia in 1861, after a farmer's life, left a widow, two sons and three sisters, who decided to try their fortunes in the New World. Charles E. Karmire, the youngest of the family, was born at Ochuhausen, near Minden, Prussia, May 29, 1848, obtained some preliminary schooling in his native country and continued his studies after reaching the United States. The little family located first in New York City, but soon deemed it advisable to push into the boundless West. Charles took a commercial course at Toledo, and his first employment was in a grocery store in New York. About this time he began to study the English language,

in which he eventually became proficient. Shortly afterward he found his way to Indianapolis, where he spent a year in the hardware business with Wilson and Gorgas. Next year was spent as bookkeeper in a commercial house at New Orleans, after which he returned to Shelbyville, where he clerked in a hardware store, and kept books over two years for A. J. Gorgas. His next venture was in the grocery business on his own account, which, however, was exchanged after two years, for the hardware business. In 1877 he disposed of his interests and started in the agricultural implement business, which he conducted vigorously and with profit until 1890. In that year he established a lounge factory employing twenty men in the beginning, and did thirty-three thousand dollars' worth of business the first year. This was increased to eighty-seven thousand dollars the second year, when the establishment was incorporated as "The Shelbyville Lounge and Desk Company," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. It ran smoothly and profitably until 1895, when it was decided to change the output to desks alone. Since then the business has been known as the Shelbyville Desk Company, unincorporated, the sole task being the manufacture of office furniture. Mr. Karmire comes about as near being the "whole thing" as is imaginable, he being the proprietor, general manager, president, treasurer and secretary, and he has proven himself fully equal to the duties of all these offices. Ninety men, mostly skilled workmen, are employed, and the output in 1907 amounted to one hundred twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Karmire ships all over the world and makes the finest desk of its class turned out by any manufactory. The wood used is principally oak and mahogany, and nothing goes out of this factory that is not first class in every respect.

June 2, 1870, Mr. Karmire married Fanny A., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Brown, and by this union there were six children: Carl K., deceased; Earl F., Harry E., William J., Charles A., and one child that died in infancy. The mother died in March, 1892, and on May 9, 1894, Mr. Karmire married Justine M., daughter of John H. and Catherine Leefers, of Shelbyville. The Leefers family is one of wealth and high standing. By his second marriage Mr. Karmire has one son, John, born June 9, 1895. Mr. Karmire is a member of the Masonic Order and the Elks, and the family worships at the Presbyterian church.

THE HOOP FAMILY.

No name has been longer familiar in Shelby county than that of Hoop, and those who bore it have done their full share in the agricultural development that has made the county famous. The western branch of this well known family originated in Virginia, with Peter Hoop, who came to Ohio at a very

early day and established a home in Highland county. There his son, Philip, was born on March 19, 1816, and both his parents died when he was still a child. He remained in his native state until the completion of his sixteenth year, when he turned his face toward the newer and promising state of Indiana. In 1832 this poor and friendless boy reached the confines of Shelby county, and for want of something better to do became a farm laborer in Moral township. He worked around until 1840, by which time he had saved up a little money and saw improved prospects ahead. August 6, 1840, he married Mary Jane, daughter of William Francis, and removed with his bride to a small tract of rented land near London. A year later he made his first important step towards independence by beginning payments on an eighty acre farm with a view to buying out all the heirs. Prosperity coming his way, he eventually found himself in possession of nine hundred acres of choice farming land. It was not only one of the largest but one of the best farms in Shelby county. The buildings alone on this fine estate cost over ten thousand dollars, and it ranked far and wide as one of the best improved and most valuable farm properties in the state. Philip Hoop was an unusually good example of the self-made man. Few men achieve so much from so poor a start, and it is impossible to account for it without attributing to this resolute pioneer the possession of strong sense, united with caution and a rare attention to details. Indeed his energy was remarkable, his foresight keen, and his judgment seldom at fault.

His first wife having died on May 27, 1876, Mr. Hoop was married in May, 1879, to Susan, daughter of Reason Baker, who came to Shelby county from Kentucky, when Mrs. Hoop was a child. By the last marriage there were four children: Philip E., Peter, Nellie and Bessie May, who died when eleven months old. The father died January 29, 1895, and Mrs. Hoop, Peter and Nellie, now reside together at Shelbyville. Both of the sons had excellent educations, being graduates of the Shelbyville high school and of the pharmacy department of Purdue University. Philip, after a complete course, obtained his degree in 1905, and Peter in the same institution, was given his diploma in 1908.

July 1, 1905, Philip bought the interest of Charles Ensminger in the drug store owned by Ensminger & Schroeder, on South Harrison street. July 15, 1908, Peter purchased Mr. Schroeder's interest and the business has since been conducted by the Hoop Brothers, by which name the firm is known. The larger part of the splendid farm left by their father is still held by the family. August 20, 1907, Philip E. Hoop married Frances V., daughter of Thomas A. and Margaret Walker, all residents of Shelbyville. Their only child is named Philip Earl Hoop, Jr. Mr. Hoop is a member of Shelby Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons; Shelby Chapter, No. 26, Royal Arch Masons; Shelby Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, and Baldwin Commandery,

No. 2, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, and Shelbyville Lodge of the Elks.

Peter Hoop belongs to Shelbyville Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, and Shelbyville Lodge, No. 457, of the Elks.

NORVAN JOHNSON.

On the father's side the family of this name is of North Carolina origin, but identified with Indiana from an early day. Elijah Johnson, born December 4, 1796, came with his parents to Daviess county, and settled on a farm he had bought near Washington. He married Mildred Horrall, who was born in Daviess county, March 3, 1802, and by this union there was a large family of children as follows: Anson B., Nancy Mahulda, Malina B., Ezra, Matilda and Nelson (deceased), Norvan, Alfred and Lenson. The father died January 13, 1848, as the result of a tree falling on him, and the mother died February 17, 1855. Norvan Johnson was born in Daviess county, Indiana, May 18, 1837, and was about twelve years old when his father lost his life. He was reared on the farm, worked as a farm laborer for some time, and taught thirteen terms of school. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-second Indiana Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Jones, of Evansville, and Lieutenant Colonel Denby, who afterward served twelve years as American Minister to China. Capt. Eli McCarty, of Daviess county, who commanded the company, was assassinated by members of the Knights of Golden Circle, while bringing in drafted men. The traitors shot him with a rifle and sank his body in the river, where it was subsequently found. Mr. Johnson was at the front eight months, but was attacked by pneumonia and after seven weeks in the hospital was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee. Returning home, he farmed for some years, and in 1881 engaged in the drug business at New Philadelphia, Ohio. After two years devoted to this venture, he came to Shelbyville for the purpose of putting in a telephone plant, and was the first man connected with the telephoning enterprise in this city. He conducted the business with success for seventeen years and sold out to the Central Union Telephone Company, retiring on account of continued ill health. Mr. Johnson is a man of quiet disposition, excellent business judgment and conscientious in the discharge of all duties. His personal habits have always been regulated by the strictest propriety, among which is absolute rectotalism as to intoxicants and narcotics, never having taken a drink of liquor or smoked a cigar.

July 29, 1859, Mr. Johnson married Hannah Marshall, of Daviess county, by whom he had four children: Sylvester, Sarah J., wife of Jasper Tidwall; Howard, who died September 10, 1902, leaving two children, and Viola, wife

of John H. Butler. The mother dying January 22, 1873, Mr. Johnson was married September, 1873, to Johannah Purcell, by whom he had two children, Stella E. and Merrill. The mother died December 4, 1879, and Mr. Johnson was married April 16, 1882, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Per, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Samuel Per, who was a stone-mason, was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, married in Ohio, and died at New Philadelphia, March 17, 1861. His wife, who was of Maryland nativity, died in 1878, leaving several children, including James and Margaret, wife of William Brevanghts, of Tuscarawas county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANK J. REMBUSCH.

The Rembusch brothers have long been familiar names in Shelbyville, Indianapolis, and other cities of the state, owing to their devotion to music and success in various departments of that popular art. In fact, they were a family of musicians, inheriting the love for music and devoting a large part of their lives to achieving proficiency in its expression. No band or orchestra at Shelbyville was considered complete without them, and they acquired fame for skill in particular instruments as well as in concert work. The family in this country was founded by Peter Rembusch, who was born at Metz, France, January 25, 1825. He was a soldier in the French army, and became in turn a mechanic, tailor, farmer and cabinet-maker. He came to this county early in life and eventually located at Batesville. He married Margarette Schnieder, a native of Franklin county, Indiana, by whom he had nine children. The father died September 5, 1898, and the mother April 1, 1881. In order of birth the children were as follows: John, Peter, Anna, George M. (deceased), Nicholas, Joseph, George A., Frank J. and Margarette, deceased. John, who married Teresa Straub, is a traveling salesman and lives at Shelbyville. Peter M. married Barbara Eckstein, now deceased, and he is working as an interior artist at Indianapolis. Nicholas, who married Tillie Ziegler, is conducting a piano store at Lafayette. Joseph is a resident of California, and is also in the piano business. George A., who lives at Shelbyville, is connected with the Crystal theater.

