

ILLUSTRATED  
HISTORIC ATLAS  
OF  
**WABASH COUNTY,**  
INDIANA  
1875

*Walach*  
Give to Museum if no one in family wants.

OF  
**WABASH**  
COUNTY  
**INDIANA.**

From actual Surveys by and under the direction  
**HOSEA PAUL C.E.**

Principal Assistants  
**P. A. CUNNINGHAM, R. W. TWITCHELL.**

To which is added

**A TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE STATE OF INDIANA**  
ALSO  
**AN OUTLINE AND RAIL ROAD MAP OF THE**  
**UNITED STATES**

Published by  
**HOSEA PAUL & CO.**

Engd by Worley & Bracher  
31 South 6<sup>th</sup> Philadelphia.

31 South 6<sup>th</sup> St. Philadelphia.

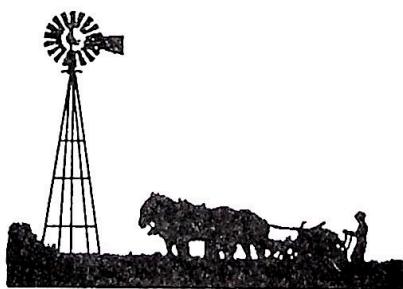
Printed by Fred. Bourquin  
31 South 6<sup>th</sup> St Philadelphia.

1875.

Oldach & Mendenhaler, Binders  
S. E. Cor. of 4<sup>th</sup> & Cherry Sts. Phila.

Entered at the Office of the Post Master at the City of Philadelphia, U.S.A., as Second Class, by HOSEA PAUL & CO., for the Registration of Copyright, 1875.

The reproduction of this publication has  
been made possible through the sponsorship  
of the Wabash County Genealogical Society,  
P.O. Box 825, Wabash, IN 46992



Windmill Publications, Inc.  
6628 Uebelhack Rd. • Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETY EIGHT

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

<b>GENERAL MAPS.</b>		PAGE
Railway Map of the United States . . . . .	71, 72	
Map of the State of Indiana . . . . .	67, 68	
Sectional Map of Wabash County . . . . .	15	
<b>TOWNSHIP MAPS.</b>		
Chester Township . . . . .	30	
La Gro " (north part) . . . . .	36	
" " (south part) . . . . .	37	
Liberty " . . . . .	50	
Pawpaw " . . . . .	23	
Pleasant " . . . . .	22	
Noble " . . . . .	42	
Waltz " . . . . .	54	
<b>VILLAGE AND TOWN PLANS.</b>		
America . . . . .	58	
Ashland ( <i>see La Fontaine</i> ) . . . . .	58	
Belden . . . . .	27	
Dora . . . . .	39	
Ijamsville . . . . .	26	
La Fontaine . . . . .	58	
La Gro . . . . .	38	
Laketon . . . . .	26	
Liberty Mills . . . . .	27	
Lincolnville . . . . .	39	
Mt. Vernon . . . . .	58	
New Harrisburg . . . . .	26	
" Holland . . . . .	39	
" Madison . . . . .	27	
North Manchester . . . . .	33	
Rosann . . . . .	27	
Rock Valley P. O. . . . .	39	
Somerset . . . . .	58	
South Wabash . . . . .	39	
Stockdale . . . . .	39	
Urbana . . . . .	27	
Wabash City . . . . .	47	
<b>HISTORICAL MATTER.</b>		
General and Descriptive . . . . .	7	
The Primitive Inhabitants . . . . .	7	
The Wabash and Erie Canal . . . . .	8	
Organization of the County . . . . .	9	
Lost for a Lifetime . . . . .	9	
Murder of Edward Boyle and the French Family . . . . .	10	
Pioneer Justice . . . . .	10	
Legend of Silver Creek . . . . .	10	
The Good Old Times . . . . .	11	
General Surface, Soil, etc. . . . .	11	
Manual Labor Institution . . . . .	12	
South Wabash Academy . . . . .	12	
Population, Nativity, etc. . . . .	12	
Railroads . . . . .	12	
Table of Elevations . . . . .	13	
Auditor's Report . . . . .	13	
Markets . . . . .	13	
Newspapers . . . . .	13	
Government Surveys . . . . .	14	
Explanation of the Maps . . . . .	14	
<b>TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.</b>		
Chester Township . . . . .	18, 31	
La Gro " . . . . .	81, 45	
Liberty " . . . . .	45, 55	
Pawpaw " . . . . .	18	
Pleasant " . . . . .	17	
Noble " . . . . .	45	
Waltz " . . . . .	55	
Wabash City . . . . .	45	
<b>VIEWS.</b>		
Amoss, Jim M. . . . .	44	
Anderson, James . . . . .	52	
Auglinbaugh, John . . . . .	61	
Brady, Dr. T. R. . . . .	61	
Carson, R. & S. C. . . . .	61	
Cochran, Henry . . . . .	52	
Cory, M. C. . . . .	43	
Eby, Chris. . . . .	65	
Fall, John . . . . .	61	
Farr, Mrs. M. W. . . . .	43	
Hubbard, Saml. . . . .	65	
Indiana College of Fine Arts . . . . .	19, 62	
Knipple, J. F. . . . .	61	
Launder & Harter . . . . .	60	
Lincolnville School-House . . . . .	44	
Lukens, Jonas . . . . .	65	
Mason, Warren . . . . .	64	
" Alonzo . . . . .	64	
McLain, B. W. . . . .	19, 62	
Ply & Nye . . . . .	52	
Row, Lewis . . . . .	44	
Ross, Jim P. . . . .	51	
South Wabash Academy . . . . .	51	
Scott, Jonathan . . . . .	51	
" C. R. . . . .	51	
Stewart, Robert . . . . .	51	
Thomas, Jacob . . . . .	51	
Wilson, Mrs. Clara C. . . . .	19	
<b>BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.</b>		
Anderson, James . . . . .	52	
Auglinbaugh, John . . . . .	56	
Brady, Dr. T. R. . . . .	56	
Cochran, Henry . . . . .	52	
Cory, Mahlon C. . . . .	43	
Eby, Chris. . . . .	57, 62	
Fall, John . . . . .	56	
Farr, M. W. . . . .	57	
Ferree, O. S. . . . .	62	
Hackleman, Elijah . . . . .	44	
Holloway, Jason . . . . .	44	
Heeter, Jacob . . . . .	57	
Hubbard, Samuel . . . . .	57	
Keller, Jonathan . . . . .	56	
Knipple, J. F. . . . .	56	
Kindley, Fred. . . . .	57	
Lukens, Jonas . . . . .	44	
Mason, Warren . . . . .	64	
" Alonzo . . . . .	64	
Row, Lewis . . . . .	52	
Ross, Jim P. . . . .	44	
Scott, Jonathan . . . . .	56	
" Chas. R. . . . .	56	
Stewart, Robert . . . . .	56	
Thomas, Jacob . . . . .	56	
Wilson, John . . . . .	57	
Woodward, R. H. . . . .	57	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
North Manchester Cards . . . . .	82	
Wabash City " . . . . .	46	
Religious Denominations . . . . .	55	
<b>PATRONS' DIRECTORY.</b>		
Chester Township . . . . .	18a	
La Gro " . . . . .	16a, 16b	
Liberty " . . . . .	16b	
Manchester Village . . . . .	20b	
Noble Township . . . . .	18b, 20a	
Pawpaw " . . . . .	20a	
Pleasant " . . . . .	20a	
Waltz " . . . . .	20a, 20b	
Wabash City . . . . .	20b, 24a	
<b>STATISTICS.</b>		
Table of Distances . . . . .	6	
Population of Indiana by Counties . . . . .	6	
Population of Principal Cities and Towns . . . . .	6	
Population of Wabash County . . . . .	6	
Table of District, State, and U. S. Officers . . . . .	13	
Table of County Officers . . . . .	62	
Table of Township Officers . . . . .	13	
Table of Votes for President . . . . .	13	
Table of Crop Statistics . . . . .	24a	
Table of Taxable Property . . . . .	24a	

	America.	Belden.	Dora.	Ijamsville.	Lafontaine.	La Gro.	Laketon.	Liberty Mills.	Lincolnville.	Mount Vernon.	New Harrisburg.	New Holland.	New Madison.	North Manchester.	Pleasant View.	Rich Valley.	Ronan.	Somerset.	Stockdale.	Treaty.	Wabash.	Waltz.	Urbana.		
America.....	11½	4	12½	14½	20½	10	11	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½	
Belden.....	11½	4	12½	14½	20½	10	11	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½	
Dora.....	8	4	12½	14½	20½	10	11	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½	
Ijamsville.....	20	12½	9	20½	10	11	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
Lafontaine.....	1½	12½	9	20½	10	11	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
La Gro.....	10½	4½	4½	10	11	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½			
Laketon.....	20½	13	15	½	21	10½	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
Liberty Mills.....	24	13½	16½	7	24½	13	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
Lincolnville .....	5	7	3	16½	6	6	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
Mount Vernon.....	6½	15½	12	20	5½	13	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
New Harrisburg ...	25	18½	20	6	25½	15½	6½	11	21½	23	New Harrisburg.	21½	11	13	New Holland.	12	21	11	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½
New Holland .....	7	5	1½	16	8	6	La Gro.	6½	17	19	10	11	16	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
New Madison.....	18½	9	11½	5	19½	8	5	5	14	20	New Harrisburg.	11	13	New Holland.	12	21	11	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½	
North Manchester.	21½	12	15	4	22	11	4	3	17	22½	9	14	10	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½		
Pleasant View .....	15½	5	8	7½	16½	5	8	8	11	18	14	10	12	18	14	10	3½	7	10	15	6	13½			
Rich Valley.....	13½	15	13	13	13	10½	13½	19	12½	9½	14½	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11½	12½	9	1	17½		
Roann.....	19½	15	15½	6	19½	11	6	12½	16½	17½	6½	17	10	11	10	11	10	10	11½	12½	9	1	17½		
Somerset.....	8	16½	13	20	7	13½	21	26	11	1	23	13	20½	23	18½	9	17	1	17½	12½	9	1	17½		
Stockdale.....	20	16	16½	6½	20	12	7	13½	17½	18	6	17½	11	10½	12½	9	1	17½	15	5½	15	10	13½		
Treaty.....	5	11	8	16½	5	8½	17	21	6	4½	20½	8	16	19	13½	10	5	9	9½	10	15	6	7		
Wabash.....	10	10	8	11	10½	5½	11½	16½	8	9	15	9	11	13½	10	7½	15	3	15½	6	7	7	13½		
Waltz.....	7	14	10½	18	6	10½	18	23	8½	2½	21	10½	18	20½	16	7½	15	3	15½	6	7	7	13½		
Urbana.....	15½	8½	10	5	16	5½	5½	9½	11½	15	10½	11	5	7	5	10	8	16	12	12	7	7	13½		

POPULATION OF COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS. AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.					
NAME or TOWNSHIP.	1870.		1860.		
	Total.	Foreign.	Colored.	Total.	
Chester.....	3,143	94	1	2,615	1,539
La Gro.....	4,066	292	18	3,581	2,515
La Gro Village...	519	71	.....	594	293
Liberty.....	1,816	4	4	1,810	1,425
Noble*.....	4,485	151	17	3,650	2,523
Pleasant.....	2,533	60	.....	2,137	1,312
Wabash City....	2,881	295	43	1,520	964
Waltz.....	2,361	10	.....	2,288	1,856
Somerset.....	371	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21,305	906	84	17,547	12,138
					2,756

\* Exclusive of Wabash City.

### POPULATION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, BY COUNTIES. CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	COUNTIES.
Adams.....	11,382
Allen.....	43,494
Bartholomew.....	21,133
Benton.....	5,615
Blackford.....	6,272
Boone.....	22,593
Brown.....	8,681
Carroll.....	16,152
Cass.....	24,193
Clarke.....	24,770
Clay.....	19,084
Clinton.....	17,330
Crawford.....	9,851
Davies.....	16,747
Dearborn.....	24,116
Decatur.....	19,053
De Kalb.....	17,167
Delaware.....	19,030
Dubois.....	12,597
Elkhart.....	26,026
Fayette.....	10,476
Floyd.....	23,300
Fountain.....	16,389
Franklin.....	20,223
Fulton.....	12,726
Gibson.....	17,371
Grant.....	18,487
Greene.....	19,514
Hamilton.....	20,882
Hancock.....	15,122
Harrison.....	19,913
Hendricks.....	20,277
Henry*.....	22,986
Howard.....	15,847
Huntington.....	19,036
Jackson.....	18,974
Jasper.....	6,354
Jay.....	15,000
Jefferson.....	29,741
Jennings.....	16,218
Johnson.....	18,366
Knox.....	21,562
Kosciusko.....	23,531
La Grange.....	14,148
Lake.....	12,339
La Porte.....	27,062
Lawrence.....	14,628
Total.....	1,680,637

### POPULATION OF TOWNS CONTAINING OVER 1000 INHABITANTS. CENSUS 1870.

Anderson.....	3,126	Logansport .....	12,091
Angola.....	1,072	Madison .....	10,709
Attica.....	2,273	Marion .....	1,658
Aurora.....	3,304	Martinsville .....	1,131
Bloomington .....	1,032	Michigan City.....	3,985
Bluffton.....	1,131	Mishawaka .....	2,617
Booneville.....	1,039	Mitchell .....	1,087
Brazil.....	2,186	Mooresville .....	1,229
Brookville.....	1,273	Mt. Vernon .....	2,680
Cambridge City.....	2,162	Muncie .....	2,992
Cannelton.....	2,481	New Albany .....	15,396
Centreville.....	1,077	Newburg .....	1,464
Charlestown.....	2,204	New Castle .....	1,556
Columbia City.....	1,663	Noblesville .....	1,436
Columbus.....	3,350	North Madison .....	1,007
Connersville .....	2,496	North Vernon .....	1,758
Covington.....	1,888	Peru .....	3,617
Crawfordsville.....	3,701	Pierceeton .....	1,063
Danville.....	1,040	Plymouth .....	2,482
Delphi.....	1,614	Princeton .....	1,847
Dublin.....	1,076	Richmond .....	9,445
Edioburg.....	1,799	Rising Sun .....	1,760
Elkhart.....	3,265	Rochester .....	1,528
Evansville.....	21,830	Rockport .....	1,720
Fort Wayne.....	17,718	Rockville .....	1,187
Frankfort.....	1,300	Rushville .....	1,696
Franklin City .....	2,707	Salem .....	1,294
Goshen.....	3,133	Seymour .....	2,372
Greensburg .....	1,278	Shelbyville .....	2,731
Greenfield.....	1,203	South Bend .....	7,206
Greencastle .....	3,227	Sullivan .....	1,396
Huntington.....	2,925	Thorntown .....	1,526
Indianapolis .....	48,244	Tell City .....	1,660

# HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

## GENERAL AND INTRODUCTORY.

### THE PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS.

"Ye say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave;  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave;  
That 'mid the forest where they roamed,  
There rings no hunter's shout;  
But their names are on your waters;  
Ye may not wash them out."

"Ye say their cone-like cabins  
That clustered o'er the vale,  
Are fled away like withered leaves  
Before an autumn gale.  
Their memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore,  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore."

A LITTLE more than two centuries ago, at the time of its first discovery by Europeans, that wide expanse of country now circumscribed within the boundary line of the State of Indiana was the undisputed possession of another race of beings. The Miami nation of Indians, with their various tribes, claimed and occupied the land from the lake and the brush-choked forests of Michigan on the north to the Ohio River on the south, and their scattered wigwams extended from the Scioto River on the east to the country of the Illinois savages on the west. Their light canoes shot down the shadowed waters of our rivers, and the craggy bluffs resounded with their piercing war whoop, or the scarcely less wild cry of the distant wolf or overhanging catamount.

The wooded hills and plains which now stretch out in peaceful farms, dotted with the pleasant homes of culture and refinement, were then their richest hunting grounds. To their council-fire, between the head waters of the Maumee and the Wabash, they gathered from east and from west, from north and from south, to deliberate upon measures of peace or war. Here, at the portage between the two rivers which connected the Lakes with the Mississippi, at a point which nature seems to have fixed as a key to all the country lying below, had been their principal village for generations. "O-me," as it was called in the smooth sounds of their native tongue, or "Aux Miami," as the French in later years came to write it, was situated near the present site of Fort Wayne.