Frank J. Rembusch, youngest of the living children, was born at Batesville, Ripley county, Indiana, October 10, 1876, and was only about four years old when he lost his mother by death. After coming to Shelbyville he was a pupil in St. Joseph's Catholic school. He went to work in a small way when thirteen years old, and during the next seven years became an expert in the

furniture factories. Meantime, he devoted his leisure to study and practice of music, becoming a fine performer on various instruments, including the violin, clarinet and mandolin. In 1895 he went to Connersville and spent several years in the business of making mirrors, and after acquiring the trade returned to Shelbyville in the summer of 1899. In company with John Ainsley, an Englishman, he organized a factory and started it in operation November 1, 1901. It was incorporated and more stockholders taken in, who, from time to time, were bought out by Mr. Rembusch, until in 1904 he had become an equal partner in the company's stock. Mr. Rembusch is also owner and lessee of the Crystal moving picture theater in this city. Meantime figuring conspicuously in music, he had organized and was the conductor of an orchestra, and was a leader of an orchestra which played at the dedication of the city hall, and conducted the Saengerfest when St. Joseph church was first opened to the public. Mr. Rembusch is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Music Study Club, of twenty-one members, being treasurer and vice-president of the latter. He is also leader of the choir in the Catholic church, of which he has been a life-long member. He was a member of the National Guard and the Indianapolis Military Band of forty members, in 1904.

May 29, 1900, Mr. Rembusch married Grace, adopted daughter of William and Cecilia Crawford. To Mr. and Mrs. Rembusch two children have been born, of whom only Cecilia M. line, six years old, is living. The family resides at 167 South Harrison street, and are well and favorably known in the social, business and musical circles of Shelbyville.

PETER JULIUS THEOBALD.

In the present volume are found the biographies of many prosperous German citizens that have contributed much to the prosperity and advancement of Shelby county. Among this number we include Peter Julius Theobald, who was born in this county, November 10, 1859. His father, Jacob Theobald, was a native of Germany, who came to America when thirteen years of age. A common route for immigrants into the Middle West was to come by way of New Orleans, and by this route Mr. Theobald entered. He ascended the river from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and from there came to Shelby county, where he became an early settler and a substantial farmer and citizen. He is still living in Union township. His wife, Margaret (Baker) Theobald is also of German descent, her father being one of the county's early German settlers. She became the mother of fifteen children; Mary and Barbara, the first two, are deceased; Julia became the wife of Fred Gayheimer, of Union township; John has his home in Alexandria; Caroline married Michael Gayheimer,



P. J. THEOBALD AND FAMILY.

and lives in Madison county; Louis is deceased, and Peter was the next child in the order of birth, following whom were August, Jacob, deceased; Emma, Clara, wife of William Hill; Alexander, and three other children that died in infancy.

Peter received a common school education, attending the Moberley school. At the age of twenty-one he left the homestead and began his career by farming on his own responsibility. At the age of thirty he was married to Roseetta Hensley, daughter of Andrew and Dorothy (Wicker) Hensley. Roseetta was born February 26, 1869, in Union township, this county. Two children have been born to this union, viz: Josie Pearl, born November 10, 1889, and later became the wife of Leander M. Haehl, now living in Rush county; Estie William was born February 4, 1895, and is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Theobald are members of the Union Township German church, and are well known in this community. Their farm is modern and well improved, showing all the marks of intelligent management. Mr. Theobald is a Republican, but has never sought office. He is a man of firm convictions, sound judgment, and is a thoroughly sincere citizen.

In all of his business and social intercourse, he has the full confidence and respect of those with whom he has dealings and the homestead is one that is the scene of many pleasant social occasions.

LOUIS HOOVER.

Among Shelbyville's business men none rank higher and none have deserved better as architects of their own fortunes than Louis Hoover. If not a case of the survival of the fittest we certainly have in him a sample of the triumph of the competent. He started without means, was compelled to work for years as an employe, but he rose gradually until he became a proprietor and at present is ranked as one of the leading merchants of the city. This is never done without merit and Mr. Hoover's merit has consisted in the possession of those rare qualities which never fail to bring success in all the relations of life. Competent, reliable, trustworthy, always in his place, always ready to share, he soon endeared himself to those for whom he worked and enjoyed their full confidence. With all this went the personal qualities which are such indispensable means in rising in the world, such as sobriety, good habits, patience and geniality of address. The family is of German origin. Joseph Hoover left the old country before the Civil war and went to Cincinnati, where he married Christina Young, also of German birth. He joined the navy in his younger days and served on a gunboat under Captain Gettey, being later pensioned as a veteran. He had several children and his two daughters both

married well. Mary, now the widow of Levi Todd, has a worthy son named Louis, who is with his uncle in the store. Another daughter married James H. Sparks and the family with three children, Harry, Minnie and Mary, are residents of Shelbyville.

Louis Hoover was born at Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana in 1865. As he grew up he attended the public schools occasionally, but also had the benefit of one of the excellent Catholic schools. His first business engagement was as a clerk in the old and popular dry goods establishment of the S. B. Morris & Company, which has been the training school of many successful merchants. He remained with Mr. Morris for thirteen months and then accepted a position with Julius Joseph, whose long tenure of the store in the northeast corner of court square made it one of the landmarks of the city. He learned the clothing business from the ground up, made himself complete master of all the details and when an opportunity offered to become proprietor he was ready to take advantage of it. So when Julius Joseph decided to sell out and retire some eleven years ago, Mr. Hoover became the purchaser of his holdings. Still later, when Jonas Joseph sold out, Mr. Hoover also absorbed his interests and thus realized the ambition of every young man to be "sole proprietor." At present he owns and presides over a large establishment in a building of two floors filled from top to bottom with men's and children's clothing, furnishing goods of all kinds, the line of ready-made wear being complete in every department. Mr. Hoover is a director of the Farmers' National Bank, and is recognized as one of the progressive business men of the city.

MATTHEW R. MONTGOMERY.

A busy life, with constant effort in various lines of endeavor, has brought the reward that always comes to those who wait and work. Though hardly beyond the prime of life as yet, Mr. Montgomery may look around with satisfaction and pardonable self-complacency on what he has done and what he has to show for it. This is a good deal, as he is recognized among the class of citizens usually denominated "solid," and is a figure of importance in the business as well as financial circles of Shelbyville. The family on both sides of the house is of Ohio origin, William Montgomery having been born in the Buckeye state on January 14, 1801. While growing up on a farm he managed by working at odd times to perfect himself as a carpenter and his natural turn for mechanics made him one of the most skillful workmen of his day. He studied draughting, made many of his own tools and drew all his own plans for houses and barns, many of which he built during the days of his activity. At one time he owned a large farm north of Shelbyville, which he afterward sold and

bought another south of town, and finally moved to Shelbyville. He died on August 23, 1868. He married Mary Young, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, on March 12, 1820, and came in 1825 with her parents to Rush county before Rushville had been established. She is full of reminiscences of the old days and though now in her ninetieth year, is still bright and cheerful. Her memory is excellent and she can recite favorite lines of poetry. One of her favorites is the poem of Rev. William Farnbro, describing the falling meteors on November 13, 1833, which Mrs. Montgomery declares was one of the most appalling and majestic sights ever witnessed in the heavens. William and Mary Montgomery became the parents of seven children, William L., living; Alfred K. died in infancy; Cyrus W., Amos H., Emma A., wife of Charles W. Johnson, of Rush county; Johanna and Martha E., both unmarried, have the care of their aged mother at the home on West Meclanic street. They are expert seamstresses and busily engaged in dressmaking. By the father's first marriage there were three children: Robert and James, deceased, and Jane, who married Samuel Sleeth, of Nebraska; George H. lives at Des Moines, Iowa, and Mary Ann, who first married Jefferson Huleh, deceased, and then Daniel Meloy, also dead, lived at St. Louis with her children; she, too has since died.

Matthew R. Montgomery was born in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, February 21, 1854. As he grew up he worked with a half-brother on his farm and began to support himself when fourteen years old. He saved his money and in 1875 went to Hartsville College, where he paid his own way. So eager was he for an education that he almost ruined his health by over-study, but qualified himself so as to be able to pass the necessary examinations and obtained an eighteen months' license to teach, which showed a two-years' grade. The next ten years were spent in teaching schools in the county and at Shelbyville, meantime devoting three years to diligent study at the Danville Normal. He soon achieved high reputation as a teacher and his ability in that line brought him more offers of employment than he could fill. In fact, he was universally recognized both within and outside the profession, as one of the most competent educators the county ever had. While busily engaged he was requested by Taylor Winterrowd to take charge of a fire insurance company, doing business at Shelbyville, and in the county, which offer he finally accepted for five years, did a prosperous work. Eventually he added real estate and loans, having a partner for a brief period, but most of the time conducting his business alone. Being a hard and persistent worker, full of push and the enterprise for enlargement and improvement he finally established his business on a solid basis, which for years has steadily increased in volume and profit. His dealings are largely in Shelby county lands and farms and his judgment of values in this kind of property is not surpassed by any of the county's business men.

May 10, 1877, he married Sarah J., daughter of Benjamin and Malinda Hiestand, by whom he had four children; Bennie, Alberta, Charles R. and Arthur. All of these are dead but Charles R., who was born July 5, 1882, and is an employe in his father's office. November 27, 1904, he married Fay, daughter of N. F. and Cora L. Johnson, farmers and stock raisers in Phillips county, Kansas. Charles R. is well educated and an expert typewriter, owning a nice fifteen acre farm near the city and is a young man of excellent business standing. Mrs. Montgomery died June 5, 1888, and on December 20, 1889, Mr. Montgomery married Lulu, daughter of James and Barbara C. (Kessler) Carlisle, of Jennings county. By his second marriage Mr. Montgomery has one daughter, Grace Elizabeth, who was born at Shelbyville on August 5, 1892. She is a student in high school and shows a natural talent for elocution and historical investigation. Mr. Montgomery served one term in the City Council and has often been appointed executor and administrator of estates. He is a director in the Farmers' National Bank, and also in the Union Building and Loan Association of Shelbyville. His fraternal relations are with the Elks, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Knights of Pythias, and he and his family worship at the First Presbyterian church.

THOMAS D. WILSON.

This family is of Scotch origin, though the descendants of the emigrant ancestor have long been domiciled in various states of the Union. The original David B. Wilson was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1797, arrived in America in 1820, and located in Kentucky, where he died in 1881. He married Cordelia A. Brown, of Virginia, by whom he had several children. David B. Wilson, Jr., his best known son, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 27, 1836. When sixteen years old he removed to Paducah, Kentucky, and spent four years as an apprentice in the carriage-trimming trade. After working a year or two at various points he located at Shelbyville in 1872, and worked a number of years as trimmer in a carriage manufacturing establishment, earning a high reputation in this line. In 1880 he embarked in the undertaking business and prosecuted it with such success and profit as to make it the leading establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Wilson was always a man of boundless energy, excellent business judgment and an industry that knew no tiring. Ever since he cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856, he has been an enthusiastic Democrat and in his prime was recognized as one of the party's most active workers. His services were recognized in 1879 and 1880, when after a spirited struggle he was elected door-keeper of the Indiana House of Representatives. Previously he had served as whisky inspector under

the administrations of Johnson and Grant, but aside from these instances held no political office. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias. August 16, 1858, he married Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Maria (Stewart) Bogan, natives of Ireland, where Mrs. Wilson was also born. The children by this union were a daughter and son. Emma C. married Charles W. Ward, now dead, and later, William H. Deal, a landscape artist and decorator of Chicago. Their son, Bernal, lives with his grandparents at Shelbyville, and is an electrician.

Thomas D. Wilson, the only son, was born at Middletown, Ohio, October 31, 1862. After finishing his schooling, he spent two years as trimmer in a carriage factory, entered his father's undertaking office in 1880, and became a full partner in 1893. He took a full course in embalming under Professor F. A. Sullivan at Chicago and received his diploma October 22, 1892. Wilsn & Son were the first to do arterial embalming at Shelbyville and they have neglected no opportunity to introduce all the modern improvements in their line. In July, 1901, Thomas D. attended the Indianapolis school board of embalmers and the diploma he received was the second of its kind issued to Shelby county. His father is a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank, and both father and son are stockholders in the Forest Hill Cemetery Association, also the Indiana National Insurance Company.

January 24, 1883, Thomas D. Wilson married Margaret May, daughter of Lando H. and Sarah A. (Cotton) Bronson. Mr. Bronson was a successful farmer of Shelby county, of which he was a native and long a leading citizen. He served as Trustee of Union township for fourteen years and taught school for forty-six years, holding a life certificate and being regarded as one of the county's ablest educators. His wife, who was also a native of Shelby county, and a member of one of its prominent families, died June 3, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Wilson have one daughter, Edith Hazel, who was born May 21, 1884, and after growing up became a student of music. She was married to Herbert C. McCullough, a druggist of Franklin, June 29, 1904. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Pocahontas, Red Men, Ben Hur, Protective Home Circle and Eagles. He also belongs to the Undertakers' Association at Indianapolis, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH B. HAMILTON.

When Frank D. Blanchard came to Shelbyville in the eighties it was soon found that the city had gained an unusually enterprising citizen. Full of energy, of popular address, and possessed of unusual business sagacity, his name soon became familiar in the business world, while his family, consisting

of the mother and several children, were conspicuous figures in the social world. Mr. Blanchard was a man of affairs, taking a hand in everything that came from business to politics, from religion to the whirl of social intercourse. His energies culminated about 1897 in the establishment of the Blanchard Novelty Works, which he was conducting at the time of his death in 1901. On September 10, 1901, a party of capitalists took over the property, incorporated and established it on a larger scale. Joseph B. Hamilton was made president and general manager, besides treasurer and ex-officio board of directors. Arthur J. Thurston was elected vice-president and Zeruah Blanchard, secretary. The capital stock is thirty thousand dollars, fully paid up, and no surplus is allowed to accumulate. It does a business of some one hundred and forty thousand dollars a year, as disclosed by the annual inventories and casting up of the books. The first building used, a small affair of some fifty by one hundred feet frontage and two stories high, has grown greatly. In 1904 a third story was added, and also an addition of thirty-two by fifty feet, with three stories. In July, 1907, a wing thirty by ninety feet, three stories high, was added, also a basement and supply room one story high, forty by fifty feet. The buildings are of brick on wood covered with sheet-iron, are sanitary, well-lighted and fully fire protected. Sixty men are employed in making combination desks, library cases and china closets, ranging in prices from cheap to medium, all of plain quartered sawed oak in the various shades, styles and fashions. Modern conveniences are used in the shipping department, and the factory's products are sent to all parts of the country.

Joseph B. Hamilton, the popular head of this concern, and its chief stockholder, was born at Indianapolis, January 14, 1877. He was a son of Joseph D. Hamilton, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer in the capital city, who died in 1879. Some years later his widow whose maiden name was Emma F. Fay, married Samuel Hamilton, the wealthy banker at Shelbyville, and since the latter's death has been prominent in the social and business world. Joseph B., who was only two years old at his father's death, received his early education at Shelbyville. He spent three years in the Ohio Military Institute at College Hill, Cincinnati; the Culver Military Academy and the Howe Military School, where he was graduated in 1896. The following year was spent in travel through the eastern United States and Europe, and several years after his return he became principal officer of the Blanchard-Hamilton concern above described. Mr. Hamilton is an affable and pleasant gentleman, with a natural turn for business, a well trained mind and altogether a fine sample of manhood, both physically and mentally. Methodical and accurate, well posted in all the details of his business, courteous to all and prompt in action, it is not strange that he has made a conspicuous success in life. He is a charter member of Shelbyville Lodge, No. 457. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and resides in a comfortable home at 19 East Polk street.

June 6, 1901, he married Lucy, daughter of Frank D. Blanchard, and a lady of accomplishments which introduce her favorably into the best society. After graduating in the Shelbyville high school, she became a student at Purdue University and in 1891 took her degree there with notable class honors. She and her husband are favorites in Shelbyville society. Mrs. Hamilton has one sister, the wife of Dr. G. S. Row, an oculist, residing in Indianapolis.

GEORGE E. KENT.

The family of this name is of honorable origin and distinguished lineage. A coat-of-arms now in the possession of descendants shows kinship with an old and illustrious house, which was long identified with English history. Eventually a representative found his way across the waters and in colonial days established a branch in Vermont which, by multiplication and ramification, in time had descendants in various American states. Perhaps the most notable was Eliphalet, son of Cephas Kent, who was born in Dorest, Vermont, March 17, 1800. In early manhood he was married at Timmoh, in his native state, to Fannie Capron, and later migrated to Indiana, where he enjoyed a long and useful life, which was terminated in Shelbyville, March 6, 1893, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. He had four brothers and five sisters, several of whom became prominent in various ways. William Kent, one of the brothers and eighth child of the family, became a Methodist minister and earned a high reputation in that noble calling. Deantha, one of the daughters, married Stephen Martindale, well known for years as a Congregational minister.