Missionaries who visited their villages along the southern shore of Lake Michigan in 1672, speak of them at that time as being one of the most powerful nations of the west. Among their tribes the Twightwees were the largest, and formed the eastern branch of the confederacy.

The Miamis were a hospitable people, and allowed at different times various other tribes to dwell within the limits of their large territory, as was notably the case in the instance of the Shawnees and Kickapoos of earlier times, and the Delawares and Potowatomies of later history.

The first explorations of the west were due to the efforts of the Jesuit missionaries from Lower Canada, who sought out the distant tribes to bring them under the influence of their faith. Soon after these came the *Voyageurs*, also from Canada, and speaking the same mongrel French language. These enterprising sons of traffic pushed their pirogues and light bateaux up every streamlet of the west, passing across from the headwaters of the rivers emptying into the Lakes to the source of those flowing south into the Mississippi, gathering the valuable furs which the country afforded, and bartering cloths, trinkets, and brandy with the natives in return.

Long before the middle of the eighteenth century, and according to some authorities as early as 1702, various of the Miami villages situated about the head waters of the Maumee River, and adjacent to the Wabash, were visited by the untiring French missionaries and the fur traders. These visits were not, however, of long duration, and the different periods at which the French founded settlements at or near the sites of these Indian villages, cannot now be stated with any degree of certainty. Some have supposed the valleys of the Wabash and Eel rivers to have been visited by them before the close of the seventeenth century, but neither the occasional presence of a missionary, the periodical visits of the fur traders, nor the transient sojournings of adventurous explorers of the country can be fairly regarded as the founding of civilized settlements. The old Painkeshaw village that stood on the site of Vincennes, and the Twightwee village of One, the capital of the Miami nation, were evidently known to the French very early in the eighteenth century. In a memoir, written in 1718, we are told concerning the latter that: "The Miamis are situated sixty leagues from Lake Erie, and number four hundred, all well-formed men, and well tattooed. The women are numerous. They are hard-working, and raise species of maize unlike that of our Indians at Detroit. It is white, of the same size as the other, the skin much finer, and the meal much

whiter. The nation is clad in deerskin. They love plays and dances, therefore they have more occupation. The women are well clothed, but the men use scarcely any covering, and are tattooed all over the body." Further on in this ancient memoir we find mention of "Les Gros," one of five Indian villages situated lower down on the river *Oubache*, or Wabash. This last-mentioned village was without doubt the village of Le Gris, from which the present name of the town of La Grange was derived. According to the local traditions of this county, this village was situated at the mouth of the Salamonie. From the accounts given by these pious and self-sacrificing men of God who first came among these people, it would seem that they were at that time a hardy and industrious race. Their principal village is described as being situated upon a high hill, surrounded by over two leagues of improved land, "where they raised their Indian corn, pumpkins, and melons."

With the French the Miamis, as well as nearly all other tribes with whom they held intercourse, were very friendly. The policy of that government, under the agency of the order of Jesuits, who had their headquarters in America at Quebec, had been a peaceful one, they aiming at once to convert the savages to the Catholic religion, and make them good subjects to the King of France. That their efforts to Christianize them were in the main unavailing was in a great measure due to the fact that they were generally followed, and often preceded by a class of traders, who bartered spirituous liquors with the savages in exchange for their furs, and the love of intoxication, which at once sprung up, proved then, and is to this day, the greatest obstacle experienced in raising them to a higher degree of civilization. They never purchased it but to plunge at once into the most furious drunkenness, and as it was not to be obtained within convenient distance, no fatigue, risk, or expense was considered too great to be undertaken to procure it. Its destructive influence among them was manifest from the date of their first intercourse with the whites, and was one of the leading causes of that deterioration which commenced at that time, and will finally result in the complete annihilation of the entire race.

In the year 1765, the Miami nation was composed of four tribes whose total number of warriors were estimated at one thousand and fifty men. Their principal town was situated near where Fort Wayne now stands, and their smaller villages scattered along the banks of the Wabash, Eel, and Vermilion rivers. One who wrote concerning their haunts at that time, describes them as being scattered through the woods on their hunting excursions, camped in small parties, during the fall, winter, and a part of the spring. Later, along near corn planting time, they gathered at their villages, near where they had partially cleared patches of ground, where they planted their corn, pumpkins, and melons, which were tended by the squaws. Their dwellings were in some cases rude cabins, made of small logs, and covered with bark, but more generally consisting of a few poles stuck in the ground, tied together at the top with pliant strips of bark and covered with large sheets of the same. Sometimes, though but rarely, the covering was a mat woven of flags.

In their religious beliefs the Miamis, like all other savage tribes, were exceedingly superstitious. They believed in the existence of a God who was the creator and supreme governor of all things, but had no idea of his will being communicated to man, except as it appeared in the creation or in some act of special providence. They spoke of him as the "Great Manitou," and also of an evil spirit, but connected no thought of either with that of a future existence. They believed that at death the warrior was transported at once to another country which was a more happy one, and where he experienced the same appetites and enjoyments. Each tribe, they believe, was watched over and protected by its own particular Manitou, one tribe worshipping the manitou of the buffalo, which in their belief existed under the ground, and animated all buffaloes; another the deer; others still the rattlesnake, etc., etc. Famine was a monster, who lived upon their dead bodies after they were buried, and the failure of a crop of corn would frequently cause the depopulation of an entire neighborhood, the inhabitants fleeing away to escape the hungry jaws which they averred had eaten up their corn. On the breaking out of a fatal epidemic in one of the northern tribes who worshipped the buffalo manitou, a sacrifice of dogs was resolved upon, as the only means of appeasing the enraged divinity, and forty of these innocent victims were accordingly immolated and carried in solemn procession around the village, amid the most mournful chantings and wailings, and cries to the Great Manitou of the buffalo to spare their lives and afflict them no more. The Twightwee tribe held the rattlesnake in great veneration, and would never kill them under any circumstances, though, in later years, they were in no wise adverse to having the white men destroy them. Offerings of tobacco were made to propitiate these venomous reptiles, and up to a time within the memory of many of those now living, large

quantities of it were still to be seen, scattered about within the vicinity of their dens. The Indian's plan was to notch a sapling, bend it over and insert the tobacco in the split.

It was their general practice to bury their dead as more civilized nations do, returning dust to dust, each little village having its adjacent burying ground where the bodies of the deceased were laid away to rest, but the tomb of departed greatness was differently constructed. One found near a deserted village on the upper Wabash by Gen. Harrison's troops in 1812, containing the body of a chief, was built of logs and daubed with clay. Its silent occupant lay wrapped in his blanket, his gun and pipe by his side, and a small tin pan on his breast, containing a wooden spoon, and various trinkets, all deemed necessary no doubt to the comforts of his journey to the happy hunting-ground of another world. At another village further north, the tomb of a supposed sorceress was found. Her body was placed in a sitting posture, facing the east, with a basket by her side, containing the various charms used in incantations by her, such as owl and hawk bills, a variety of bones, and a bunch of roots tied together.

Several similar tombs were found at a much later day by the first settlers in this vicinity, as was notably the case at Squirrel Village, near where Stockdale is now situated.

Up to the year 1740, the French had monopolized all trade in furs and peltries with the Indians west of the Alleghany Mountains, but at that date we find some of the more enterprising British traders penetrating among the tribes who dwelt on the Ohio River and its tributaries. In 1748, the first treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between the English authorities and the Miami Indians. There were present at that treaty certain Indian deputies who represented twelve Miami villages situated "on or near the river Wabash," and that date fixes the time which introduced the first English traders into the Wabash valley. The territory being at that time under the protection of the French government, this incursion of the British was regarded by that power, or by its local representatives at Quebec, as a trespass upon their just rights and privileges. Acts of hostility were committed on both sides, and matters assumed a warlike aspect. Between the years 1749 and 1754, the French forces and their Indian allies captured a number of English traders on the borders of the Ohio River, seized and confiscated their goods, peltries, etc., and held them as prisoners. In resentment to these injuries thus done to their allies, the Miamis captured three French traders and handed them over to the authorities of Pennsylvania. This move caused a similar act of revenge on the part of the French, who, at the subsequent taking of another British trading post, killed fourteen of the Miamis as a punishment for their temporary alliance and friendship with the English. In this way the tribe became involved in the troubles which for many years followed between the two opposing nations, each of whom was jealously striving for the mastery over the new territory, and the revenue to be derived from intercourse with its inhabitants. During the French and English war, the Miamis were actively engaged against the British, and aided materially in the prolongation of the struggle. In combat they were brave, in defeat they were dexterous, in victory they were cruel. Neither sex, age, nor the prisoner were exempted from their tomahawk or scalping-knife. All along the frontier they waged a bloody and merciless warfare, which rendered agricultural pursuits hazardous, and the life of the backwoodsman and his family a thing of great uncertainty. Concealing themselves in the woods or among weeds and bushes, behind trees, waylaying the path to water or the road to the field, they would fire the gun or let fly the arrow at the approaching victim, and retreat if necessary, or, if they dared, advance upon their killed or crippled adversary, take his scalp or make him prisoner if possible. When besieging a fort they seldom showed themselves in force in any quarter, but dispersed and acted individually or in small parties. They aimed to cut off the garrison's supplies by killing the cattle, and they watched the watering places for those who went for that article of necessity, thus cutting off one by one in detail, and with but little risk to themselves. When their stock of provisions became exhausted they would retire to the woods and supply themselves by hunting, and then again return to the siege. They were among the first to make peace with the English when the tide of fortune turned against the French (1760), though three years after that time they were equally ready to join with Pontiac in his bloody war against them. During the ensuing year they followed the fortunes of that vindictive chief of the north country, until some time in the winter of 1764, when, deceived by the French, deserted by his allies, and overpowered by the British, he retired to the Illinois country, where he was assassinated in the year 1767 by a Kaskaskia Indian.

Col. Croghan, a British officer, visited the Miami villages on Eel River, passing through this county a prisoner in the hands of the Kickapoos and Musquakawinis, in June of the year 1765. Their warriors numbered at that time one thousand and fifty men.

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS.

During the French and English war all the British trading posts in the west had been broken up. From 1768 to 1776, the French population about Vincennes and along the Miami villages of the Wabash valley, dwelt peacefully and in the enjoyment of the most unrestrained freedom. Living, as it were, in the heart of the wilderness, without taxes, and in friendship with the Indians, they passed their lives away in hunting, fishing, trading in furs, and raising a few potatoes and a little corn for their families. Many of them intermarried with the Miamis, whose amity was thus more securely bound and strengthened. A race of half-breeds grew up whose natures were more Indian than French, and the intermingling of the two people and their languages is still to be seen in their names of personages and places. The morals of the French traders, never any too strict, did not improve by their intercourse with the aborigines. They soon learned to excel even them in habits of indolence and improvidence. They made no effort to become learned in letters, skilful in agricultural pursuits, nor ingenious in the practice of the mechanical arts. Dancing, running foot-races, jumping, wrestling, and shooting at marks were among their favorite amusements. Their manners and customs carried them above a condition of barbarism; but left them below a state of true civilization. The savage natures of the Indians were in some degree softened by this intercourse; but their ready adoption of all the corrupting vices which such a state of society engendered, rendered them decidedly the worse for the contact.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, many of the French, having taken the oath of allegiance to the British government at the close of the French and English war, were very instrumental in inciting the various tribes with whom they had intercourse to wage a border warfare against the unprotected frontier of the American colonies. The Miamis were among the last to take up the tomahawk in the cause of the British, whom they had never loved any too well, but during the latter part of the eight years' struggle, and for several years afterwards, during General Washington's administration, they were exceedingly hostile. At successive periods, they defeated expeditions sent against them under Harmer and St. Clair, and only yielded finally to the superior intrepidity and perseverance of that noted Indian fighter, General Anthony Wayne. A treaty of peace was concluded between them and the United States authorities, at Greenville, in August, 1795, at which time Le Gris was great chief of the nation, which they maintained in good faith from that time until after the breaking out of the war of 1812.

Following the example of many of the surrounding tribes at that time, a part of them again started on the war-path, and were again most severely punished for so doing. Many of them still remained friendly to the United States, but a large portion had joined in open hostilities in connection with the warlike Shawnees under T. Cumseh, and the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies. They had refused to attend a council at Piqua, Ohio, although informed that their failure to do so would be considered as evidence of their having withdrawn from the protection of the United States. The position of their villages on the Mississinewa afforded them excellent opportunities of furnishing aid to others already in the field, or of waging a destructive warfare against the unprotected border settlements, and their destruction was accordingly resolved upon by General Harrison, in November, 1812. The duty of carrying out this design devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Campbell, who was furnished with a detachment of six hundred mounted men and the usual small company of spies and guides. Owing to unavoidable delays, the expedition did not march from Greenville until the 14th of December, when they set out for their destination, eighty miles distant.

They were under special orders to save, if possible, a number of the Miamis, who were known to be friendly to the whites; among them Richardson, a half-Frenchman, the second chief of the Miamis, Pecan, the principal chief, and Captain Charley, the principal of the Eel River tribes of Miamis.

The troops suffered many hardships and much privation on the route, caused by the extreme severity of the weather, and the nature of the road over which they were obliged to travel. On the 17th of December they reached undiscovered an Indian town on the north bank of the Mississinewa, at the mouth of Josina Creek in this county; which they destroyed, killing eight warriors and taking forty-two prisoners, including women and children. Three other villages, situated lower down, were fired, and the troops then returned and went into camp, on the site of the village first burned. Here they were attacked before daylight on the following morning by a large party of Indians, preceded by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. Col. Campbell was holding a consultation with his field officers at the time, as to whether they would be warranted in advancing further into the enemy's country in their present condition, the men being greatly fatigued, and many of them frost-bitten, and their horses suffering from lack of sufficient forage. The sudden attack broke up the council, and left the question undecided; every man running to his post. During the engagement, which lasted about an hour, the Americans had eight killed and forty-two wounded, many of whom afterwards died, owing to the exposure and extreme inclemency of the weather. Among the killed was the gallant Lieutenant Waltz, in whose memory Waltz Township was named. One hundred and seven horses were killed in the battle, and their loss, says the commanding officer, "I have no doubt saved the lives of a great many men. The Indians, whose force numbered about three hundred, were completely routed. Fifteen dead were found upon the field, and it is supposed that an equal number were carried away dead or mortally wounded. Little Thunder, a nephew of the great

Miami chief, Little Turtle, was the most conspicuous Indian who took part in the engagement, and distinguished himself by his efforts to inspire his followers with courage and confidence.

After the battle of the Mississinewa most of the hostile portion of the Miami tribe joined the British at Detroit, while a few moved to Ohio with the Delawares, and settled under the protection of the United States.

On the evacuation and burning of Detroit by the British in 1813, at the approach of Gen. Harrison, a number of the Miamis, finding themselves deserted by their British allies, and in circumstances of great destitution, were induced to sue for peace. An armistice was entered into at Detroit, on the 14th of October, 1813, the terms of which granted a cessation of hostilities until further action could be taken on the part of the government.

About one thousand Miamis, seven hundred of whom were women and children, assembled at Fort Wayne in the following January, in an almost starving condition. The Pottawatomies, in considerable numbers and extreme destitution, soon followed. The warriors were supplied with sufficient ammunition for their hunting parties, and half-rations of meat and flour, while the women and children were furnished with a small allowance of provisions regularly.

In July, 1814, a treaty was held at Greenville, known as the Second Treaty of Greenville, at which conditions of permanent peace were established. In this treaty, one Captain Charley, whose memory is perpetuated in the name of Charley Creek, and in the Charley Addition to the town of Wabash, rendered himself particularly conspicuous; being, with one exception, the only one who was unwilling to accept the terms of peace unless they were such as to allow the Miamis to remain neutral in the war with the English. The terms of peace offered were finally accepted by his tribe; but not by him, and a large number of his warriors set out with General Cass for Detroit, in the following August, leaving their wives and children at Greenville, to be supported at the expense of the government.

From this time until the close of the war, the Miamis lived on professed terms of peace with the United States. Occasional incursions were made by scattered bands composed of fragments of different tribes, in which settlers were often murdered, and horses frequently stolen, and these atrocities were in their turn offset by the occasional murder of some peaceable Indian by an outraged ranger. Acts of this nature seldom met with due punishment according to the forms of law, and the really guilty parties generally escaped unharmed. Such was border life in the times of peace.