George E. Kent, son of Eliphalet, was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, September 14, 1836. His preliminary education was received in the high school and this was supplemented by four years in the regular courses at Wabash College. After finishing his studies he took charge of a farm belonging to his father, two and one-half miles from Shelbyville, and continued in this line until 1866. In that year he removed to Shelbyville and engaged in the grain business with his brother-in-law, F. W. Hill. The location was on Broadway, where the Strout Lumber Yards is now situated, and at that time there was no elevator or facilities for loading and unloading the grain scooped out by hand. After four years the building having burned, Mr. Kent joined Christopher Gorton in the new grain elevator business, but after three years there was another conflagration, which destroyed the elevator. He then became a partner in the Shelby Water Mills, on North Harrison and Elizabeth streets, now known as the Billman Mills. Mr. Kent continued with this concern for twenty-three years, during which time he witnessed the evolution in flour-

making from the old water-wheel process to the present steam and roller process. In 1896, after a busy and useful career, he practically retired from active business, though he takes an interest in all that is going on and does some dealing in a quiet way. He owns one hundred sixty acres of land west of the city and with his son cares for a large number of mules. In 1864 Mr. Kent enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Stephen Allen and Col. Sam Vance, of Indianapolis. The regiment was on guard duty during its entire service, and Mr. Kent was discharged in the fall of 1864 as a sergeant of his company. He receives a pension as the reward of his service, and holds membership in Post 18, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and has held the position of elder for many years. Shelbyville has few citizens of longer residence than Mr. Kent, and none more highly respected for the probity, upright dealing and fidelity to all duties arising during an active business career.

March 28, 1866, Mr. Kent married Hattie Hill, of Shelbyville, who died in February, 1873; Frank H. Kent, the only child by this marriage, was born May 4, 1871, and is engaged in the stock business on the paternal farm. Mr. Kent's second marriage was to Nettie C. Harter, widow of Joseph H. Kent, who died November 28, 1894, after becoming the mother of four children: Helen, who was born October 12, 1883, died when fifteen years old; Laura, who was born June 23, 1886, is in school at Oxford, Ohio; Harry, born in August, 1888, and Mary, born in May, 1890, died in early life. Anna H. Kent, a step-daughter, lives at the old homestead.

HON. WILLIAM A. YARLING.

Among the young men elected in 1908 to the Legislature was a representative of an old family, long identified with the agricultural interests of Shelby county. As a legislator and lawyer he can be relied upon to look after the interests of the farmers, as his ancestors for several generations have followed that occupation. The family is of German origin, the great-grandparents being John Yarling and wife, who came to the United States many years ago, and died in Shelby county, both being buried in the Union township cemetery. Among the children they left a son, Peter Yarling, who was born in Germany in 1810, and came to the United States in early manhood. His first stopping place was in Cincinnati, where he obtained employment, and soon became acquainted with Mary Miller, an attache of a doctor's household where he was employed, and whom he subsequently made his wife. Coming to Shelby county, Peter Yarling and wife entered land in Marion township and passed

the remainder of their lives in the pursuits of agriculture. They reared a large family. George Yarling, one of the sons, was born in 1840 and married Mary A. Pickett, a native of Ireland, brought to the United States by her parents when a child, and reared to maturity in Shelbyville. After marriage the couple settled on a farm, devoted their attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits and eventually became the owners of one hundred and fifty acres of land. He died in 1879, but his wife survived until 1886. To this union were born eight children, of whom Mary E., the oldest, is the wife of Doctor Joseph Bowlby, now deceased; Burnett H. resides at Kokomo, and John E. is a physician at Peru, Indiana; William A., subject of this sketch, was the fourth child; Maggie, the fifth, died in 1894, at the age of twenty-one. Zora K., who married Walter Hungerford, died some years ago at Shelbyville. Virgil G. died in 1895, when seventeen years old, and Emma D. is the wife of Otto Billman.

William A. Yarling was born in Liberty township, Shelby county, Indiana, January 17, 1871. He grew up on the farm, attended the local schools and later took a course in the Normal College at Marion, Indiana. The four succeeding years after leaving this institution were spent in teaching, the last one being devoted to principalship of the graded school at Blue Ridge. His ambition all the time was to become a lawyer, and the first step in this direction was taken as a student in the office of Love & Morrison. Subsequently he entered the law office of Judge Byron K. Elliott, at Indianapolis, from which he went to the Indiana Law School, where he graduated, obtaining his degree in 1895. Forming a partnership with David L. Wilson, at Shelbyville, the next five years were spent in the practice under the firm name of Wilson & Yarling. After two years in association with A. E. Lisher, the partnership was dissolved on account of Mr. Lisher removing from the state. Mr. Yarling has since prosecuted his profession alone. His office is equipped with an excellent working law library, and he devotes his time to the general practice. He has a decided leaning toward fraternities and has risen to the rank of thirty-second degree Mason, the first being taken in 1895. He is past master of the Shelby Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons; past eminent commander of Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at Shelbyville, and is connected with the Scottish Rite and a member of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. He still owns his father's old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres in Liberty township, besides real estate in Shelbyville. From earliest boyhood Mr. Yarling has been associated with the Democratic party and an earnest worker for its principles. In 1908 his party honored him with the nomination for the office of Senator from the district composed of Johnson and Shelby counties, and he was elected by a large majority at the ensuing election in November.

December 10, 1895, Mr. Yarling married Elva A., daughter of Lewis and Minerva (Rhoads) Bass, who was born in Marion township, June 8, 1872.

Mrs. Yarling owns a farm of one hundred and ten acres in her native township, where her family have long been regarded as among the most substantial people of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Yarling have two children, Maurice B., born January 28, 1901, and William E., born July 8, 1903.

JOSEPH BENEDICT RANDALL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Warren county, Ohio, but since his fifth year has been a resident of Indiana, moving with his parents, James M. and Sarah Ann (Petitt) Randall, to Shelby county in 1846. These parents were born and married in Loudoun county, Virginia, migrating from that state to Ohio in an early day, thence as indicated above to Shelby county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying January 18, 1883, when sixty-nine years old, the mother in 1902, at the advanced age of ninety-two. The family of this estimable couple consisted of seven children whose names are as follows: William H., Thomas J., Rebecca J., Joseph B., John W., Mary A. and Sarah E., all of whom grew to maturity and became widely and favorably known in the county of Shelby.

By occupation James M. Randall was a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and later in life turned his attention to the manufacture of buggies and carriages, in which he met with encouraging success. By reason of reverses sustained in the panic of 1857, which seriously crippled his business, he was obliged to close his establishment, and it was not until 1861 that he was enabled to recuperate from his losses by engaging in another line of trade. Forming a partnership with his son, Joseph B., that year, he began dealing in produce, the firm thus constituted building up a large and lucrative patronage, and founding an establishment which in due time became one of the solid business concerns of Shelbyville. At the time of his death Mr. Randall owned a beautiful suburban residence and seventy-acres on West Washington street, which he made attractive by a number of valuable improvements, and in addition thereto, was the possessor of one hundred and fifty acres of fertile farm land, the greater part of which was under a high state of cultivation.

In his religious belief Mr. Randall was a Methodist. He was sincerely and deeply pious, served his church for a number of years as a class leader, besides filling various other official positions, and in all of his relations with his fellow men his life was in strict accord with the sublime principles upon which his faith rested. Fraternally he was an influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was also honored from time to time with official positions, and aside from his connection with the church and lodge, he always gave a hearty and generous support to whatever tended to the advance-

ment of the community and the general welfare of his fellow citizens. In the language of the Holy Writ, "He was a good man and just," and his loss was deeply mourned by all who knew him.

Joseph B. Randall, whose name introduces this review, was born May 27, 1841, and as already stated spent the first five years of his life in his native state, removing at the expiration of that time to Shelby county, with the subsequent development of which he has been closely identified. After completing the public school course he perfected plans to enter college, but the breaking out of the Civil war at this juncture very materially interfered with his plans, obliging him to look after his father's business interests, which were in quite an unsettled state. In 1861, as stated in a preceding paragraph, he became associated with his father in the produce business, but three years later he retired temporarily from the firm for the purpose of entering the army, which he did in 1864, enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry. After spending four months with his command he was mustered out of the service, immediately after which he resumed his business interests and continued the same with his father until the latter's death. From January, 1883, to 1904, he conducted the business alone, and built up an extensive patronage, becoming during the time not only the largest produce dealer in Shelby county, but one of the most successful in the state.

In the meantime he instructed his sons in the business, and in 1904 gave each of them an interest, reorganizing the enterprise in that year and incorporating under the laws of the state. In 1907 Mr. Randall disposed of his interest in the business, and since that time has devoted his attention to other lines of activity, meeting with success in some of his ventures and reverses in others. In partnership with William Rice he was engaged for some time in the dealing of clover seed, the business under their joint management grew to large proportions, but for various reasons it did not prove satisfactory as is indicated by the loss of Mr. Randall of twenty-five thousand dollars before it could be drawn to a close. Despite this reverse, however, Mr. Randall, in the main, has been prosperous, and is now one of the solid men of the city, where he owns valuable residence and other property, besides a hundred and sixty acre farm in Jay county. His former residence at 96 West Broadway, which he occupied for eighteen years, was at one time among the finest and most pretentious homes in the city, but since disposing of it at the expiration of the period indicated he has lived on South Harrison street, where he owns a comfortable and commodious residence rendered attractive by the spirit of content and hospitality which reigns therein.

Mr. Randall was married May 21, 1868, to Cornelia C. Jennings, a union blessed with six children, namely: Albert Vernon, Burnett C. (deceased); Walter S., Charles (deceased); Gertrude and Bertha, who is now the wife of Otis Powell. In his political affiliations Mr. Randall is a Republican, but not

a partisan in the sense of seeking office or aspiring to public prominence. He is an esteemed member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic, and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville.

NORMAN HURD STRONG.

For more than forty years the name of Strong has been familiar in the business world of Shelbyville. During that time there have been changes in the business, the death of partners and going of clerks, but the head of the line of hardware still remains, conducting the business at the old stand. It is a story of earnest work, business sagacity, integrity of character and enterprise in the various pursuits of life that is well worth recalling. The family originated in Connecticut with Walter Strong, who moved west at an early day and located in Ohio; there his son, Samuel, was born, and in later life removed to Northern Indiana, which was the scene of operations during his productive period. He married Harriett B. Stillman, a native of Indiana, by whom he had six children, of whom three are living. Charles is a Justice of the Peace in Elkhart county; Walter is a furnishing goods merchant in Chicago.

Norman H. Strong, the eldest of the children, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, August 31, 1845. He attended Wabash College for a while, and came to Shelbyville in 1869, shortly afterward engaging in the hardware business in partnership with his two brothers-in-law. By the death of Thomas K. Wilson, the firm became known as that of Gorgas & Strong, under which name it stood for many years, as the leader in its line at Shelbyville. Albert J. Gorgas, the senior partner, was one of the genial and popular men in the county. Everybody liked him and his name was a talisman in drawing business to the store, which was long a landmark on the southeast side of the public square. Albert J. Gorgas was elected Clerk of the county in 1882, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of over four hundred, which was decidedly revolutionary as up to that time Shelby county had not been in the habit of electing Republicans to office. After his untimely death in 1888, Mr. Strong conducted the business alone for a few years, but in 1890 took his son, Frank, as a partner. In one respect Mr. Strong may be considered a pioneer, as he is the only business man in the city who has occupied the same room, No. 44 public square, since 1870. The building is of two stories and basement with a large warehouse in the rear, and the firm handles all kinds of heavy hardware.

May 21, 1868, Mr. Strong married Emma A., daughter of Solomon A. and Mary (Vier) Gorgas, the latter a native of France, who came to Ohio when twelve years old. Mr. Gorgas was a pioneer hardware merchant in

Shelbyville and a man of the highest rank in all the walks of life. Mr. and Mrs. Strong became the parents of two children: Frank G., now his father's partner, married Emma Schroeder, of Shelbyville; Ursule, the only daughter, married Rev. B. M. Nyce, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Muncie, Indiana, and has two sons. During the Civil war Mr. Strong enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Albert Heath, and Col. Hugh B. Reed. He enlisted when sixteen years old and was discharged for sickness.

He is a member of the Dumont Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Masons, having taken degrees in the lodge, chapter, council and Baldwin Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a director of the Union Building and Loan Association, and was its first treasurer. At one time he served as member of the City Council from the Second ward, though his tastes have never run in the direction of politics. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

HORATIO C. SEXTON, D. D. S.

The name of Sexton has long been a familiar one in Rush county. Many who bore it have risen to eminence in the various walks of life, some in business, some in politics, others in the various professions. H. C. Sexton, who was one of this widely distributed connection, was born at Rushville in 1844, went in young manhood to Cincinnati and engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. After various "ups and downs" he met with success before his death, which occurred before he reached the prime of life. He married Fannie Maddux, also a native of Rush county and born in the same year as himself and who is now numbered among the dead. They were the parents of five sons, of whom three are now living: Louis N., who is cashier of the Rush County Bank, and has a family consisting of a wife and one daughter. Albert E. removed to California some years ago and is at present engaged in the lumber business at Pulaski, in Fresno county.

Horatio C. Sexton, the other surviving son, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1869. He attended the public schools in Rush county and then spent some time with his maternal grandparents in New York City, where he continued his studies. Grandfather Maddux was a coffee importer, in which line he seems to have done a profitable business for many years at the port of New York. When sixteen years old Mr. Sexton was sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and received valuable training in the classes of that admirable school for cadets. When seventeen years old he entered the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1889. Shortly

afterward he came to Shelbyville, opened an office and entered upon the active practice of his profession. During the course of the succeeding years Doctor Sexton has "made good" in all of his ambitions. At present he is president of the State Dental Association, and has held other official positions with the organization. Many years ago he became a member of the Wi-Hub Club, a social and literary organization of the city, and ever since has been one of its most prominent features. Attractive in manners, genial in address and having a mind well stored with useful information, few excel him in the art of entertaining.

March 22, 1890, Doctor Sexton married Mildred Bookwalter, one of Shelbyville's most popular and accomplished daughters. She is the only child of Levi and Mary Bookwalter, the former for many years in charge of a book, stationery and toy store, and a well known man in the city's business circles. After a useful and profitable career he is now passing the evening of his days in retirement. "Millie" Bookwalter is pleasantly remembered by all the older citizens of Shelbyville as the happy-hearted girl of unusual talents and an ambition to succeed. Having a natural taste for music, she early mapped out for herself a career in that line and as a preliminary studied hard both at home and abroad. After a course at the Cincinnati Musical College she began teaching music at Shelbyville and soon became recognized as one of the city's most accomplished pianists. This congenial occupation was interrupted by her marriage, but she has never lost her fondness for the great masters, or pleasure in executing their grand and inspiring compositions. The Sextons live in a comfortable home at 17 East Mechanic street, which is permeated by hospitality and love of the fine arts, both on the part of Doctor Sexton and his accomplished wife. To spend a few hours with them in the evening is sure to prove a social delight, not the least of which will be an introduction to Horatio Clay Sexton, Jr., a bright-faced boy, whose birth occurred on August 8, 1897. Doctor Sexton was reared an Episcopalian, but his wife has been a long time member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILBUR WINTER ISRAEL.

Attorney-at-law and a life-long resident of Shelby county, the gentleman whose name appears above has achieved success not only in his profession but in the wider domain of citizenship. Willur W. Israel is a native of Noble township, Shelby county, and the younger of the two sons of Joseph B. and Lucinda (Moore) Israel, both parents born in Indiana, the father in Decatur county, the mother in the county of Shelby.

Joseph B. Israel whose birth occurred on the 12th day of February, 1842,

was reared to manhood in Decatur county, and at the age of seventeen entered the service of the government, enlisting for three months at the breaking out of the Civil war, at the expiration of which time he re-entered the army as a member of Company B, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for thirty days. Subsequently he tendered his services for three years, during which time he shared with his comrades of the Seventh Indiana, the fortunes and vicissitudes of war, until the expiration of his period of enlistment, when he returned to his native county and resumed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, to which he devoted his attention until his retirement from active life.

Joseph B. Israel and Lucinda Moore became husband and wife in the year 1863, and as already stated, their marriage resulted in the birth of two children, the older of whom, Doctor Elmer E., practices dentistry in Shelbyville, the younger being the gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection.

Wilbur W. Israel was born September 20, 1868, and spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead in Noble township, where amid the bracing airs and wholesome discipline of farm life he learned the lessons which had such a marked influence in shaping his future. While still a mere lad he manifested a taste for books and study, and after finishing the common school course he entered Franklin College, from which he was graduated in 1889, at the early age of twenty years. On quitting the above institution he engaged in educational work, and for some time thereafter taught in Hope College, being one of the youngest instructors in that old and justly famed school. Later he served as superintendent of the public schools at Tyndall, South Dakota, and after resigning his position in that town, returned to Indiana, and for one year was principal of the school of Geneva, Shelby county.