After the close of the war with England, in 1815, terms of peace were ratified with the Indians at a general treaty held in the vicinity of Detroit; and from that period until the termination of their existence as a tribe, the Miamis maintained the most peaceful relations with the whites. During the Blackhawk war of 1832, they remained their firm friends.

By the provisions of forty-four different treaties, which, between the beginning of the year 1795 and the close of 1840, had been entered into with the Miami nation in its several divisions, and the various other tribes within its territory, this title to all lands lying within the boundaries of the State of Indiana had been extinguished, and they agreed to move to separate districts of country lying beyond the Mississippi River. There were, however, a few individual reserves made, some of which are still occupied by them.

During the latter years of their occupancy their tribes had grown smaller, and the game, which was their main dependence for subsistence, had fast disappeared from a land which was beginning to echo to the ringing axe of the frontiersman. The territory ceded at each successive treaty narrowed the limits of their hunting grounds; the tide of eastern emigration pouring in to fill up the country as soon as it was open to settlement. The treaty of 1826, which was held on ground now within the limits of Wabash City, opened to settlers the eastern part of this county south of the Wabash River, and all land lying between the Wabash and Eel rivers. The Miamis were still to occupy the territory south of the Wabash, and east of a line drawn south from the mouth of the Salamonie, and the Pottawatomies that north of Eel River. This constituted a part of the "Thirty Mile Reserve," as it was called. In November, 1838, that was sold to the United States, and in November, 1840, the last treaty was held, by which all remaining lands, except a few individual reserves, which are still occupied by them, were ceded to the United States, to be vacated after five years' time, when they were to be removed to newer hunting-grounds beyond the Mississippi. In 1845 the last clause of the last treaty was carried into effect, and they were removed, with their families and all their possessions, to a country where they were no longer to trouble them, and the forests which had sheltered their ancestors for ages learned to know them no more. Thus were scattered and separated the last remnants of the once powerful Miami Nation.

In glancing backward over the history of this strange and unfortunate people through the period of now more than two hundred years, we see a long and mournful picture of ignorance, superstition, injustice, war, and barbarity, coupled with the most debasing intemperance. There were men of piety and zeal, who successively entering the field of missionary labors, endeavored to establish among them the foundations of civilization, and the precepts of Christianity. But these philanthropists were few in number, with but an imperfect knowledge of the Miami language, without schools and without homes, often placing their lives in jeopardy, and in some instances falling the victims of savage violence. At the present day a few small, mixed, and miserable bands constitute all

that remains of the once powerful tribe. Their ignorance and their errors, their misfortunes and their vices, which they learned from the bad men of the white race, still cling to them with unabated power to degrade and destroy. Their numbers are rapidly decreasing year by year, and thus, with the lights of civilization beaming around them, the last fragments of one of the most powerful aboriginal nations of North America are passing away from the earth forever.

### OBSTACLES TO SETTLEMENT.

Though in 1830 the Indian title had already been extinguished to a large portion of the land in this part of Indiana, and though the few Indians still remaining were peacefully disposed, there was little to induce or attract settlement or immigration. The face of the country was clothed with a primeval forest, untenanted, save by the roaming Indian, the prowling bear, the nimble deer, and the hungry wolf, whose loud cry resounded through the lonely fastnesses, only to die away with no response but its own echoes.

In this wild state, the country was scarcely adapted for the abode of civilized man, and offered to those who might seek a home in its wilds a lifetime of toil and privation, especially if they, abandoning the gun and the chase, sought to obtain a living from the pursuits of agriculture. More than this, it was remote from other settlements and difficult of access, there being no way to reach it save by a long and arduous journey through a trackless wilderness, which had little to offer to cheer the adventurous emigrant on his lonely way. Some found their way hither by following the waters of the Ohio and the Wabash, but this way of reaching it was extremely tedious, working up stream and constantly meeting with obstacles that made their journey often the occasion of many hardships. Not only must they take with them their household goods and wearing apparel, but food and provisions as well, for nothing could be raised until a clearing was made; and often it was the second year before a family could raise enough to subsist upon. During the summer season the cattle and horses were left to shift for themselves, finding such grazing as they could in the woods. In the winter they subsisted mainly by browsing on the tops and branches of trees cut down while clearing the land.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles which made this then remote region practically as far away as Alaska now is, a few adventurous spirits had pushed their way hither, but their numbers were few and scattered, many of them coming only that they might be beyond the borders of civilization.

But the spirit of progress which has ever characterized the present century, would not suffer this goodly land ever to remain a desolation and a waste, and being neither on the great lakes nor on a navigable stream, means were taken to make it more easy of access. The inauguration of the grand system of public works in the State of New York was quickly followed by works of little less magnitude in the State of Ohio.

Then was the project conceived to unite the waters of the Maumee and the Wabash, and thus, by the construction of a navigable canal, make a line of continuous water communication from the Ohio River to the lakes that would render the settlement and development of the country possible.

On the completion of this work then, we may say, was this region first prepared to become the home of a busy and thriving people.

### THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, ETC.

The final location of the route of this important public work was made during the spring of 1834, but preliminary surveys had been made three or four years previously. Among the engineers employed in the location and construction of the canal were Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, John Roche, of Huntington, and Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, all of whom are now living.

On the 4th of May, 1834, contracts for the construction of the canal hereabouts were struck off at a public letting held at the "Treaty Grounds," and the work of clearing and grading was soon begun and pushed rapidly forward. A large number of laborers were brought in, mostly Irish, and though generally peaceable and industrious, yet they were so remote from the restraints of settled communities that at times it was difficult to keep them from deeds of violence.

Below the Treaty grounds, the laborers were Protestants or Orangemen; up about Lagro they were Catholics. The antipathy between these two factions is always great, and at one time the spirit of controversy ran so high that a general fight was imminent. This was no idle skirmish or chance encounter of a few meeting by accident, though these were of frequent occurrence, but the respective factions left their work in a body, arming themselves not only with axes, spades, and clubs, but guns and pistols as well. A general battle ensued, in which it is stated that a number lost their lives, the engagement taking place near Lagro.

The canal authorities took strenuous measures to stop the war, and troops were sent from Fort Wayne for that purpose. The Indians, too, tendered their services, and could hardly be restrained from waging an indiscriminate war upon the laborers. Some of the ringleaders in the outbreak were punished; but, as by the exertions of the canal authorities most of the men were

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—GENERAL.

9

induced to resume their work, it was difficult to find out the guilty ones, and nothing was done to the majority, only to exact promises of future good behavior.

In these days the "eight hour league" was unknown. The laborers worked for the greater part of the year "from sun to sun." Their wages are stated to have been from eleven to sixteen dollars per month and board.

**Towns Built.**—The presence of this large body of men gave a powerful impetus to building up many of the towns along the line of the work. Under this influence Lagro and Wabash became considerable villages, with varied business interests. This prosperity was shared by those who had opened up clearings and had raised crops of corn, potatoes, or other products, all of which commanded fabulous prices.

**The Completion of the Canal** was at length an assured fact so near at hand that it was deemed best, in honor of an event so auspicious and fraught with so much of moment to the future of the country, to celebrate the occasion with fitting ceremonies and general rejoicing, and in order to make it more significant, the time chosen was Independence Day, July 4th, 1837.

In the programme it was arranged that the canal boat "Indiana," Capt. Dana Columbia, should have the post of honor by being the first to navigate the canal, but, for some reason, a small boat called the "Prairie Hen," Capt. Will Dale, arrived in Wabash a few rods in advance. A large party from Huntington and other points came down on the "Indiana," and a general celebration was held at the Treaty Grounds, ending off in a grand ball in the little room over Col. Hanna's store in the evening.

Navigation was soon afterward opened to Peru, and in a few years' time boats passed through the whole length of the canal, thus making a highway of no little importance.

**The County Formed.**—Although at that time probably less than fifty persons, all told, constituted the white population of Wabash County, political importance was soon to be given them, and "An Act to define and establish the boundaries of Wabash and Miami Counties" was passed by the Legislature, and approved January 30th, 1833. This act simply defined the boundaries of the contemplated counties, and for several years a large part of the present county remained attached to Huntington County for judicial purposes. Wabash County contains 432 sections, or about 426 square miles.

**Organization.**—The "Act organizing the County of Wabash" was approved January 22, 1835, and took effect March 1. It named Giles Smith of Grant County, Daniel Worth of Randolph County, Jesse Carter of Clinton County, Bartholomew Applegate of Johnson County, and Thomas Watson of Tippecanoe County as commissioners to locate the county-seat.

Said Commissioners met at the house of David Burr at the Treaty grounds on the third Monday of May, 1835, and after examining different locations, selected Wabash as the permanent seat of justice for this county.

At the first election held in this county after its organization, Dan. Jackson and Dan. Ballanger were elected associate Judges of Wabash Circuit Court. Col. Wm. Steel was elected Clerk of the Court. Sterns Fisher, Alpheus Blackman, and Levi Barr were elected County Commissioners. Josiah L. Wines was elected Sheriff. Wm. Johnson was acting Sheriff by appointment from the Governor. On the 11th day of June, 1835, the officers elect met at the house of David Burr at the Treaty grounds for the purpose of taking and administering the oath of office prescribed by law. But, before proceeding to business they adjourned to the house of Wm. Steel in the town of Wabash, where the oaths of office were administered and the proper bonds taken. On the 15th of June, 1835, the Board of Commissioners met at the house of David Burr, and Sterns Fisher was appointed President of said Board, and it was announced by the sheriff that the Board was regularly organized and ready for business. It then adjourned to the house of A. Blackman in Wabash, where it held a session of two and a half days, when the business of the Board was completed and then adjourned.

Col. Hugh Hanna was appointed by this Board as Treasurer of the county, and Isaac Thomas was appointed agent; Isaac Fowler was appointed assessor, and immediately entered upon his duties, and assessed the county in eleven and one-half days, and received twenty-three dollars for his services.

From an extract from one of the first entries made in their Journal (p. 14), it will be seen that they "meant business," for they ordered that "the public square in the town of Wabash be and all public streets around and adjoining said square be cleared off in the following manner: first, to be well grubbed, and all the timber both standing and lying to be cleared off except the rail-timber and fire wood. Some neat shade trees will be excepted by Hugh Hanna, agent of said board, in the execution of the above work."

**The First Financial Report.**—January, 1836. Hugh Hanna, county Treasurer, submits his report of receipts and expenditures as follows: receipts, \$373.62; expenditures, \$366.08, leaving a balance of about \$7 in the treasury.

There is nothing like having money ahead, but as the board saw fit to allow Mr. Hanna \$11 for his services, the presumption is that either the county (or Mr. Hanna) was \$4 short.

The Wabash Circuit Court met for the first time at the house of David Burr, on the fourth Monday (24th) of August, 1835. Present Hon. Augustus A. Everts, Judge of Eighth Judicial Circuit; also Hon. Dan. Jackson and Hon. Dan. Ballanger, Associate Judges; Sam'l C. Sample, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Wm. Steel, Clerk, and Wm. Johnson Sheriff. After calling the court they adjourned to the house of Andrew Murphy in the town of Wabash, on lot number 37. Charles W. Ewing, S. C. Sample, Thomas Johnson, J. W. Wright, and Wm. C. Coombs were admitted to practise as attorneys in this court.

The first panel of grand jurors were Thomas Curry, Sol. M. Semans,

Ezekiel Cox, Ira Burr, Sylvanus McLane, Malon Pearson, Jacob Bartholomew, Jos. S. McClure, Thomas Hays, Jas. D. Cassatt, and Anthony H. Keller of the regular panel. The sheriff now filled the panel from the bystanders, viz.: Sam'l G. Jones, Isaac Finly, Isaac Thomas, Isaac Fowler, and B. W. Lowery. Isaac Thomas was appointed foreman, and Geo. Florrin, bailiff.

The first panel of petit jurors were John Harter, Daniel Grant, Wm. Deal, Rob. Hurly, Jonas Galahan, Madison Sweetzer, John Solomon, John Ply, Shadrack Lawson, Jonas Carter, Peter Mills, Dan. Deal, Andrew Murphy, Isaac Fowler, Martin Wright, John Simmons, Henry Shappell, Elihu Garrison, Alex. McClelland, Lucas Morgan, Levi Leavly, Joel Grant, Wm. Williams, and Benj. Enyart.

The first marriage license issued by the clerk after the organization of the county, was to Edward Tirney and Mary Hanna, on the 16th day of June, 1835, who were married on the same day by the Rev. Simon P. Latamier, a Catholic priest.

The first deed recorded in the county after its organization was a conveyance of the northeast quarter of Section No. 4, Township No. 29, north of range 7 east, from Samuel Wiley and wife to Andrew Wilson, and recorded July 9, 1835.

**Licenses.**—Whether the Commissioners had an interest in the manufacture of brass time-pieces, whether they had a spite against peripatetic horologists, and feared the effect of a general distribution of their wares, or whether they were simply actuated by a natural and laudable desire to increase the county revenues, is not the purpose of the present work to explain, but simply to record the fact that in March, 1836, the aforesaid Board ordered, "that no person be allowed to vend wooden clocks unless he first pay a license of ten dollars."

This practice of raising money by special license was applied to various occupations and callings, such as keeping tavern, selling dry goods, groceries, or liquors, the present system of raising money by taxes levied on property listed by appraisers and assessors being of more recent date.

**County Buildings.**—In 1839, a court-house was built upon the south part of the public square by Hugh Hanna. It was a two-story structure, of a square form, terminating in a central spire.

Some years afterward, a row of one-story brick offices, intended to be fire-proof, were erected, and have been used up to the present time by the Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, and Clerk. They are small and ill-adapted for their use.

The court-house proper, which was a frame building, was destroyed by fire April 17th, 1871. At this time the upper story was used for a court-room, the sheriff and surveyor being the only officers occupying rooms in the building. A large quantity of old papers which had accumulated in the other offices were stored here, and were mostly destroyed, none of them, however, being of great value.

The county bought a Presbyterian church opposite the public square, and now use it for the purpose of holding courts, etc. A log jail was built in 1835; it was afterwards destroyed by fire, the present jail being built in 1853.

**New Court House.**—The time will soon arrive when the erection of a suitable court-house, with convenient accommodations for the proper dispatch of public business, cannot be longer delayed without injury to the best interests of the county.

It is to be hoped that when the new structure is planned, while avoiding merely useless expense and superfluous ornamentation on the one hand, and false ideas of economy on the other, those in authority may design such a building as will well serve every legitimate use and reflect credit on themselves and on the county at large.

**Travelling by Water.**—In the year 1846, a daily line of packet boats was established on the canal from Lafayette to Toledo, by Messrs. Doyle and Dickey, of Dayton, Ohio.

This is said to have been the first regular public conveyance established in the county, as no account can be found of any regular lines of stage coaches.

These packets were fitted up expressly for passenger traffic. Sleeping apartments and dining accommodations were provided on board, and as the motion of the boat was steady and smooth, making the then thought extremely rapid rate of eighty miles in the twenty-four hours, it was supposed by many that perfection in the way of travelling had been reached.

Superior as were these facilities over any previously afforded, the time soon came when the packet boat had to give place to more potent rivals in lessening time and space, and upon the opening of the railroad, the packet boat became a thing of the past.

For some years past, the canal itself has been getting out of repair, and is now well nigh useless for the purposes of navigation.

**Telegraph.**—The invention of Morse, now so perfect as to render communication between different nations separated by wide oceans a matter occupying but a few seconds of time, was then being made use of, and in 1849, a line of telegraph was established in the Wabash Valley, following the route of the canal.

### LOST FOR A LIFETIME.

The story of Slocum, the white woman, has been celebrated both in fiction and history, and from the fact that the later years of her life were spent within the limits of this county, the record of her eventful experience becomes of more than ordinary interest to the readers of this book.

Some thirty years ago, John Quincy Adams attracted considerable

attention in Congress by a strong speech in favor of a bill introduced by B. A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, which provided that one mile square of the land then occupied by the Miami Indians, embracing the house and improvements of Frances Slocum, should be granted in fee to her and her heirs forever. The bill became a law, and she occupied this special reserve until her death in the spring of 1847.

The history of this woman was remarkable. She was the daughter of a Quaker, who lived in the Wyoming Valley during the Revolution. Several months after the massacre of 1778, she was caught up by a party of marauding Delaware Indians, who got off before any attempt could be made to rescue her. She was five years old at this time. About a month later, her father was shot dead by the Indians while at work in a field near his house. Knowing that he was gone to his eternal rest, the widow, in time, became reconciled to her loss, but she could never forget her child, the last sight of which was when she was in the arms of a brawny Indian, struggling and calling pitifully upon her parent to come to her help.

The sons of Mrs. Slocum became prosperous business men, and after the close of the Revolution they used every effort to recover their lost sister. In 1784, two of them visited Niagara, where a large number of Indians were gathered, made diligent inquiries, and offered liberal rewards for any information of her. They prosecuted the search for several weeks, and returned home with the impression that she was dead.

The mother, however, could not be persuaded that such was the case, and four years later the Slocums spent several months in the West among the Indian agents and traders, publicly offering \$500 to any one who would give any authentic information of the death of their sister, but their success was no better than before. A similar expedition was undertaken in 1797 by four of the brothers, with the same result. As in the Ross case, the search brought numbers of stolen children to light, but none was the one particularly wanted.

Mrs. Slocum never lost faith in her daughter's existence. She believed she was somewhere waiting to be clasped in her arms, and she continued the search with scarcely any intermission until 1807, when she died, her children promising her to use every effort to learn what had become of the little one abducted nearly thirty years before. They faithfully carried out this pledge, and in 1826 made a long and expensive journey to Upper Sandusky to see a woman who, there was no reason to hope, was the one for whom they were searching. Disappointed again, they finally came to the conclusion that Frances was dead, and the search ended.

In the month of January, 1835, Col. George W. Ewing, a gentleman connected with the public service among the Indians, and able to speak several of their languages, was brought near an Indian town known as the Deaf Man's Village, on a branch of the Wabash. He applied for lodging, and was hospitably received at a respectable dwelling. He was fatigued and unwell, and after eating lay down upon some skins in the corner. The household consisted of a venerable woman and a number of children, all of whom treated her with the greatest deference, and who departed to their own rooms.

As Col. Ewing lay upon his pallet he watched the old lady moving about, and noticed particularly the color of her skin and hair. The result of the scrutiny convinced him that she was a white woman, and he opened a conversation with her. She admitted that his suspicions were correct. She said that she was stolen by the Indians when a very small child, and she had carefully concealed that fact from those of her own race whom she met, for fear that her relatives would come and take her away. She was now so old that she felt she could not live much longer, and if any of her friends were living she would be glad to see them. In short, she was Frances Slocum, and she remembered distinctly the name of her father, though her own given name was forgotten.

Col. Ewing was so impressed with her narrative that he addressed a long letter, giving the particulars, to the postmaster at Lancaster, Pa. He had never heard of the Slocums, but he judged from certain answers made by the old lady that her home was somewhere in that State.

The letter reached its destination, but when the postmaster came to read it he concluded it a hoax, and flung it aside among some waste papers, where it lay for two years. At the end of that time the postmaster died, and his widow, in overhauling his effects, came upon Col. Ewing's letter. She had never heard the name of Slocum, but thinking there was something in it, she sent the missive to the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, a copy of which, containing the letter, fell into the hands of Rev. Samuel Bowman, who was intimately acquainted with the Slocum family, and he mailed a paper to her brother, who lived in Wilkes-Barre.

The reception of the letter threw the whole community into excitement, there being not a particle of doubt as to the identity of Frances. As two years had passed since the letter was written, and as it standeth that the old lady at that time was under a premonition of death, an inquiry was addressed to Col. Ewing by John J. Slocum, the nephew of Frances. A prompt reply, dated at Logansport, came to hand saying that the old lady was still alive, and would be glad to see them. The letter contained minute directions as to the course they were to take to reach her. Arrangements were at once made to do so. Mr. Isaac Slocum and Mrs. Mary Town, brother and sister of Frances, resided in Ohio, but not in the same neighborhood. Joseph Slocum, of Wilkes-Barre, another brother, started in his carriage, taking his sister, while Isaac went in advance, it being agreed that they should meet at Deaf Man's Village. Isaac reached the place ahead of the others, and accompanied by an interpreter, made a call upon the lady, who received them pleasantly, but evidently with suspicion. The brother found her to all appearances a perfect Indian, but he had fixed in his mind an unerring test of her identity. Previous to being carried away, fifty-nine years before, her brother Ebenezer had crushed the forefinger of her left hand with a hammer. Taking hold of her hand and raising it, he saw the disfigurement. "What caused that?" he asked. "My brother struck it with a hammer a long time ago," was the answer.

He remained some time in conversation, but the woman did not seem at ease, and he returned to the village of Peru to await the arrival of his brother and sister. When they came, the three made them another visit. She treated them with the same kindness as before, but was stoical and unmoved, and when she saw tears in their eyes and every indication of a coming "scene" she looked anything but pleased. The only time she showed any signs of emotion was when she was asked her name. She replied that it was forgotten. "Is it Frances?" Her dusky features suddenly lit up, and she nodded her head. "Yes, yes, France, France." The visit was prolonged for several days, and some months later was repeated, some of the nieces and nephews joining the party.

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—GENERAL.

On the day when little Frances was captured, fifty-nine years before, she was carried rapidly through the woods; a final halt was made near the Genesee River. In the following spring she was taken to Sandusky, where she staid until autumn, when her Indian friends moved to Niagara, where she lived a year. In accordance with the nomadic habits of her people, her home was continually changed. Her greatest dread was of being discovered by her relatives and taken away, and there is no doubt that when the weary mother was hunting up and down the earth, she more than once came within hail of her lost child, who carefully avoided her. It was fortunate they never met.

Frances had been married to a Miami, by whom she had four children. She was wealthy, and held in the highest veneration by her tribe and descendants, many of the latter being around her. After a time, she seemed to form quite an attachment for her brothers, who, of course, were old men, and she offered them half her land if they would live near her. They in turn pressed her to join them further east, but she thanked them and declined. She was an Indian in everything except birth, and such she lived and died. Her death took place in 1847.

Another instance of a similar nature, which came within the limits of this county also, was that of a daughter of Moses Thorp, of Lafayette. She was stolen when a child, during the war of 1812, and grew up among the Indians, finally marrying a Miami known as "Captain Dixon," who lived near Ashland. With him she lived very unhappily until a few years ago, when she put an end to her life by drowning herself in the Mississinewa.

## MURDER OF EDWARD BOYLE AND THE FRENCH FAMILY.

The history of Wabash County is in the main a peaceful one. Since the battle of the Mississinewa, fought so near its borders, and killing so many of its dusky inhabitants, it has been remote from the scenes of war and bloodshed, and yet its history would not be complete without putting in an account of a deed of bloody violence, unparalleled in the annals of the Wabash Valley.

On the north side of the river, near by down to the quiet hamlet now known as Rich Valley or Keller's Station, there lived, in the year 1854, a quiet inoffensive man named Aaron French.

He owned no land, but, "squatted" on Keller's farm. In the summer season he worked at such odd jobs as the neighborhood afforded, chopping, digging, and clearing and otherwise helping the farmers. He was willing and ready enough, but from a lack of ambition to go far in search of employment, and general lack of thirst rather than from any positive habits of idleness, was often unable to provide his family with the necessities of life, especially during the winter season, when he and his family of a wife and five children were often so destitute that the neighbors had to contribute to supply them with food.

Here they had lived for several years, subsisting in this hand to mouth way, occupying a little cabin by themselves, when there appears on the scene a man and his wife, of whom we will have occasion to speak hereafter.

This worthy couple, Hubbard by name, took up their quarters with the French family, who were glad enough to add to their scanty means by sheltering another family under their humble roof.

Poor French not only suffered from poverty, but sickness was added to his afflictions, and he often for a long time lay ill.

In October, 1854, he was sick in this way, and some of the neighbors called to see him, among them was Stearns Fisher, and afterwards James Lewis, who came on Saturday evening, October 6th. The invalid told Mr. Lewis a story of his woes, that he almost despaired of a recovery unless he could get to a healthier climate, and that if he could raise some money by selling off what little property he had he would try and get away. On his way home Mr. Lewis pondered over French's statement, and thought it would be a kindness to the family, and to a certain extent a relief to the neighborhood to assist him in getting off.

A morning or two afterwards he started to see French, and buy him out, and thus afford him the necessary means to get away with.

Approaching the cabin he encountered the Hubbard couple bearing a tub of slops between them, and Mrs. Hubbard at once spoke up and said "They're all gone," and that they were clearing up after them.

Lewis asked them how it happened. They told him that French's brother, from near Cincinnati, had come there in the night, bringing news of his father's death in Iowa, and that he had left them land, and wished them to go there and live.

The brother had arrived at Peru on the evening train, had come directly there, and loaded the family into a wagon he had brought for the purpose, and started back to Peru again in the night, so as to be able to take the early morning train, as at that time but two trains a day were run, one in each direction.

Hubbard informed Lewis that he had bought all their things, and on being asked how French could leave when he was so sick, said that the brother had given him brandy, and had him dancing on the floor overjoyed at the prospect of leaving.

There were various circumstances making Hubbard's story a plausible one, and Mr. Lewis and subsequent inquirers were easily satisfied. No investigation was made, and the disappearance of French gave rise to but little or no comment.

Hubbard lived in the cabin, undisturbed by all, until the spring of 1855, when developments began to be made which must have disturbed his equanimity.

At this time a party of young men from Wabash went down the canal for the purpose of fishing. The water was partially drawn out of the canal that it might be repaired. In drawing their seine, they discovered the dead body of a man, which had evidently been put there during the winter previous. The body bore marks of violence, as having been beaten with a club or stone on the back part of the head. The arm was also severely bruised and cut in an apparent effort at self-protection.

Coroner David Squires and Constable James Wilson were sent for, and an inquest held. No one appeared who could identify the dead body of the stranger, and a description of the body being made out, the corpse was buried between the canal and river.

During these years, 1854 and 1855, the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad was being constructed, and a large force of men had been employed along the line, and the inquiry went around to ascertain who might be missing from among this large floating population.

At this time A. C. Gardner, one of the contractors on the railroad, and Dr. E. B. Thomas (now of La Grange) said that the description given corresponded to that of one Edward Boyle, who had disappeared some months previous.

The grave was opened, and in the presence of Clark Howe, Mason I. Thomas, and others, water was carried from the river, the face of the corpse was washed, and they identified the dead body as that of Edward Boyle.

Up to the fall previous this man Boyle had worked on the railroad, and had boarded with the other hands along the line. In the summer he had been taken very sick, and was attended by Dr. Thomas. At one time his life was despaired of, and he sent for the priest and gave into his charge some four or five hundred dollars in silver and gold coin, and directed him what to do with it in the event of his death. Upon his recovery, the money was returned to him. Hubbard prevailed on him to go and board with him, and he took his baggage up there and shortly afterward disappeared. This man Boyle had no family or intimate friends near, so that Hubbard's explanation that he had gone into the neighborhood of Lafayette to teach school was credible, as Boyle was a man of some literary attainments. But the finding of the body of the murdered man in the canal put a different face upon the matter, and deputy-sheriff Thomas, constable Tyler, and others, went to Hubbard's cabin to question him further about Boyle's disappearance, having a suspicion that he might know more of the affair than he had previously told. Arriving there, and listening to the conflicting stories told by Hubbard and his wife, who were both at the time under the influence of liquor, the party became satisfied that their suspicions were well founded, and without waiting for the formality of a warrant, arrested Hubbard and his son and brought them to Wabash to appear before Justice James.

Hubbard conducted his own defense, pleading earnestly and ably for his release, and, indeed, at this time there was but little positive evidence of his guilt. He was put under bonds of \$500, failing to procure which he was remanded to jail to await his trial.

Meanwhile, the officers were on the alert for further evidence, and adopted, among other expedients, the plan of secreting themselves so that they could listen to the conversations which took place between Hubbard and his wife when she came to visit him. Arriving at enough facts to justify them in the belief that he was the murderer, and that Mrs. Hubbard was in possession of the money taken from Edward Boyle, constable James Wilson and deputy-sheriff Mason Thomas, went to the Hubbard cabin to search for the treasure supposed to be concealed there, and in quest of more positive proof of his guilt. Stopping at the "Stone Cut," on the railroad, they borrowed a pick and went on. Before they got to the cabin they met constable M. H. Morgan, who told them that he and Isaac Keller had just been in the cabin, entering it by raising a window, and had noticed a very bad smell about the house.

Mrs. Hubbard was away from home, and Messrs. Wilson and Thomas broke their way into the house by pulling out the staple which held the padlock. Upon raising the floor, and beginning to dig, it was not long before they encountered the dead body of a child about eighteen months of age. Sending for the coroner, the search was continued until the horrible fate of the French family was no longer a matter of doubt.

There lay in one common grave, under the floor of the cabin, with so light a covering of earth over them that the stench would soon become intolerable, the last sad remains of poor Aaron French, his wife, and their five children. Some of the family had evidently been murdered while asleep, but Mrs. French showed signs of giving battle and fighting until the last.

Over this sickening mass of corruption, with barely eighteen inches of earth to cover them, Hubbard and his wife had lived for many months, wearing the clothes of the murdered family, using their household effects, and with blood on the under side of the floor, all unmindful that retribution was sure to come.

The greater crime overshadowed the former one, and they were put upon trial for the murder of the French family. Hubbard was indicted at the August term of the Circuit Court, and the Hon. John U. Pettit was assigned to defend the prisoner, he being too poor to employ counsel. Mr. Pettit was assisted by Messrs. Wilson and Cox. A plea of not guilty was entered, and a jury was impanelled and sworn, the names

of the jurors being, Jonathan Copeland, Samuel Stewart, A. W. Grant, Hezekiah Quick, Jonathan Weesner, Elias Parrot, Henry McPherson, Enoch Jackson, L. B. Musselman, R. G. Arnold, Jesse Jackson, and John Adams.

The defense was ably conducted, but the testimony being overwhelming, a verdict of guilty was brought in, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 13th day of December, 1855.

Efforts of counsel to get a new trial or change of venue proving fruitless, the execution took place on the appointed day. Though nominally intended to be a private one, it was practically public, thousands of people flocking to the court-house square to witness it, and thus the soul of John Hubbard went out into the unknown land, a victim of the extreme penalty of the law. A plaster cast of his head and shoulders is preserved by Dr. James Ford, and shows the likeness of a man who was capable of making an honorable record in life.

The body of Hubbard was duly buried, but it is said was soon afterwards disinterred "in the interest of science," and that it was discovered he had carried several bullets in his body for many years. How he got these wounds, or what other crimes he committed, will doubtless ever remain a mystery.

In the case of his wife, a change of venue was obtained, and she was tried in Grant County, Judge Pettit conducting her defense. She was found guilty, and sentenced to penitentiary for life, where she still remains.

Thus ends the history of the greatest tragedy ever committed in the limits of the county.

## PIONEER JUSTICE.

An incident may be narrated to show how justice was administered in those early days, the story being told by Stearns Fisher, a prominent actor at that period.

In 1834 David Burr kept a tavern for the accommodation of travellers; this was at the "Treaty Grounds" in Wabash. A vagrant coming along, he set him at work about the tavern, waiting on the table and making himself generally useful. Doubtless the salary attached to the performance of the many and arduous duties demanded of him was a small one, and we can scarcely blame him for seeking to fill his purse in any laudable way. But travellers have rights, and so thought Mr. Mills, a guest at the hostelry of Mr. Burr, when he awoke one morning to find his purse, containing some forty dollars, had been stolen from him during the night.

Suspicion fell upon the man as being the thief. Whether the missing money was found upon him, or what other facts or train of evidence led to the conclusion, is not stated; but the landlord and his guest became satisfied of the man's guilt. Remote as they were from the machinery of courts, together with the reluctance of the guest to take the time necessary to prosecute, they came to the conclusion to administer the punishment then and there.

Tying his hands to an elevated railing used to hitch horses to, Burr went to the woods to get some "gads" or "switches" and returned, intending to give the man a terrible lashing.