Not caring to make teaching his life work, Mr. Israel, at the expiration of the time spent at Geneva, came to Shelbyville and entered the office of Love & Morrison, one of the leading law firms of the city, where he prosecuted his legal studies until engaging in the practice of his profession, two years later, his admission to the bar bearing the date of June 30, 1894. His early experience, like that of the majority of young lawyers, was characterized by the usual struggle against difficulties until his abilities were recognized by litigants and older members of the bar. Since opening an office in Shelbyville he has gained a conspicuous place among the legal lights of the city, and his fifteen years of practice present a series of successes. He commands an extensive and lucrative practice in the courts of Shelby and neighboring counties. He is one of the founders, and now treasurer and director of the Shelbyville Foundry and Machine Works, manufacturers of gasoline engines and feed mills.

Mr. Israel is a Republican and one of the leaders of his party, not only in county affairs but in state politics as well, being an able adviser in formulating policies and an influential factor in the more active work of campaigns. He

was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney in 1894, but the overwhelming strength of the opposition prevented his election, although he made a gallant fight and carried much more than the strength of his ticket.

Mr. Israel has gratified his literary tastes by accumulating one of the finest private libraries in the city. His reading takes a very wide range, his acquaintance with the world's best literature being general. He was reared by pious parents and has strong convictions and decided views on matters religious, believing in the great mission of the church and giving to each of the various sects the credit of wielding a strong and abiding influence for the uplift of humanity. He is a Mason, belonging to Shelby Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, and Shelby Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons, in both of which branches he takes an active interest and is recognized as an authority. Mr. Israel is unmarried. He stands high in the social circles of Shelbyville.

ANDREW C. BOWLBY.

A gentleman who is well remembered throughout Shelby county for his fine personal characteristics as well as his indomitable energy and cumulative industry is Andrew C. Bowlby, whose career has been closed by the hand of death, but whose influence still pervades the lives of those it touched. He was born December 1, 1849, in Richland township, Rush county, Indiana, the son of Dennis and Eliza Ann (Crieger) Bowlby, natives of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in which they grew up and married. The former farmed there and remained with his father and mother, John and Mary (Bonnell) Bowlby, until 1844, when they came to Rush county, Indiana, where John Bowlby secured two good farms which he cleared and improved and on which he lived until his death. His wife died in Addison township, this county. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters.

Dennis Bowlby and family came to Addison township, Shelby county, in 1869. He farmed successfully for several years, but now lives retired with his children. He is very well preserved for one of his advanced years, and has a wonderful memory. His wife died in June, 1894. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom died young. They are: Mahlon J., served three years and six months in Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; after the war he lived in Rush county, this state, for some time, finally moving to Howard county, where he died. Sarah Catherine, the second child, is the widow of John McCabe, of Addison township, who died in 1890, after becoming well known as a mill and lumber man; they were the parents of four children: Myrtle B., Leonard, Albert and Lillian. Charity Ellen married Charles Thompson; they live in Dayton, Ken-



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW C. BOWLBY.

tucky, and are the parents of five children, Frank, Walter, Mary, Charles and Steward. Mary married Edward Alexander, of Addison township, and they are the parents of three children, Amanda, Bessie and Alice. Andrew C., of this review; Joseph, who became a physician, died in August, 1906; was educated at Shelbyville, and studied medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, having practiced in Shelby county; he married Mary Yearling, who is now living in Shelbyville, and is the mother of two children, Bertha and Bernice. Sophia and John are deceased.

Andrew C. Bowlby attended the public schools and came to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1869. Being a studious man, he secured a good education and taught school successfully for several years. He was three times married, first to Cassie Ann Amos, of Shelby county; she died September 15, 1878. His second marriage was to Josephine Thompson, of Shelby county; she died July 4, 1885. His third marriage was to Rachael Ann Shadley, of Addison township, and a daughter of James and Phoebe Jane (Higgins) Shadley, both natives of Shelby county, Mr. Shadley having been a farmer in Addison township. He died July 3, 1902; his widow is still living in Shelbyville. To them eight children were born: Mary, Susan, Matilda, Rachael Ann, William, Emma, Clara, Alice, deceased. Three children were born to our subject by his first wife, namely: John R., a farmer in Addison township; Edwin Clifford, of Benton Harbor, Michigan, who is manager of a casualty insurance company at that place which he helped to organize. He married Louise Wurster. Della, the third child, is the wife of Wilbur O. Stafford, of Addison township. The children by Mr. Bowlby and his second wife are: William M. married on September 2, 1903, Clara Shadley, of Addison township; William M. was a partner with his father in the manufacture of drain tile, lumber and milling business. Alta M. died January 29, 1893. Three children were born to the subject by his third wife, namely: Russell F., Stella and Leona. Stella married Earl Walker and resides in Shelbyville.

Andrew C. Bowlby taught school for several years after coming to Shelby county, giving great satisfaction in this line both to patron and pupil, but he abandoned this profession in 1880, and began the manufacture of drain tile. In 1883 he started in this business at Brady Station, later moving to Addison township. He was in partnership with his brother-in-law, John McCabe, until 1880, then he managed the business alone. He also operated a saw-mill and built up a liberal trade in the lumber business. In 1904 his son, William M., went into this business as a partner. Whatever Mr. Bowlby turned his hand to he was successful owing to the exercise of good judgment and his courteous and honorable dealing with his fellow men, coupled with his habits of industry. After a useful and successful career he was called from his labors

on September 19, 1908. He had become the owner of valuable farm land in Addison township.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Bowlby belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Shelbyville, the Ben Hur and the Rebekahs. He was a Republican in politics and a very active worker in the Presbyterian church at Shelbyville, being both a deacon and elder in the same at the time of his death. He was well known throughout the county and highly respected by all classes, owing to his integrity, friendly disposition and kindness.

JOHN C. CHENEY.

The Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit and a lawyer of wide repute is John C. Cheney, who was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, November 29, 1807, being a son of John C. and Mariah Cheney, natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. The subject's paternal grandfather, in company with his two brothers, came from England in colonial times, one of the brothers settling in Massachusetts as a silk weaver, another proceeding as far westward as Northern Ohio, where he located on the frontier, while the third went to South Carolina and Alabama, where he became the owner of several extensive plantations and acquired a large fortune. John C. Cheney, Sr., whose birth occurred on June 10, of the year 1828, left his native state of North Carolina when a child. He went to Demopolis, Alabama, and when a young boy to Ohio, where in early manhood he entered the University at Athens, and then finished his education. Later he learned harness-making in that city and after becoming a proficient workman went to Greensburg, Indiana, where he followed his trade for a period of two years, meantime, in 1851, being united in marriage to Mariah B. Luther, whose ancestors were also from England, and among the early settlers of Maryland, removing thence to Indiana, when the latter state was the extreme western limit of civilization. At the expiration of the period indicated Mr. Cheney changed his residence to Waldron, Indiana, but after remaining two years there, removed to Shelbyville, where he established a harness shop, which he operated with encouraging success until his retirement from active life in the year 1892.

As already stated the Luthers were among the pioneers of Greensburg, where the family settled when the town was a mere way station. Mr. Luther, the father of Mrs. Cheney, was associated for some years with Mr. Lathrop, and together they platted several additions to the village, including those where the high school and opera house now stand, and through their joint efforts the village was successively incorporated as a town and city. Mr. Luther lived to see it grow into a large and flourishing municipality, and become one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens.

John C. and Mariah Cheney were the parents of four children, viz: Charles W., Walter, Edward E. and John C., all but the second living. Charles W. married Alice Doran, of Shelbyville, and lives in Shelbyville; Edward E. married Corine Noble, of Brunswick, Georgia, and resides at Jacksonville, Florida, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

John C. Cheney, of this review, attended the Shelbyville high school, after which he took a course of instruction in the more advanced branches in a private institution at Franklin, taught by a Mrs. Alexander. In the meantime he worked with his father in the shop until becoming a proficient harness-maker and later went to Anniston, Alabama, where from 1889 until 1893, he was engaged in the buggy and harness business. Returning to his native city in the latter year he turned his attention to insurance. The hotel business engaged his attention for a short time, he having purchased a hotel at Greenfield, which he conducted for ten months, but not caring to devote his life to business pursuits he discontinued those lines of effort at the expiration of the time indicated and yielded to a desire of several years' standing by entering the office of Hord & Adams to prepare himself for the legal profession. After pursuing his studies for two years under the direction of those able attorneys, he entered the Indiana law school, from which he graduated two years later, and on May 10, 1898, was formally admitted to the Indiana bar, empowered to practice in all the courts of the state, including the Supreme and Federal courts at Indianapolis.

Mr. Cheney did not begin the practice of his profession until after a very thorough and painstaking preparation, and he brought to his life work a high order of ability, which was not long in being recognized and appreciated by his professional brethren and the public at large. In 1902 he was a candidate before the Democratic Convention for nomination as Prosecuting Attorney, but a combination of circumstances brought about his defeat, nevertheless he entered heartily into the campaign of that year and rendered effective service for his victorious competitor.