By this time others had gathered; Stearns Fisher, and the Indian, Al-lo-lah. Better counsels prevailed, and instead of inflicting the summary and unlawful punishment they had intended, it was decided to let the law take its course, and Al-lo-lah was engaged to take the man to Huntington, which was the location of the nearest magistrate.

Al-lo-lah was a noble-looking specimen of a warrior, tall and finely formed. He was faultlessly attired in the Indian costume, had his rifle in his hand, and tomahawk and scalping-knife in his belt. The man was an Irishman, a race of men not particularly noted for any love for their red brethren; and upon being untied from the rail, tremblingly obeyed Al-lo-lah when he pointed in the direction of Huntington and told him to "go." Thus the culprit took up his march, Al-lo-lah following close at his heels and watching his every motion with the wily sagacity of a savage. Mills followed after on horseback, and arriving at Huntington a magistrate was found and the offender held to trial. Next day the trio proceeded to Marion, in the same order as before, Al-lo-lah taking good care of his prisoner, giving him no opportunity to escape. Arriving at Marion, they found court in session, and the man was at once put upon his trial, convicted and sentenced, and on the following day was on his way to Jeffersonville Penitentiary under charge of the regular officers of the law.

## THE LEGEND OF SILVER CREEK.

This stream, passing through the northeast part of Talbot Township, derives its name from an incident of border times, which, variously related, is substantially as follows:—

Many years ago a party of officials who were on their way to the "payment grounds" which were located at the forks of the Wabash near the present town of Huntington, had in their charge a large sum of money to be used in paying off the Indians, under the terms of various treaties, and who at stated periods assembled at this place to receive the money due them. As the party journeyed on, they kept a close guard over their money, but one day at the noon-day halt, the customary vigilance was relaxed, and for a moment the treasure was left unguarded.

A hanger-on of the party, whom we will call Ferguson, saw

his opportunity, and, not being able to resist the temptation, seized one of the boxes filled with silver coin, and started into the woods. The box was heavy, and he soon secreted it, intending at some future time when the storm had blown over to go back there and get the money, and returned to camp as unconcerned as possible.

But the officials soon missed the box, and suspecting Ferguson of the theft, accused him with committing the crime. His denial only incensed them; as they themselves were liable for the money, and would suffer disgrace, if not punishment, unless they could find the culprit. Reversing the proposition of law, which presumes the innocence of a man until his guilt is clearly proven, they acted upon the hypothesis that he had committed the deed, and if he chose, could show them where he put the money.

This they desired him to do, and to make their wishes so plain that he could not misunderstand what they wanted of him, and that he might feel that they were anxious about it and really in earnest, they did not content themselves with mild requests, or even urgent demands, nor stop with threatening to arrest him; but took summary and effective means by putting him to torture.

In what way this was administered, accounts differ. Some state that a rope was put around his neck, and he was hung, but cut down before life was extinct; the process being repeated a number of times, until he made a confession.

Another account is, that he was severely whipped, without betraying the secret; but that overbearing them say that they would drown him in the deepest part of the river, he became thoroughly satisfied that the party were not doing it all in fun, but really wanted the information, and in short were terribly in earnest. He then confessed that he had stolen the money, and directed them to the place where he had secreted it. There it lay, covered over with a large stone, in the bed of a little stream, which ever since has been known as Silver Creek.

#### WOLF SCALPS.

Here, as elsewhere in the country, wolves were very numerous, and were a serious annoyance to the settlers. They seldom offered to molest man or any large stock, but were fond of mutton, and after nightfall made the woods vocal with their howling.

To rid the country of these pests was a part of the duty of the early settler, and in order to stimulate the work, a bounty was paid for their scalps. An illustration of this fact may be cited from the record of the proceeding of the Commissioners March, 1837, where it is stated that "Jonas Carter appeared in open court and presented his certificate from the clerk of said county, sworn to as the law directs, that he had killed three wolves within four miles of the seat of justice of said county; whereupon the said Board allowed him, the said Carter, the sum of six dollars; being two dollars on each scalp as aforesaid."

Rats and rabbits are said to have been unknown previous to about 1845. In 1834, at the time of corn harvest there was great commotion among the squirrels, and for some reason or other they took up their journey northward. They swam the Wabash River in great numbers, and had at times the appearance of an army. Like the grasshopper raid, they brought devastation in their train, and an old settler tells the story of keeping two men busy shooting them and driving them away from his twenty-acre field of corn. After about ten days, the numbers of these rodents had so much diminished that the presence of a guard was no longer necessary.

#### THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Throughout the pioneerage of the country there ran a spirit of jocose hilarity and general good feeling, which may be looked for in vain among the later inhabitants of a more populous region. When neighbors were from one to five miles apart they all seemed neighbors, and not only neighbors, but friends. Under the pressure of adverse circumstances which crowded them all alike on every hand, they made common cause against their common woes, and each took a brotherly interest in the other's welfare. "It seems as though we were all brothers then," says the old backwoodsman, on gazing fondly back into the "good old times," and it is a regret of his declining years that those days of kindly fellow-feeling have forever passed away.

With the hard experiences incident to living in a country so isolated from all civilization and subduing an unbroken wilderness, these experiences were much more severe than those of the present time are wont to imagine, though they had their rounds of merry-makings and social enjoyments which were seasons of great hilarity. At such times, drinking was carried on to an extent that could hardly have been compatible with good morality; but either the rougher exposure of backwoods life, or the less poisonous quality of the article consumed, rendered its effects less pernicious than at the present day. At a wedding, it was the centre of good cheer; and at a funeral, the solace of mourning friends. At a log-rolling, it furnished the staple beverage; and at their raisings and all other gatherings, its presence was considered one of the indispensable requisites of true hospitality. Such was the custom of the times, and with the times it has passed away.

The arrival of a new settler in the neighborhood was an item of interest to every one, and the log-raising which was sure to soon follow was looked forward to with great expectancy, espe-

cially by the younger members of the community. There would be an odd-looking company there, when all had gathered, strange in many ways. To one of the present day, they would appear strange in dress, some wearing still the deer-skin habiliments, and buckskin moccasins of the savage, some clad in homespun linen of domestic manufacture, and others still, in clothing brought from "the States." Hats varied all the way from the home-made skull-cap of racoon or wolf-skin and the white broad-brim, to the more or less dilapidated cocked hat of the grenadier. But the men themselves varied more widely than their apparel. There were old frontiersmen who had spent a lifetime in the wilderness and grown up in intimate acquaintance with its wilds and hardships; learned its rough ways and how to meet them; fought Indians and traded with them; waged war against the wild beasts of the forests and subdued them; and there were Yankees, fresh from the far down east, who had brought such exalted opinions of the "land of steady habits" with them it was a wonder they were ever tempted to leave it; and there were Quakers from the land of William Penn, and representatives of the commonwealth of old Virginia. Pat and Michael, from the "old country," were present, and beside them Hans and Johannes, from Faderland, and amid this motley, but not incongruous crowd, gathered from home and from foreign lands, poor Lo, of a race who were once the proud possessors of the entire continent, were drawn thither by curiosity to witness the destruction of their loved old hunting grounds by their more cultured and ambitious successors. They gazed on them with sad and dejected visage from a distance, to slink away again and be lost from sight amid the shades of the forest.

The first school-houses were built in the same manner as the log cabins of these dwellers on the frontier, except that for a window a log was cut out the entire length of one side, and across the aperture thus formed, light sticks were tacked at intervals, to which old newspapers were pasted, and afterwards greased, to afford the better admission of light. In front of this, a long slab was fastened at a proper angle, supported by pins in the logs, to answer the purpose of a writing-desk, while the scholars sat on a high bench in front of it, and pored over the knotty problems in Da Boll or Greenleaf, or conned their Webster's spelling books.

They were a moral people; eases of crime and acts of dishonesty were almost unknown among them. In the course of time, log chapels came to be erected here and there in the forests, where the old-fashioned and pointed style of preaching was listened to each recurring Sabbath; but for many years before this order of things came about, the only faint observance of the Sabbath was to make it a day of rest for the aged and of play for the young. It was a general visiting day, when families distant from each other met and gathered around the plentifully set board of homely fare to talk over the old days and the pleasant times spent in former years in Pennsylvania or Ohio, just as they now often times meet to sigh that those golden times of bygone days have passed away.

#### GENERAL SURFACE.

The surface of the country is very generally level, and there is no part that can be called hilly or broken, save in the immediate vicinity of a few of the streams.

The underlying rock is limestone, and belongs to the upper Silurian formation.

This rock is exposed in the bluffs along the Wabash, Salamonie, and Mississinewa Rivers, and some excellent quarries of flagging and building stone are found, besides much that is adapted for burning into lime.

This rock abounds in fossils or remains of species of living beings that are now extinct. Fine specimens of trilobites and kindred fossils are often quarried out.

The rock is usually stratified in thin layers occupying a horizontal position, but in some instances, as may be witnessed in the point of rocks near the railroad bridge in Wabash, they assume a nearly vertical position as if they formed the sides of a mound or cone. Further away from the main streams, the surface is deeply covered with drift.

The larger branches of the Wabash, rising in the level country, have in their course cut channels through the drift into the underlying rock, thus affording some picturesque scenery.

To the northward, much of the country is almost an unbroken plain, the bed of the watercourses but little depressed below that of the surrounding country, and artificial drainage is necessary to bring the land into productivity. In the description of Pleasant and of Pawpaw townships, more will be said about the character of the surface and soil of this portion of the county.

**Wabash River.**—This important stream passes through the central part of the county in a westerly direction, slightly inclining to the south. It rises in the State of Ohio, and is about four hundred miles in length, but it is in this county that it receives its first considerable tributary, the Salamonie, and thus begins to assume the form and proportions of a river.

The Mississinewa, another important tributary of the Wabash, entering that stream near Peru, some six or seven miles west of the line of this county, passes through Liberty and Waltz townships.

**Eel River.**—This stream enters the county at Liberty Mills, and takes a southwesterly course to Roann. Its general course is crooked, and its waters more sluggish and less clear. It has no high hills or bluffs bordering it in this county. It enters the Wabash at Logansport.

As its name would seem to imply, this stream was first so called from the abundance of eels within its waters, though of

later years these snake-like fish have become more scarce. At the time of the first settlement on its banks it was very full of fish of all kinds, and according to some authorities its name is an Indian word used to denote all fish, and if translated into English would be "Fish River." This latter hypothesis is not very well supported, however, and seems in fact quite doubtful.

#### SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

From the description given of the surface of the country, it will be seen that it is one well adapted to agriculture. There is almost an entire absence of rocky ridges, stony tracts, or irreclaimable marshes. In the early days of settlement, a number of tracts which had been returned by the surveyors as "swamp lands," were considered of little value, but upon being cleared off and ditched so as to afford an outlet for the water, much of this land was found to be quite valuable, and is now ranked as among the best.

**Defective Statistics.**—Before entering into a description of crops raised, etc., it may be well to remark and to regret, that the statistics of the acreage and production of different crops and the number and value of the different kinds of live stock, are so deficient and imperfect as to have little value. Such returns, indeed, have been made by the assessors of the various townships, but some of them are so palpably wrong that it has been deemed best not to insert them. Some of the assessors complain, and no doubt with good reason, that the people neglect or refuse to give the information required of them, from a fear that it will lead to increased taxation.

The statistics returned in 1875 will be examined, and such as are deemed of sufficient interest will be inserted in the work.

**Corn.**—This may be said to be the most important crop raised in the county, and the quantity raised has been increased from year to year. Formerly, it required much manual labor to tend it, but now, nearly all the work of planting and tending is done by horse-power. The crop of 1874 was unusually large, and such as was sold found a ready market, at a price of about sixty cents per bushel.

**Price of Corn.**—The following are the average prices paid by T. W. King at his warehouse in Wabash during the years named: 1870, 40 cents; 1871, 35 cents; 1872, 35 cents; 1873, 50 cents; 1874, 60 cents.

**Wheat.**—Large crops of this staple are raised in the county, probably more in the Eel River Valley than in other parts. Where the ground is low or wet, corn usually succeeds better than wheat, as the latter crop is sometimes injured by freezing. The use of improved machinery for sowing, harvesting, and threshing this crop is now universal.

**Prices.**—To give some idea of how little money a bushel of wheat would sell for within the memory of men still in active business, it may be related that in the year 1851 John Whisler, then as now a leading merchant at North Manchester, bought wheat for forty cents a bushel. He hauled it to Lagro, where it was shipped on the canal.

For the following prices of wheat we are indebted to T. W. King, grain dealer, Wabash: 1870, 95 cents; 1871, \$1.10; 1872, \$1.30; 1873, \$1.20; 1874, 90 cents.

**Other Crops.**—At one time flax was raised to a large extent both for the seed and for the fibre, but of late years less attention has been paid to its culture. Oats, rye, potatoes, etc. etc., are raised, but not to any great extent beyond the home demand.

**Fruits.**—Of late years, orchards have been multiplying, and ere long there will be an abundance of fine varieties of apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, while berries and small fruits will soon become more abundant. Many farmers have neglected to set out fruit trees, but the deficiency is fast being made up.

#### DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The remarks already made regarding the difficulty of procuring correct statistics of the number and kinds of domestic animals in the county need not be recapitulated.

Horses are met with in the usual number, and the present season, 1875, a new variety, the Norman horse, is being introduced, and is very popular.

**Hogs.**—The number of hogs raised in the county is large, and yearly increasing.

Instead of selling their corn, the practice of most farmers is to feed it out to hogs, and thus sell their corn crop in the form of pork.

The hogs are generally sold alive, some being shipped to points outside the county, while others are slaughtered in Wabash, there being a large pork-packing establishment there.

Of late years much attention has been paid to raising the best breeds. Not long ago, a kind of mongrel "land pike" were raised, which, roaming in the woods much of the time, were finally fattened and killed, it requiring three or four years to bring a hog to weigh over about two hundred pounds. Now farmers sell many of their hogs before they are a year old, and expect them to weigh from two to three hundred pounds.

The price paid during the season of 1874 was from six to six and one-half cents per pound.

**Other Domestic Animals.**—The number of sheep raised in the county is not large, but few farmers owning any considerable flock. A tax is levied upon dogs, and the amount raised in this way is used as a fund to indemnify owners of sheep who have suffered loss by their ravages.

## EDUCATION.

The blessings and benefits of common schools are now within reach of the humblest citizens, and it is among the encouraging signs of the times that every year witnesses increased interest being taken in educational matters.

The rude log hut which constituted the school-house of pioneer days, with its greased paper window lights, and fireplace extending across one end of the room, has given place to more commodious and sightly structures. Many of them have good locations, pleasant surroundings, and are provided with maps, apparatus, suitable furniture, and blackboards.

The United States census of 1870 gives the number in the county over ten years of age who cannot read at 749, and the number who cannot write at 1424.

The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1874 gives the number of brick school-houses at twenty-two, frame buildings ninety-eight, log school-houses two; total one hundred and twenty-two.

The report for the year previous gives the total number of school-houses at one hundred and forty, which is believed to be more nearly correct.

The number of teachers is reported as one hundred and fifty; average number of school-days in the year, one hundred and fourteen. Average daily wages paid teachers, male, two dollars and nine cents; female, one dollar and seventy-seven cents. The winter schools are usually taught by male teachers; summer schools by females.

These figures are not understood to include the city of Wabash.

*Report of the Wabash Public Schools for the Term ending December 24, 1874.*

Number of children enumerated in city . . . . .	980
Number of pupils enrolled during the term . . . . .	720
Average number belonging " " " . . . . .	624
Average daily attendance " " " . . . . .	590
Per cent. of attendance (based on average number belonging) . . . . .	94.5
Per cent. of attendance (based on enrolment) . . . . .	81.9
Per cent. of attendance (based on enumeration) . . . . .	60.2
Number of pupils whose average per cent. is not below 90 . . . . .	111
Number neither tardy nor absent, girls 85, boys 62, Total . . . . .	147
Number of cases of tardiness, girls 6, boys 16, Total . . . . .	22

The first school in the county was taught by Ira Burr in Wabash, in the winter of 1836-7, in a log-house previously used as a storeroom by William Edsall, on lot No. 26.

## MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTE.

The founder of this institution was Josiah White, a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in 1781 in Mount Holly, New Jersey. In his youth he had a passion for mechanical pursuits, and he received a fair education. He was apprenticed to the hardware trade, in Philadelphia, and after serving his time, conducted a store on his own account, making the singular resolution to devote all his time and labor to the business until he had made forty thousand dollars in money, provided he could do so before his thirtieth year. He was successful in accumulating this amount of property two years before reaching that age, and in accordance with this resolution sold out. He had a notion of investing this sum at interest, but not satisfied with that kind of life, he turned his attention to building a dam on the Schuylkill, and putting up a lock for purposes of navigation.

He occupied himself at this for a number of years from 1810 to 1818, when the works were finally purchased by the city of Philadelphia.

Josiah White was one of the pioneers in the improvement of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, and in the mining and bringing of anthracite coal into market.

In this work he ultimately succeeded, and during his lifetime the trade in coal became a very important one.

As a contractor for and stockholder in various coal and navigation companies, he accumulated a large amount of property. He died in the year 1850. A memoir of his life is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, and speaks of him as being a man of kindly disposition, much interested in plans for the education of poor children.

For this purpose he made bequests in his will for the establishment of manual labor schools in Iowa and in Indiana, especially having reference to the religious training of the pupils.

The amount of the bequest under which the institution in this county was founded was twenty thousand dollars.

With this sum, a section of land lying on Treaty Creek in Noble Township, which had been reserved to the Indian, Moshingomasha, was bought in 1852, and buildings were soon erected. The number of pupils enjoying the benefits of the institution has never been large. Josiah White, being essentially a man of affairs, busily employed during his lifetime in improving river navigation and opening coal mines, probably had no knowledge of what sum of money would be required for such a purpose.

## SOUTH WABASH ACADEMY.

On another page will be seen a pleasant, home-like picture representing the South Wabash Academy, which was established by Prof. F. A. Wilber, of Wabash College, about the year 1862. The school was under the care of the Presbyterian Church, and was known as the Female Seminary at first, but was soon afterwards changed to admit both sexes. In 1873, Prof. Wilber resigned, and the institution fell into the hands of the Friends, and S. G. Hastings, of Earlham College was secured as principal. In July, 1874, he was succeeded by J. Tilman Hutchens, of the Spiegeland Academy, under whom it will continue.

The Academy is most pleasantly situated on the pike road, about a mile south of Wabash, in a quiet and peaceful, though thriving little village, surrounded by lovely and picturesque scenery. No students of immoral character are retained in the school, and it is the aim of the directors to provide an institution in which the moral atmosphere shall be pure and untainted, the physical surroundings salubrious and healthy, and the mental stimulus keen and bracing. The course of study has been arranged with much care, so as to provide for those who may wish to prepare themselves for a college course, as well as to give a practical business education to those who do not anticipate anything further than the academic course. Arrangements have recently been made by which students who wish can club together and board themselves in the building, thus reducing their expenses about two-fifths.

The present Board of Directors consists of David Colle, Daniel Hutchens, James Coppock, Benoni Hill, Jesse Hill, all of whom are doing very liberally toward building up the school.

## POPULATION, NATIVITY, ETC.

The number of people living in this county in 1870 was over twenty-one thousand, of which were returned

Total Foreign born	936
Born in British America	39
" England and Wales	66
" Scotland	5
" Ireland	277
" Germany	450
" Switzerland	42
" France	16
Of those born in the United States:	
Born in Indiana	13,000
" Ohio	4,288
" Pennsylvania	1,107
" Kentucky	303
" Virginia (and West Virginia)	506
" New York	292

From careful investigations made while compiling this Atlas, it appears that those born in Ohio mostly came from Preble, Darke, and Montgomery Counties. The counties in Indiana most largely represented are Fayette, Rush, Franklin, and Wayne. A good idea of this subject may be obtained from an examination of the list of subscribers to this work given in another part of the atlas.

By the tables of population, elsewhere given, it will be seen that each successive census taken has shown a marked increase over the previous one. That a similar ratio of increase will be found in the future is not at all probable, as already the population of this county is more dense than in many of the older States. Some of the villages and towns may show augmented population by reason of more extended trade, or greater amount or diversity of manufactures, thus supporting additional numbers of men. To what extent this may take place is difficult to foresee.

In the country proper it may be set down as likely that the more wealthy farmers will gradually increase the area of their possessions by absorbing the smaller farms. The wealthy landowners not being forced to sell, will hold on to what they possess, and gradually buy out the farms of their poorer neighbors who are tempted by their necessities to realize money that will enable them to buy larger farms in the far west. As the farms increase in size, and the use of improved machinery becomes more common, more attention will be paid to farming on a large scale. Then again, less men will be required to clear off the land, and many that found employment in chopping and grubbing will have to find other labor. It may be safely asserted then that, in some parts of the country at least, no further increase of the number of people need be looked for, the surplus of population moving westward or to the towns and villages.

## THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

The prevailing timber of the county is beech, sugar, oak, elm, linn, hickory, sycamore, and walnut. As has been remarked, the general surface of the country was originally very densely wooded, and in order to fit the land for agriculture this growth of timber had to be cut away and removed. There was no market for lumber or wood, and the early settler had to get rid of it as best he could, generally by burning in great heaps. In this way, a wholesale destruction of timber was inaugurated, until a fine quality of timber has become scarce and valuable. Black walnut, a species of timber once quite abundant, and often burned in log-heaps, has reached such a price in the markets that if one were fortunate enough to own a quarter section covered with this kind of timber, he would be ranked among the wealthiest citizens.

The demand for nearly every kind of timber is increasing, from the fact that in the older States most of the forests have been cut away, while many of the States and Territories lying west of Indiana, being practically destitute of timber, are depending on western Ohio and Indiana for their supplies of hard wood.

The number and variety of manufactures from the products of the forest are constantly increasing, and bid fair to become a leading industry. Among the most important of the articles made are furniture, wagons and carriages, and parts of them, such as spokes, hubs, and other parts, staves, agricultural implements, etc. etc.

At present the price of timber is such that a tract of timbered land is about equal in value to a tract that is cleared off. If there is much good timber, or the facilities for shipment good by reason of being near to a town or railroad, it is more valuable, but if the timber is poor and back from the railroad, it is worth less than cleared land.

## RAILROADS.

Toledo, Wabash, and Western.—In the year 1853, the project of building what is now called the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad (then called the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad), first took definite shape and form. Surveys were made, and the construction of the work pushed forward, the first train of cars arriving in Wabash January 27th, 1856.

No public aid was given, in this county at least, but meetings were held at the various points along the line, and private parties subscribed to the capital stock. How many shares were taken in this county cannot now be definitely ascertained, some good judges placing it from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, though this amount may be far from the mark.

This railroad has passed through the usual stages of bankruptcy, and is now in the hands of a receiver. It is doing a large business, and is one of the leading highways of the country.

Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad.—This road passes through the central portion of this county from north to south, having a total length within its limits of nearly thirty miles. This road now extends from Goshen, in Elkhart County, to Marion, in Grant County, from which point the iron is now (1875) being laid southward, with the expectation of reaching Anderson during the season.

This road was built by Gardner & Wells, by whom it is now operated. To encourage them to build it, a tax was voted, and the amount collected donated to them. The amount of this donation was about six thousand dollars per mile. Commodities machine shops are located at Wabash, the city paying \$25,000 to assist in their erection. The road was built in 1872.

Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad.—Some ten years ago this road was surveyed out and some work done, but it was not built until 1872. A tax in its aid was levied in Pleasant and Chester townships, amounting to some thirty thousand dollars. The road is doing a large freight business, much of it being "through freight."

## IMPROVED ROADS.

For many years the thoroughfares of this region were confined to the Wabash Valley; the matter of hauling products to market was of some moment. As this country was heavily timbered, it had a touch of the mania for building plank roads, and previous to the war, many miles of this excellent though temporary improvement were opened for travel. One from Liberty Mills to Huntington; others from North Manchester to La Grange, and to Wabash, and from Wabash northward to Ronan, and southward to Somerset, as well as one from Lagro to Jonesboro, Grant County, were built.

As the timber of which these plank roads were constructed soon decayed, wore out, or became displaced, but little was done toward having them renewed or even to keep them repaired, and thus the plank road is now essentially a thing of the past.

Within a few years some attention has been paid to constructing turnpikes, and there are now a number in operation in the county, mostly leading southward from the Wabash to Somerset, Lafontaine, Dora, New Holland, and Lincolnville. Like the plank roads, tolls are charged upon them, the money thus received going to the company for a return of the capital invested in building the roads and keeping them in repair. Taxes have been assessed on the lands lying within the vicinity of the roads, to assist in paying the cost of construction.

These turnpikes are, for a great part of the season, the only good roads in the country. It is to be hoped that among the changes which the next ten years are to bring about will be a very general improvement in the character of the common thoroughfares, as there are few things in the country which make it more desirable and attractive than well-made and well-kept roads, over which vehicles may be drawn with ease and safety at any season of the year. In their haste to provide railroad communications with remote points, let not the citizens overlook a matter on which so much of their comfort and convenience depends.

The length of the various avenues of communication may be summed up as follows: Wabash and Erie Canal, 17 miles; Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad, 17 miles; Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad, 28 miles; Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad, 16 miles.

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—STATISTICAL.

## A HARD WINTER.

Deserving of mention is the experience of the settlers in the winter of 1842-3, which is often spoken of by them as being by far the most severe season ever known to this section of the country. Previously, the winters had been so mild that but little provision for the feeding of stock had been necessary, the woods and the prairies furnishing nearly a sufficiency of forage, and also of shelter. On this occasion the cold was so unusually severe and lasted so late that, in the generally unexpected and unprovided state of affairs throughout the country, many cattle literally starved to death, and the settlers turned out to cut down trees that the stock might browse on the branches, there being no other food obtainable. Some men cleared off almost the entire extent of their farms in this way. The cold held on so long that on the second Tuesday in April—the time of holding township elections—people went to the polls in their sleighs.

**Other Cold Winters.**—The winter of 1874-5 was also very cold. The fall was bright and pleasant, and gave the farmer more than usual time to finish up the season's labors, the warm weather continuing nearly until January, when it turned very cold and lasted into late in the season, the spring being a rather slow and backward one. We are indebted to the *Plain Dealer* for the following:

"By the kindness of our friend Hon. J. L. Stone we are furnished the following thermal report for the first three months of this year, taken at his residence in Liberty Township. Those figures which have the minus sign affixed, thus 12—, indicate the temperature to have been below zero, the figure without this sign, above zero."

Day of month.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Day of month.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1	12	5	28	17	3	2	6
2	22	26	13	18	8	10	6
3	5	20	12	19	5	19	16
4	10	6	10—	20	5	8	14
5	0	5	20	21	24	16	12
6	0	10	24	22	24	23	0
7	5	0	18	23	26	46	20
8	4	4	6	24	28	46	30
9	22	12	23	25	4	22	15
10	18	6	26	26	5	25	37
11	8	2	30	27	33	6	30
12	8	12	30	28	32	8	28
13	22	15	30	29	30	30	44
14	9	6	48	30	11	56	
15	9	22	47	31	2		
16	8	12	24				

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Presidential election of 1832 for the counties of Huntington and Wabash was held at the house of Lewis Rogers, on the north bank of the Wabash River, opposite the mouth of the Salamonie. The Inspector and Judges of the election were, A. D. Woodworth, Jonathan Keller, and Lewis Rogers. The result of the vote was as follows:—

For General Jackson . . . . . 14 votes.  
For Henry Clay . . . . . 12 "

The following is the vote for President since the organization of the county, to wit:—

1836.—William H. Harrison received . . . 122 votes.  
" Martin Van Buren " . . . 79 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 169 "

1840.—William H. Harrison received . . . 307 "

" Martin Van Buren " . . . 198 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 505 "

1844.—Henry Clay received . . . 601 "

" James K. Polk " . . . 575 "

" Jas. G. Berney " . . . 19 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 1195 "

1848.—Zacharias Taylor received . . . 847 "

" Lewis Cass " . . . 739 "

" Martin Van Buren " . . . 140 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 1726 "

1852.—Winfield Scott received . . . 1145 "

" Franklin Pierce " . . . 959 "

" Jno. P. Hale " . . . 91 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 2195 "

1856.—John C. Fremont received . . . 1785 "

" James Buchanan " . . . 1190 "

" Millard Fillmore " . . . 108 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 3083 "

1860.—Abraham Lincoln received . . . 2287 "

" Stephen A. Douglas " . . . 1142 "

" Jno. C. Breckinridge " . . . 79 "

" John Bell " . . . 20 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 3528 "

1864.—Abraham Lincoln received . . . 2461 votes.

" George B McClellan " . . . 1929 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 3690 "

1868.—Ulysses S. Grant received . . . 2940 "

" Horatio Seymour " . . . 1547 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 4487 "

1872.—Ulysses S. Grant received . . . 2988 "

" Horace Greeley " . . . 1752 "

Whole number of votes cast . . . 4740 "

State of Indiana. Twenty-seventh Circuit. Wabash and Miami Counties.

WABASH CIRCUIT COURT.

John U. Pettit, Judge, Wabash.

Jim M. Amoss, Clerk.

Jim P. Ross, Clerk elect.

Harvey F. Wood, Sheriff elect.

N. N. Antrim, District Attorney, Peru, Miami County.

Macy Good, Deputy for Wabash County.

List of Attorneys.—J. D. Conner, Calvin Cowgill, M. H. Kidd,

J. C. Sivey, L. H. Goodwin, B. F. Williams, Alex. Hess, J. L. Knight, Joseph Mackey, F. M. Eagle, T. T. Weir, C. E. Cowgill, W. G. Sayre, Alvah Taylor, H. G. DePuy, C. S. Parrish, F. M. Morgan, C. W. Weesner, W. Z. Stewart, N. O. Ross, H. B. Shively, L. W. Crouch, J. M. Burge, Macy Good, T. A. Stewart.

State of Indiana. General Assembly. Forty-ninth Session.

Senator, Elijah Hackleman, Wabash; Representative, Hiram Dale, Dora.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustees and their P. O. address.

Chester, J. W. Winesburgh, North Manchester P. O.

La Gro, Wm. Reed, La Gro P. O.

Liberty, J. P. Thompson, Lafontaine.

Waltz, J. R. Sumpter, Somerset.

Noble, Jacob R. Bruner, Wabash.

Pawpaw, Reuben Murphy, Roann.

Pleasant, Christian Gerlach, Laketon.

Justices of the Peace.

Chester, John Shallenberger, Lewis J. Long, Samuel V. Hopkins, O. E. Taylor.

La Gro, Benedict W. Lowry, Andrew J. Robinson, Wm. H. Parke.

Liberty, J. E. McNeil, Benjamin F. Lines.

Waltz, Wm. Anderson, S. C. Sweet, Henry Lawshee, Newton S. Wire.

Noble, John McGuire, W. L. Russell, Nicholas D. Myers, J. Q. A. Simons.

Pawpaw, A. W. Huffman, Caleb Latchem.

Pleasant, Darius Lautzenheiser, John Fodge, George W. Amiss.

United States of America. State of Indiana. Eleventh Congressional District.

Representative in Forty-fourth Congress, James L. Evans, Noblesville, Indiana.

Collector Internal Revenue, Maj. J. F. Wildman, Anderson, Indiana.

Postmasters (Presidential appointment), John B. Tyre, Wabash.

List of Post Offices.—America, Belden, Dora, Iamsville, Lafontaine, La Gro, Laketon, Liberty Mills, Lincolnville, Lodi, New Harrisburg, New Holland, New Madison, North Manchester, Pleasant View, Rich Valley, Roann, Rose Hill, Somerset, Treaty, Wabash, Waltz, Urbana.

## TABLE OF ELEVATIONS.

ELEVATION ABOVE LAKE ERIE.

Wabash River at Huntington . . . . . 118 feet.

" mouth of Salamonie . . . . . 85 "

" Wabash City . . . . . 74 "

" mouth of the Mississinewa . . . . . 45 "

Logansport . . . . . 2 "

ELEVATIONS ABOVE HIGH TIDE.

Allen Co., surface of Maumee at Ft. Wayne . . . . . 720 feet.