Mr. Cheney is a Democrat, in the broadest sense of the term, and since his twenty-first year has been an active and influential worker for his party as well as one of its able leaders and sagacious counsellors. He served six years as chairman of the County Central Committee, during which time his judicious management contributed greatly to the success of the local ticket, besides becoming known among the aggressive Democratic politicians of the state. He served as City Attorney for two years and in 1908 was the successful aspirant before the convention for the office of Prosecutor, receiving the nomination August 25th of that year, and defeating his opponent in November, following.

Mr. Cheney entered upon his duties as Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, January, 1909, and thus far his course has fully justi-

fied the wisdom of his election and met the high expectations of his political friends and the public irrespective of party affiliation. His previous experience peculiarly fitted him for the office and he has been untiring in enforcing the law. As already stated Mr. Cheney has made commendable progress as a lawyer and in ability both natural and acquired, holds worthy prestige among the leading members of the local bar.

Much depends upon being born well and having a sound, healthful physique, in which respect Mr. Cheney has indeed been fortunate, being of fine form, in brief, a symmetrically developed man of dignified bearing and pleasing address. His relations with others are characterized by candor and a high sense of honor. He affiliates with no church, but he contributes liberally to all worthy charities and enterprises having for their object the alleviation of human suffering. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding at this time the title of past grand in Lodge No. 39, and is also a member of Orentes Court, No. 77, of the Order of Ben Hur.

Mr. Cheney was married on November 15, 1894, to Minnie B. Boyd, the daughter of William and Bridget Boyd, the union resulting in the birth of one child, a son, by the name of Alvin B., who died when quite young.

ALBERT VERNON RANDALL.

The subject of this review belongs to one of the sterling pioneer families of Shelby county and for a number of years has been a prominent citizen of the county seat, where he holds large business interests, besides filling with credit an important office in the government service. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and the family is still familiar in various parts of that state, especially in Loudoun county, where his grandfather, James M. Randall, was born September 13, 1813.

In 1844 James M. Randall moved to Shelbyville, Indiana, and soon afterwards started one of the first wagon-making establishments in the town, which trade he followed with marked success for a number of years. He was a skillful mechanic, an excellent citizen, and in addition to the material prosperity of the community, exercised a wholesome moral influence, which earned the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He was called to his final reward in January, 1883, after a long and useful life, and with his faithful wife, Sarah (Pettit) Randall, who was born May 9, 1809, in Loudoun county, Virginia, now sleeps the sleep of the just in the beautiful cemetery at Shelbyville.

Among the children of James M. and Sarah Randall was a son by the name of Joseph B., whose birth occurred at Red Line, Loudoun county, Virginia, November 27, 1841, and who at the age of three years was brought by

his parents to Shelby county, Indiana, where he grew to maturity, and in due time became one of the leading business men of the county seat. A number of years ago he established a grocery store in Shelbyville, and after conducting the business for some time alone became associated with his son, Joseph B. Randall, the firm thus constituted organizing the wholesale and retail grocery and produce house of J. M. Randall & Son, under which name the business was continued until the death of the senior partner and was carried on for ten years after the death of the senior partner, when the establishment was incorporated as the J. B. Randall Grocery and Produce Company.

John B. Randall was married May 21, 1868, to Cornelia C. Jennings, of Lansing, Michigan, whose father, Charles P. Jennings, was for many years a distinguished minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, later changing from that denomination to the Episcopal church in which he also achieved much more than local repute as an able and eminently successful divine. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Randall, namely: Albert Vernon, of this review; Burnet S., Walter S., Charles M., Gertrude and Bertha, all of whom inherited the sterling qualities for which their parents were noted and became well known and highly respected in their respective places of residence.

Albert Vernon Randall was born in Shelbyville, April 19, 1869. He was reared in his native city and received his preliminary education in the public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1887. Early in life he developed a taste for reading and study and actuated by a laudable desire to gratify the same and add to his scholastic knowledge, he subsequently entered Wabash College, where he prosecuted his studies for a period of four years and achieved an honorable record as a student. Shortly after completing his course in the above institution, Mr. Randall went to Seattle, Washington, at which city and other places on the coast he spent the ensuing three years, during which time he became familiar with conditions that obtained in the West, and acquired a valuable practical knowledge which peculiarly fitted him for his subsequent career as an enterprising business man. On his return from the West at the expiration of the period indicated he entered the employ of J. B. Randall & Company, grocery and produce merchants, and later, when the firm was incorporated, he was made secretary of the company, which position he still holds and in which he has displayed ability of such a high order as to earn for him a conspicuous place among the leading business men of the county.

As stated in a preceding paragraph the J. B. Randall wholesale and retail Grocery and Produce Company is the largest and most successful establishment of the kind in Shelbyville, doing an extensive local and general business and since its organization the trade has grown rapidly in magnitude and importance, no small part of this continuous success being due to the energy and judgment and capable methods of the enterprising secretary, who in addition

to his official duties is a large stockholder in the company and one of its most judicious advisers and managers.

For a number of years his activity in behalf of the Republican party has made him one of its influential leaders in Shelby county. There have been few if any conventions, local, district or state, since he has attained his majority that he has not attended in the capacity of delegate and in drafting resolutions, making platforms and formulating policies, his services have been of especial value. His activity and influence in political circles, although freely tendered have not always gone unrewarded as is indicated by the fact of his having been appointed in March, 1906, by President Roosevelt as postmaster of Shelbyville, which position he still holds with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the department and the public. Mr. Randall is a member of secret fraternal organizations, including the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member and the Sigma Chi, Greek letter fraternity, with which he was initiated while attending college. In all of these societies he has been honored with important official positions from time to time. The Presbyterian church represents his creed and the local organization at Shelbyville can boast few as active and devoted members as himself and wife.

On February 21, 1895, Mr. Randall was married to Maude Clark, of Brandywine township, Shelby county, a bride altogether worthy of him, being a lady of intelligence and culture and well fitted to preside over the home which her gracious presence and influence have made such an ideal spot to all who cross the threshold. Mrs. Randall was born May 30, 1868, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gavin) Clark, and after completing the common school course pursued the more advanced branches of learning in the Shelbyville high school, from which she was in due time graduated. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Randall at 82 West Franklin street, is one of the comfortable modern homes of the city, rendered doubly attractive by the open hearted hospitality which reigns therein, and which the generous host and hostess know so well how to dispense.

JOSEPH WOLFE BILLMAN.

Among the leading members of the Shelby County Bar the subject of this sketch takes high rank, and he also holds worthy prestige as a man of affairs whose interests are not wholly confined to the profession in which he has achieved such signal success. Joseph W. Billman is a native of the state so prolific in great men, or as Chauncey Depew happily expressed it, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some come from Ohio." He is truly an Ohio man, having been born in Coshocton county on July 14th of

the year 1843, being a son of Andrew and Katherine Billman, parents natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Andrew Billman, whose birth occurred in the county of Belmont, September 14, 1804, was a farmer by occupation. He was twice married and became the father of a large family, sixteen children in all, four by his first wife and twelve by the second, eight of each sex. Of the eight sons four served with distinction in the army of the Union during the Civil war, namely: Uriah, Henry, who was a member of an Iowa regiment, and fell at the siege of Vicksburg; John, who also went from Iowa and died of small-pox during the operations against the above stronghold, and Ira, who rose to the rank of captain and rendered gallant service during the period of enlistment, and at one time was captured by the enemy and held a prisoner on Belle Isle for a period of two months. He survived this and many other vicissitudes and returning home at the close of the war entered the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran church and then went to the Congregational church, in which capacity he labored successfully for several years. He finally withdrew from the Congregational church and united with the Christian or Disciple church, with which he still affiliates, and in which he has achieved distinction as a minister. He has preached with great acceptance for various congregations in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and is now one of the ablest and best known divines of his church in the latter state. He is also a poet of wide repute, having published two volumes of poetry which have had an extensive sale, and his name is almost as familiar in literature as it is in religious circles. His home at the present time is in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, from which he serves various churches in the vicinity of the capital city. The maiden name of Mrs. Andrew Billman was Katherine Howbert. She was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1812, of German lineage, was early taken to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, her parents moving from the South on account of their opposition to slavery. William Howbert, a brother of Mrs. Billman, was a Methodist minister, another brother by the name of Abraham becoming a well known Lutheran divine and serving as chaplain in the Civil war; Samuel Howbert, a younger brother also studied for the ministry, but died shortly after finishing his theological course, and Melancthon Howbert earned an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier during the struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Joseph W. Billman spent his childhood and youth in his native state, and when old enough was taught the value and dignity of honest toil on his father's farm. The routine of labor in the fields during the working seasons and the attendance in the schools during the winter months was continued until his eighteenth year, when he entered the West Carlisle Academy, where he pursued his studies at intervals during the five years ensuing. Later he gratified his desire for a higher education by a full course at Wittenberg College, Springfield, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869, follow-

ing which he began the study of law with Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, under whose able instruction he continued until his admission to the bar in 1871. He began the practice of law in the city of Sullivan, Indiana, where in due time he formed a partnership with Sewell Colsen, of that place, and addressed himself industriously to business. The partnership thus constituted lasted ten years, during which period Mr. Billman forged to the front among the rising attorneys of the Sullivan County Bar, acquired a lucrative practice, and with his associate was connected with many of the important cases tried in the courts, besides doing a very satisfactory office business. At the expiration of the time indicated the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Colsen retaining the office and Mr. Billman in 1885 moving to Shelbyville, where he has since resided, the meanwhile rising to a prominent position among the leading lawyers of the city, and obtaining his proportionate share of patronage. Owing to failing health he went to the South some years ago with the hope of recuperating his exhausted energies, spent about five years in the state of Arkansas, where he continued his law practice, and became widely and favorably known in legal circles. Returning to Shelbyville with greatly improved bodily powers, he resumed his professional business and he has a large clientele.

For about two years Mr. Billman was associated with a Mr. Thompson, who devoted his entire attention to the insurance business, but who in 1899 retired temporarily, thus throwing the entire work of the office in the hands of the senior partner. Subsequently in 1907 the partnership was dissolved, since which time, and during the eight preceding years, Mr. Billman has looked after the insurance interests in connection with his regular law practice, the patronage in the former being extensive and constantly increasing, the two lines of endeavor requiring all the time at his command, and making him one of the busiest men in the city. With a remarkable capacity for hard work, however, he has pushed the business for all there is in it, and there are few better known insurance men in the state today.

Mr. Billman on November 2, 1881, entered the marriage relation with Alice Thompson, the accomplished daughter of Alfred and Matilda (Hendrickson) Thompson, natives, respectively, of Ohio and New Jersey, a union blessed with two children, Ola Thompson and Sarah Claire. The older daughter is a graduate of the Shelbyville high school and also of a business college in which she won the first prize for efficiency in stenography and typewriting. She is an accomplished young lady of many amiable qualities, and for some time past has been her father's competent secretary and assistant in all the work of his office. Sarah C., like her sister, is also well educated and cultured, having taken a full course in the city schools, and since graduating from the high school has become an expert milliner, holding at the present time an important and lucrative position with one of the largest millinery firms of Chicago.

Mr. Billman is devoted to his profession, and having one of the largest and best selected libraries in the city, is seldom at a loss in looking up authorities or keeping in touch with the master minds of jurisprudence in his own and other countries. Fraternally he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, and politically he gives his support to the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and his last for William H. Taft. He was reared by Lutheran parents, but is now a member of the Presbyterian church, of Shelbyville.

Personally Mr. Billman is a gentleman of becoming modesty, somewhat quiet in disposition, with no ambition in the way of public preferment or leadership. He has gained the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, and the universal esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Shelbyville bears eloquent testimony to his high character and sterling worth.

JOHN FRANCIS WALKER.

Among the younger generation of lawyers who enliven the Shelby County Bar none enjoy wider popularity or have achieved greater success in a shorter time than the present City Attorney. His career has been one of activity in various lines, educational, political and legal, with results showing on the right side in all of his undertakings. Oscar J. Walker, his father, was a native of Shelby county, who spent his life as a farmer until 1877, when he took up the trade of carpenter, and followed it until his death, March 22, 1904, aged sixty-two years. He married Obedelia Hannigan, by whom he had six children, only four of whom survive. Mary, the eldest of these, is bookkeeper with the Campbell Furniture Company. Cecelia is employed as milliner at the New York store in Indianapolis; Grace (Crawford) Walker is the wife of Frank J. Rembusch, president of the Shelbyville Mirror Works.

John F. Walker, the fourth of this family, was born in Marion township, Shelby county, Indiana, April 17, 1872. After the usual attendance in the country schools he entered Purdue University at the term of 1886-7, to take a course in civil engineering. The next twelve years were devoted to teaching in Shelby county common schools, but during his leisure intervals he kept up his general studies. In 1888 he entered the Valparaiso Normal University, and continued his attendance during the four succeeding terms, with a view to qualifying himself thoroughly in the art of teaching, and also of obtaining the benefit of the scientific course. As a side line he studied medicine for two years with Dr. J. H. Dearman, and served a while as bookkeeper for Pearson & Company, of Indianapolis. Eventually returning to Shelbyville, Mr. Walker took up the study of law with Wilson & Yarling, later entering the office of

Thomas B. Adams, and he was admitted to the bar in 1901. When Mr. Adams retired in 1903 Mr. Walker took over the office and business. Some time later he formed a partnership with Urus E. Tindall, and since then the firm has carried on general practice at the old stand. Mr. Walker is City Attorney for Shelbyville, and by appointment of Judge Will M. Sparks, is attorney for the poor for Shelby county, the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. Mr. Walker takes occasional flights into politics and served for six years as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. His fraternal relations are with the orders of Ben Hur, Court of Honor, Knights of Columbus and the Elks. He is a member of the St. Joseph's Catholic church, and in all the relations of life is true to his convictions and friends. He has prospered financially, and owns residence property. His home is at No. 20 West South street.

EDEN H. D. YOUNG.

Eden H. D. Young, one of the leading insurance men of Shelbyville, is a native of Indiana and a son of John A. and Hester (Davis) Young, both born in Shelby county, the father for many years identified with the First National Bank of this city, in which institution he now holds the position of cashier. The subject's birth occurred in Shelbyville on December 14, 1861, and he was reared and educated in his native town. In 1890 he went to California, where he spent seven years as a tiller of the soil, but at the expiration of that time, still retaining his interests in the West he returned to his native county, where he has since made his home. On May 3d. of the year 1891, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Laura M. Haehl, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Frederick and Barbara Haehl, of Rush county, Indiana. About the year 1899 Mr. Young engaged in the insurance business in Shelbyville, and since that time has built up an extensive and lucrative patronage in the city and county. In connection with insurance he does an extensive business in real estate and making bonds for guardians and administrators.

Like the majority of enterprising men he is a politician but not a partisan, and ever since attaining his majority has given an earnest support to the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, with which he has been identified for a number of years, and his religious views are in harmony with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of three children, the oldest, a son by the name of John H., being deceased; Helen, the second, was born in 1897, and Frederick, the youngest of the family, first saw the light of day in the month of July, 1902, both being pupils in the schools of Shelbyville. For one of her age the daughter acquired a wide reputation with literature, being an

especially apt student of the Holy Scriptures, of which her knowledge is both general and profound. She devotes much time to a careful and critical perusal of the sacred volume, and her familiarity with all the books of the old and new Testament is a source of wonder to those who have spent a lifetime in biblical research.

ERNEST G. REECE.

One of Shelby county's most important industries is the canning factory. It is important in many ways, being a stimulus to increased agricultural production and an extensive employer of labor. It takes many people to plant and raise the crops, many to do the picking and gathering, and still others to attend to the manufacture. Extensive buildings are needed and much ground to accommodate them. The product makes a wholesome food for thousands, and it is sold at prices easily within the reach of all, so it will be seen that a canning factory, while primarily an enterprise for private profit, is also one of great public benefit, and the community that secures one or more of them is fortunate. The moving spirit behind the Shelbyville concern are all energetic and public-spirited men, who in doing something for themselves also do much to help others, and they are well worthy of a place in the history of Shelby county. The canning company when organized as a corporation, elected the following named officers: E. T. Shulbrick, president; E. A. McAlpin, secretary; Grafton Johnson, chief proprietor, was chosen as treasurer, and has been the chief financial backer. The capital stock was placed at fifty thousand dollars. The plant covers four acres of ground with two-story buildings and modern machinery to do all of the work required. Two thousand, five hundred acres are devoted to crops, which consist of corn, tomatoes and peas. The capacity per day amounts to two hundred thousand cans of corn, fifty thousand cans of tomatoes and one hundred and seventy-five thousand cans of peas. In the busy season employment is given to six hundred people, whose wages make a very respectable payroll. The firm handles two grades of corn, one of tomatoes and four of peas, the average being ten cents a can, and it is all so clean that it will stand the strictest test of the pure food law. The very latest machines are used, and there are double sidetracks running from the railroad to the shipping sheds. Strictly up-to-date methods are employed in every branch of the business. The firm was fortunate in securing as manager Mr. Ernest G. Reece, one of the county's most energetic and progressive citizens. He has been with the company for the last six years, the first three as bookkeeper and the last three as manager. He is a native of Shelby county, having been born on a farm two miles east of the city, February 10, 1873. His parents were Benjamin H. and Anna (Tennant) Reece, the former born in