Grant Co., " Mississinewa at Marion . . . . . 784 "

Lake Co., " Lake Michigan . . . . . 500 "

Wabash Co., " bottom of canal, Wabash . . . . . 650 "

" " surface of river at Wabash . . . . . 638 "

Average height of land in the State of Indiana . . . . . 678 "

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Auditor in and for said county, submitted the following Report of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending May 30th, 1874:—

## RECEIPTS.

For County Revenue . . . . .	\$80,032 46
For Estrays . . . . .	31 90
For Docket Fees Common Pleas Court . . . . .	184 00
For Township Fund . . . . .	3,538 22
For Road Fund . . . . .	14,199 84
For Special School Fund . . . . .	12,693 92
For Township Tuition Fund . . . . .	7,358 45
For Dog Fund . . . . .	2,516 69
For Railroad Fund . . . . .	393 76
For Redemption of Land . . . . .	683 51
For Circuses and Shows . . . . .	88 00
For Circuit Court Docket Fees . . . . .	158 50

Amount on hand at last settlement, June 1, 1873 . . . . . \$121,874 25  
53,091 64

Total . . . . . \$174,965 89

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Appraising Real and Personal Property . . . . .	\$ 3,058 68
Paid expenses of Bridges . . . . .	12,127 27
Paid expenses of County Officers . . . . .	11,178 94
Paid expenses of Common Pleas Court . . . . .	67 50
Paid expenses of Circuit Court . . . . .	11,032 84
Paid expenses of County Offices . . . . .	65 45
Paid expenses of Fox Scalps . . . . .	33 00
Paid expense of Insane Persons . . . . .	443 99
Paid expenses of Illegal Sales . . . . .	84 50
Paid expenses of Poor . . . . .	2,314 68
Paid expenses of Prisoners . . . . .	1,638 96
Paid expenses of Public Buildings . . . . .	412 11
Paid expenses of County Infirmary . . . . .	973 49
Paid expenses of Roads and Highways . . . . .	233 00
Paid expenses of Specific Allowances . . . . .	392 98
Paid County Revenue . . . . .	10,653 51
Paid expenses of Coroners' Inquests . . . . .	70 30
Paid Township Tax . . . . .	3,540 85
Paid Road Tax . . . . .	14,199 84
Paid Special School Tax . . . . .	12,712 50
Paid Township Tuition Tax . . . . .	7,358 45
Paid Dog Tax . . . . .	2,516 69
Paid Railroad Tax . . . . .	79,527 36
Paid Redemption of Lands . . . . .	683 51
Paid Illegal Tax . . . . .	92 30
Paid Agricultural Society . . . . .	113 00
Paid Surveyor's Fees . . . . .	4 24

Total Disbursements . . . . . \$176,169 94

Total Receipts . . . . . 174,965 89

Amount of Orders issued over and above amount in Treasury . . . . . 1,204 05

To which sum add amount of County Bonds outstanding . . . . . 45,000 00

Total indebtedness of the County . . . . . \$46,204 05

Very respectfully submitted,

J. R. POLK, Auditor Wabash County.

## THE MARKETS (April 1, 1875.)

Wheat . . . per bus.	\$ 1 00	Potatoes (firm) per bus.	\$ 1 00


<

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—GENERAL AND EXPLANATORY.

In September, 1853, the "Gazette" passed into the hands of Naaman Fletcher.

In April, 1854, Daniel M. Cox commenced the publication of the "Wabash Weekly Intelligencer."—Politics, Whig.

On the 21st day of March, 1858, the "Gazette" office was destroyed by fire. In April following, N. Fletcher purchased of D. M. Cox the "Intelligencer" office, and on the 27th day of April, 1858, issued the first number of the "Gazette and Intelligencer," which was afterwards consolidated with the "Plaindealer."

In August, 1859, W. C. McGonigal commenced the publication of the "Wabash Plaindealer." The paper was originally Democratic, but soon changed its politics. It passed into the hands of S. M. Hibben in 1860, who also purchased the "Intelligencer" office, and was published by him until 1865. Major M. H. Kidd then purchased the establishment, afterwards selling to Perry &

Butler, who sold to Judge Knight. Frank Calvert succeeded Judge Knight, and Henry H. Robinson succeeded Calvert. Ferry & Butler again purchased the office in February, 1872, and still continue in charge. Republican in politics.

In July, 1870, S. S. Baker commenced the publication of "The Democrat," which was purchased in the following December by a joint stock company, who placed F. M. Morgan and C. A. Richards in editorial charge. It was indefinitely suspended March 9th, 1871.

**FREE TRADER.**—The "Wabash Free Trader" was published by A. L. Bagbey from some time in May, 1871, until May, 1874, at which time Messrs. Linn & Keys assumed its management. Mr. Keys retired May 1st, 1875, and it has since been conducted by Mr. Lee Linn.—Politics, Democratic.

**PONY EXPRESS.**—The publication of the "Pony Express" was

commenced July 1st, 1874, as a strictly advertising sheet, with a free circulation of twenty-five hundred copies. C. A. Richards, manager.

**MANCHESTER JOURNAL.**—The "Manchester Journal" was established May 15th, 1875, J. H. Keys, editor and proprietor.—Politics, neutral.

**MANCHESTER REPUBLICAN.**—The "Manchester Republican" was established in 1866. M. E. Pleas, editor.—Politics, Republican.

**LA GRO LOCAL.**—The first number of the "La Gro Local" was issued Friday, May 28th, 1875, with Marvin & Stephenson editors and proprietors. Mr. Stephenson retired July 2d, 1875, and the paper has since been conducted by R. A. Marvin.—Politics, independent.

## GENERAL AND EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

## GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

An explanation of the system of laying out the public lands, adopted by the United States in 1789, and continued up to the present time, may not be out of place in this work.

The principle on which the subdivision is based consists, in the first place, of the accurate determination of certain base lines, at such intervals of distance as may be required.

These lines are named from the direction they take. Those running north and south being called principal meridians, and those running east and west being called standard parallels. The parallels and meridians are numbered. The first principal meridian forming the boundary line between the States of Ohio and Indiana, while the second divides the latter State nearly centrally. From these meridians and parallels lines were run, six miles apart, as near as might be, those parallel to the meridians being termed range lines; and those running east and west called town lines. The space included between these lines was called a township, or a congressional township to distinguish it from civil townships, which may and often do embrace fractional parts of the original surveyed townships.

These congressional townships are numbered by the distance from the base lines. The township lying next east of the second principal meridian has the first range line for its eastern boundary, and consequently is said to be in range one east. In like manner, the towns are numbered northward from the standard parallel; Wabash County embracing parts of range five and eight, and all of six and seven, counting eastward from the second principal meridian in townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and part of thirty, counting from the south.

This much being made clear, it remains to explain the subdivision of the townships. The survey of the townships into sections was usually subsequent matter, and the lines were run north from the south line of the township, and west from the east line, beginning in each case from section corners previously established. As the surveys had to be made cheaply and expeditiously, if a variation of a few rods was made in running a section line to the opposite side of the township it was left so, but in subdividing the next township a new start was made in the right place. This will account for the "jogs," so often met with on the township and range lines. The sections were made "full" as far as possible, and if a township lacks ten rods or half a mile in length from north to south, the deficiency will not be distributed but be found in the north tier only. In like manner the deficiency, if any, is found on the western tier. The sections in a township, when the township is of full size, are thirty-six in number, each one being a mile square and containing 640 acres of land. They are numbered in regular order, beginning at the northeast corner, which is always section one. The northwest corner is section six, the southwest and southeast being numbered thirty-one and thirty-six respectively.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The subdivision of the sections into quarters, etc., is obvious. From the above description it will be seen that the plan of

laying out the public lands of the United States is a most comprehensive one, and by giving the section, township, and range, and number of principal meridian and parallels, any one familiar with the system can locate anything, properly described, without necessarily referring to civil townships, counties, or even States. The principle was not applied to the subdivision of States east of Ohio, and only to a limited extent there, and consequently we find the division lines of farms and property very irregular in most of the eastern and southern States of the Union.

In the original surveys of this county the section lines were marked through the woods by "blazes" on the trees, and at the corners, the direction and distance to certain described trees were noted, and a copy of these field notes has been deposited in the office of the county recorder.

The temporary stakes set by the deputy-surveyors for section corners have very generally been replaced by stone monuments.

## EXPLANATION OF THE MAPS.

The maps in this work are prepared in the ordinary manner, the top being north, consequently the bottom part is south, the right hand east, and the left hand side representing the west.

If any exceptions to this arrangement occur in the Atlas they will be plainly marked, so as not to cause confusion. It must be borne in mind, however, inasmuch as a number of the map pages are inserted sideways on account of their great width, that by the top of the map we do not always mean the top of the book. The general direction of the lettering is from east to west, but the names often have to follow the general course of rivers, roads, etc.

We will now proceed to describe the several maps in detail.

The COUNTY MAP embraces an outline of the whole county, showing its leading features at a glance.

The Range and Township lines are shown by heavy lines, the numbers being given on the margin.

The design of this map is to show the general features of the county plainly, and present them at one view. Care has been taken not to insert so much of details as to confuse or obscure the prominence of the general outlines.

As the townships in Wabash County have been created with a general disregard of the original congressional townships, it must be borne in mind that thereby two or three, and sometimes as many as four sections having the same number, may be found in one township.

By a short study of the outline county map much may be learned. It is indeed a sort of index or key to all the others, and no one desiring to thoroughly understand relative locations should fail to master it.

**LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.**—This township contains 48 sections, all of Town. 26, Range 7, and a strip two sections wide off from the west part of Range 8; in both ranges the last quarter section is fractional, containing less than 160 acres.

A large tract in the southwest part of the township was a part of the land reserved by treaty to the Indian, Mo-shin-go-ma-sha. Until 1873 it was occupied by his descendants and the members of his band as a sort of common heritage, but at that time it was divided up among them.

These Indians are not citizens; they pay no tax upon the land; nor can they sell or encumber it; neither can it be seized and sold to satisfy judgments until 1881, when these disabilities expire by terms of treaty.

**WALTZ TOWNSHIP.**—This township also contains 48 sections; consisting of a full congressional township of 36 sections, Town 26, Range 6, and a strip two miles wide off the east part of Range 5. The west tier of Range 6 is fractional.

The land reserved to Mo-shin-go-ma-sha extends into this township also (see Liberty Township).

**NOBLE TOWNSHIP.**—This township contains about 84 sections, including reserves. It embraces the south half of Town. 28, Range 6, and six sections in Range 5; all of Town. 27, Range 6, and twelve sections in Town. 27, Range 5, and part of Town. 27, Range 7.

Sections numbered 35 and 36 therefore appear four times in this

(civil) township; other section numbers are found more than once, and so in searching for any particular section, the township and range to which it belongs must be borne in mind.

On the south side of the Wabash River and along Treaty Creek are a number of Indian reserves through which the section lines have never been extended, though in most cases they have long since been sold by their aboriginal occupants. These reserves are usually numbered, and some of the larger ones have been subdivided. Among these reserves was one which belonged to the Indian Charley. It is known as "Charley's Section," and a part of the present city of Wabash is built upon it.

**LA GRO TOWNSHIP.**—This township, like Noble, is a very large one, being of about the same size. Taken altogether, its greatest length is twelve miles by eight in width. As it can be most conveniently shown in that way, it is divided into two separate maps, the part lying in Town. 27 in one map, and the part in Town. 28 in another. That part of Town. 27 had a portion of its original boundaries taken to form Noble Township, but is shown here, as well as on the map of that township, the township line being indicated by the coloring.

The survey of this township was not all made at one time, but at intervals, as the different parts became subject to entry when the Indian title was extinguished. Some of these reserves were owned by the Indians until the country became quite generally settled, the large reserve (No. 14), lying just south of the Wabash River, now divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Reserve sections, being an example.

The map of the north part of La Gro Township embraces Town. 28, Range 7, and part of Range 8. A large tract along the river, just above the present village of La Gro, was not surveyed into sections until the year 1855.

This township derived its name from La Gro, an Indian chief who once flourished in the vicinity. His name was variously spelt, La Gro, Lagro, Lesgros, Le Gris, etc., and is evidently of French origin.

**PAWPAW TOWNSHIP.**—This township, of recent formation, having been made from Noble and Pleasant townships. It has the usual two-mile strip in Sec. 5, and embraces parts of Towns. 28 and 29. It is the smallest township in the county, but contains forty sections, or four sections more than a congressional township.

**PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.**—This township contains fifty-six sections located in parts of four different congressional townships, to wit, Town. 29, range 5, Town. 29, Range 6, Town. 30, Range 5, Town. 30, Range 6. Sections 23 and 24, therefore, appear in four different places, while Sec. 3, for instance, appears but once.

**CHESTER TOWNSHIP.**—This township contains sixty-six sections, all of Town. 29, Range 7; west third part of Town. 29, Range 8, and south half of Town. 30, Range 7; consequently, Sections 31 and 32 appear three times, but, as before stated, no trouble need arise if the township and range are given.

The VILLAGE PLANS have been drawn on a uniform scale of six chains or 396 feet to the inch, and will be found very complete and satisfactory.

The historical and descriptive portions of the work have been prepared with much care, especial pains being taken to collect materials from authentic sources. On some points good authorities would differ, and it is not to be wondered at, since many of the occurrences described took place so long ago that the memory of men is often vague and conflicting.

The State and U. S. maps accompanying this work have been selected with great care after an examination of nearly every map of either ever published that were at all suitable. It is believed that they are the most complete and satisfactory ever inserted in a work of this kind. Extra copies of either can be obtained of the publisher at any time.

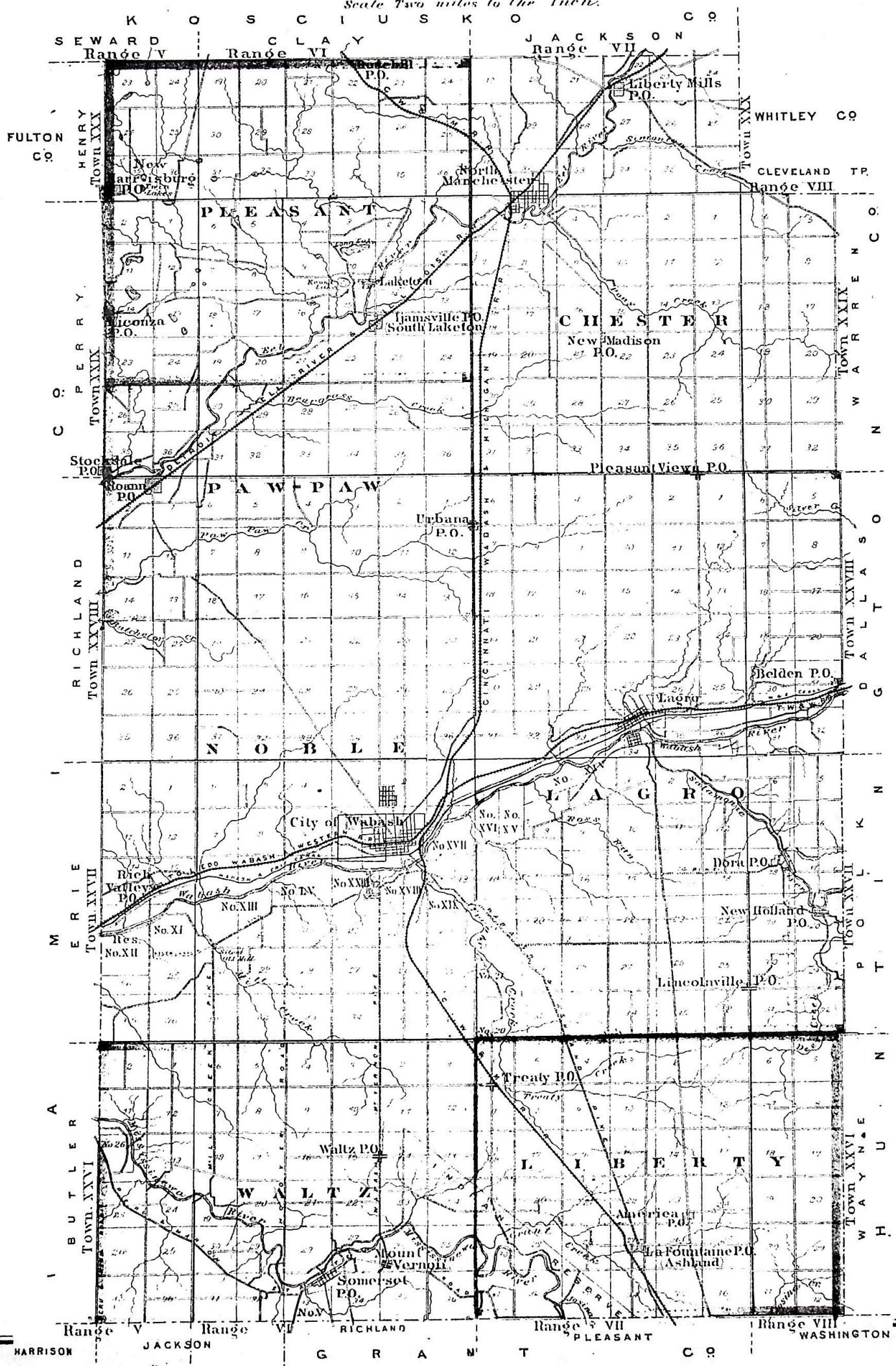
It is suggested to the intelligent reader that he can greatly increase the interest and value of this Atlas as a work of reference in future years, if he make use of the blank leaves found in the work by noting down such additional facts about the history of the county, remarkable occurrences that have taken place, or other items of interest and value, whether treated of in the Atlas or not. In this way a little intelligent effort will soon make a valuable addition to the work and preserve in a permanent shape much that would otherwise be forgotten.

## SECTIONAL MAP

15

OF  
**WABASH CO.**

Scale Two miles to the Inch.





# PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WABASH CO., IND.

## CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Adams, Richard.	29	7	7	1855	St. Joseph Co. Ind.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Allisburgh, John.	29	7	11	1865	Switzerland.	"	"
Aughinbaugh, J.	29	7	15	1844	York Co. Pa.	"	"
Banks, C. T.	30	7	22	1869	Montgomery Co. Va.	Merch. & Prop. Grist Mill	Liberty Mills.
Bechtold, Christian.	29	8	29	1853	Hesse Cassel, Ger.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Beener, G. A.	29	7	23	1858	Wittenberg, Ger.	"	"
Bonewitz, J. C.	30	7	33	1854	Wayne Co. O.	"	"
Brindle, Wm.	29	7	19	1838	Richland Co. O.	"	"
Campbell, Archibald.	29	7	19	1852	Logan Co. O.	Merchant	Liberty Mills.
Carson, Robt.	30	7	22	1848	Franklin Co. Pa.	Farmer	Urbana.
Christie, Edward.	29	7	32	1851	King's Co. Ireland.	"	N. Manchester.
Christman, John W.	29	7	25	1872	Bavaria, Ger.	"	"
Clark, John A.	30	7	31	1846	Pasquotank Co. N.C.	Far. & Breed. of P. C. hogs	Liberty Mills.
Comstock, Henry.	30	7	27	1836	Wayne Co. O.	" short-h'd cattle	"
Comstock, John.	30	7	22	1836	Kent Co. R. I.	"	"
Cook, Michael.	30	7	22	1842	Motgomery Co. O.	Wagonmaker	"
Cripe, D. C.	30	7	22	1873	Kosciusko Co. Ind.	Ag't for Vict. Sew. Mach.	N. Manchester.
Droud, G. W.	29	7	19	1865	Preble Co. O.	Farmer	"
Elliott, H. J.	29	7	29	1847	Wabash Co. Ind.	Plasterer	"
Finkenbiner, H. S.	29	7	35	1857	Stark Co. O.	Blacksmith and Farmer	"
Garber, Daniel.	29	7	10	1854	Rockingham Co. W. V.	Farmer	[ton Co.]
Garber, Henry.	29	8	18	1860	Rockingham Co. W. V.	"	Bracken, Hunting-
Gill, Frank.	29	7	27	1855	Preble Co. O.	"	N. Manchester.
Grimes, Oscar F.	29	7	26	1871	Meigs Co. O.	Proprietor of Saw Mill	Wabash.
Grosnickel, Geo.	30	7	30	1865	Frederick Co. Md.	Far. & Prop. of Saw Mill	N. Manchester.
Hanly, Thomas.	29	8	6	1857	Roscommon Co. Ire.	Farmer	"
Harter, Enoch.	29	8	19	1851	Montgomery Co. O.	"	"
Heck, John.	29	7	13	1842	Bavaria, Ger.	"	"
Heeter, Jacob.	29	7	31	1851	Montgomery Co. O.	"	"
Hippenstein, James.	29	7	12	1849	Cumberland Co. Pa.	"	Liberty Mills.
Heckethorn, John.	30	7	25	1838	Wayne Co. O.	"	N. Manchester.
Hornaday, A.	29	7	25	1841	Randolph Co. N.C.	"	"
Horning, Daniel.	29	7	8	1862	Montgomery Co. Pa.	Far. & Deal. in Agr. Imps.	New Madison.
Honius, Wm.	29	7	22	1852	Dark Co. O.	Proprietor of Saw Mill	N. Manchester.
Hofford, Adam.	29	7	1	1866	Fairfield Co. O.	Farmer	"
Hell, John W.	29	7	9	1860	Montgomery Co. O.	"	"
Jenks, Robert N.	29	8	18	1840	Franklin Co. Ind.	"	Liberty Mills.
Jenks, Stephen.	30	7	24	1842	Rush Co. Ind.	"	N. Manchester.
Jenks, S. W.	29	8	18	1840	Franklin Co. Ind.	Farmer and Co. Comm'r.	"
Jordan, Wiley S.	29	7	12	1853	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Kennedy, Gideon.	29	7	30	1847	Monongahela Co. W. V.	Farmer	"
Kennedy, Owen.	29	7	16	1849	Monongahela Co. W. V.	"	New Madison.
Kester, Albert F.	29	7	34	1867	Miami Co. O.	"	N. Manchester.
Kester, Wm. S.	29	7	11	1852	Clarke Co. O.	"	"
Kester, Wm. L.	29	7	10	1874	Clarke Co. O.	Farm. & Ag't. Agr. Imps.	"
Kester, Stephen D.	29	7	11	1852	Erie Co. N. Y.	Farmer	"
Kester, Alfonzo B.	29	8	6	1850	Erie Co. N. Y.	"	"
Kester, Charles W.	29	8	7	1867	Erie Co. N. Y.	Pleasant View.	"
Koch, Frederick.	29	7	1874	Aughize Co. O.	Blacksmith	"	"
Langston, Hiram.	29	7	35	1850	Union Co. Ind.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Lines, Jacob.	29	7	7	1846	Rush Co. Ind.	"	"
Lofland, Gideon J.	29	7	19	1868	Franklin Co. Ind.	Just. Peace and Ins. Ag't.	Liberty Mills.
Long, Lewis J.	30	7	22	1837	Franklin Co. Pa.	Physician	"
Lower, Melvin O.	30	7	22	1874	Columbian Co. O.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Middleton, A. J.	29	7	21	1856	Medina Co. O.	"	"
Miller, John.	30	7	30	1853	Lancaster Co. Pa.	"	"
Miller, Elias.	30	7	36	1856	Lehigh Co. Pa.	"	"
Morrow, S. S.	29	7	11	1847	Preble Co. O.	"	"
Morfond, Jacob.	29	8	8	1854	York Co. Pa.	Pleasant View.	"
Morphew, Simeon.	29	7	36	1865	Fayette Co. Ind.	Teacher	N. Manchester.
Mowrer, A. E.	29	7	26	1852	Wabash Co. Ind.	Pleasant View.	"
McClure, Alex.	29	7	36	1869	Grayson Co. Ky.	Farmer	"
McCutchen, James.	29	8	7	1844	Franklin Co. Pa.	Farmer and Carpenter	N. Manchester.
McCutchen, S. M.	29	7	2	1844	Franklin Co. Pa.	Farmer	"
McFann, A. B.	30	7	22	1847	Green Co. Pa.	Railroad Agent	Liberty Mills.
Naber, Frederick.	30	7	26	1855	Prussia.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"
Norris, Newton.	29	7	13	1857	Stark Co. O.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Pauling, Curtis.	29	7	28	1837	Montgomery Co. Pa.	Farmer and Stock Dealer	"
Richards, G. W.	29	7	13	1837	Harrison Co. W. V.	Farmer	"
Rice, J. M.	29	8	8	1869	Preble Co. O.	"	"
Rice, Wm. H.	29	8	8	1866	Preble Co. O.	"	"
Ridgeley, G. W.	29	8	30	1842	Montgomery Co. O.	"	"
Rinehart, David W.	29	7	26	1850	Preble Co. O.	"	"
Royer, Martin.	29	7	23	1863	Whitley Co. Ind.	"	Liberty Mills.
Ruse, Harvey.	30	7	26	1837	Preble Co. O.	"	N. Manchester.
Schroll, Jacob C.	29	7	22	1850	Ashland Co. O.	"	"
Shaffer, Wm.	29	8	7	1865	Clarke Co. O.	"	"
Shinafelt, John.	30	7	32	1864	Washington Co. Md.	"	"
Shively, David.	29	7	4	1853	Montgomery Co. O.	"	"

## CHESTER TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Simonton, John.	30	7	36	1835	Preble Co. O.	Farmer and Bricklayer	Liberty Mills.
Simpson, A. H.	30	7	34	1839	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Steele, J. M.	29	7	36	1856	Fayette Co. Ind.	Pleasant View.	New Madison.
Steller, Fred.	29	7	28	1859	Waldeck, Ger.	"	Pleasant View.
Stoops, John.	29	8	31	1853	Fayette Co. Ind.	"	N. Manchester.
Stroble, Franz.	29	8	20	1860	Wittenberg, Ger.	"	Liberty Mills.
Salt, La Fayette.	30	7	22	1871	Marion Co. O.	Tinsmith	N. Manchester.
Swank, Mrs. A. C.	30	7	29	1849	Frederick Co. Md.	Farmer	New Madison.
Tanner, Willis.	29	7	21	1854	Madison Co. Va.	Carpenter	N. Manchester.
Taylor, Joseph W.	29	7	26	1855	Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer and Justice Peace	"
Taylor, Orlando E.	29	7	26	1855	Genesee Co. N. Y.	Farmer and Prop. Saw Mill	"
Tilman, Joel.	29	7	31	1843	Preble Co. O.	Farmer	"
Tilman, Jacob.	29	8	6	1854	Preble Co. O.	"	"
Tyner, Richard.	29	8	7	1849	Rush Co. Ind.	Pleasant View.	N. Manchester.
Tyner, Wm. A.	29	7	1853	1849	Rush Co. Ind.	"	"
Urschel, Daniel.	29	8	20	1871	Stark Co. O.	"	"
Walters, Levi.	29	7	1	1865	Cumberland Co. Pa.	"	"
Werking, Jacob.	29	7	29	1861	Bedford Co. Pa.	Farmer and Carpenter	"
Winesburgh, J. W.	29	7	23	1848	Indiana.	Township Trustee	"
Wood, William.	29	7	18	1853	Cochecton Co. O.	Farmer	"
Wilson, J. R.	29	7	36	1840	Rush Co. Ind.	Pleasant View.	"

## LA GRO TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Anson, B.	27	7	14	1853	Ohio.	Farmer	La Gro.
Abbott, Samuel.	28	7	27	1834	Switzerland Co. Ind.	"	"
Badger, Reason.	28	8	19	1860	Ohio.	Teacher	La Fontaine.
Baker, Wm. C.	28	7	34	1870	Ohio.	Farmer	Dora.
Banister, Collen.	27	7	24	1858	Fayette Co. Ind.	"	"
Banister, Nathaniel.	27	7	24	1844	Nicholas Co. Ky.	Carpenter and Farmer	"
Black, J. P.	27	7	11	1855	Rush Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Bradbury, P. N.	27	8	5	1831	Henry Co. Ind.	Farmer	La Gro.
Brady, A. D.	27	7	2	1850	Warren Co. O.	Physician	Lincolnville.
Brady, T. R.	27	8	30	1843	Indiana.	Farmer	Dora.
Brewer, Benj.	27	8	5	1841	Surrey Co. N. C.	Teach. Farm. & B'k Ag't	Lincolnville.
Brewer, Joel.	27	8	19	1849	Highland Co. O.	Prop. of Steam Saw Mill	Wabash.
Clapp, T. A.	27	7	35	1861	Michigan.	Farmer	La Gro.
Clow, W. T.	28	7	11	1841	Bath Co. Ky.	Merchant	Wabash.

## PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

## LA GRO TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Kessler, Marten . . . . .	27	8	18	1854	Wurtemberg, Ger.	Miller . . . . .	Dora.
Kelley, Geo. C. . . . .	28	7	3	1847	Fayette, Ind. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	La Gro.
Kindley, Asa . . . . .	27	8	20	1841	Warren Co. O. . . . .	Saw Milling . . . . .	New Holland.
Kinerk, Edward . . . . .	28	7	29	1843	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	Fariner . . . . .	Wabash.
Kretzinger, H. R. . . . .	28	7	34	1849	Ohio . . . . .	Life Insurance Agent . . . . .	La Gro.
Knipple, Jno. F. . . . .	27	8	8	1857	Warren Co. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Wabash.
Large, John K. . . . .	27	8	18	1846	Hunterdon Co. N. J. . . . .	Merehant . . . . .	Dora.
Leeper, J. W. . . . .	27	8	18	1868	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer and Trader . . . . .	" . . . . .
Lentz, W. W. . . . .	27	7	24	1870	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Lowry, B. W. . . . .	28	7	34	1834	Maryland . . . . .	Justice of the Peace . . . . .	La Gro.
Lynn, M. . . . .	28	8	29	1846	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Beldon.
Maple, M. F. . . . .	28	8	1854	Indiana . . . . .	" . . . . .	La Gro.	
Marvin, R. A. . . . .	28	7	34	1873	Indiana . . . . .	Prop. of La Gro "Locul"	" . . . . .
Mason, Alonzo . . . . .	27	7	23	1851	Fayette Co. Ind. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Wabash.
Mason, Warren . . . . .	27	7	22	1853	Fayette Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Minnick, Samuel . . . . .	27	7	12	1835	Pennsylvania . . . . .	" . . . . .	Dora.
Minnick, Albert . . . . .	28	8	6	1835	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	Tile Manufacturer . . . . .	Pleasant View.
McClintock, Joseph . . . . .	27	7	21	1841	Shelby Co. O. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	La Gro.
McDaniel, Wm. . . . .	27	7	27	1850	Highland Co. O. . . . .	" . . . . .	Wabash.
Pefley, John H. . . . .	27	8	18	1849	Preble Co. O. . . . .	Farmer and Carpenter . . . . .	Dora.
Pickering, S. . . . .	27	8	20	1850	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	Harnessmaker . . . . .	New Holland.
Pike, J. W. . . . .	27	8	20	1850	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer and Tilemaker . . . . .	" . . . . .
Powell, Enos . . . . .	27	7	13	1864	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Dora.
Ramsey, James . . . . .	27	7	10	1847	Pennsylvania . . . . .	" . . . . .	La Gro.
Reniker, Samuel D. . . . .	28	7	31	1846	Adams Co. Pa. . . . .	Farmer and Physician . . . . .	Wabash.
Rhamy, John N. . . . .	28	8	31	1859	Harrison Co. Va. . . . .	Justice of the Peace . . . . .	La Gro.
Robinson, A. J. . . . .	28	7	34	1848	Ireland . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Ross, M. W. . . . .	28	7	34	1847	Indiana . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	" . . . . .
Ross, Wm. T. . . . .	27	7	14	1835	Kentucky . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Rook, C. H. . . . .					1872 Illinois . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Scott, Walter . . . . .	27	7	14	1852	Scotland . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Shaw, J. A. . . . .	28	8	29	1850	Indiana . . . . .	" . . . . .	Belden.
Siebert, David . . . . .	28	7	33	1863	Ohio . . . . .	Farmer and Thrasher . . . . .	La Gro.
Smith, W. T. . . . .	27	8	20	1852	Ohio . . . . .	Teacher . . . . .	New Holland.
Smallwood, Wm. . . . .	27	7	16	1853	Virginia . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Wabash.
Starbuck, J. D. . . . .	28	8	33	1836	Wayne Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	La Gro.
Stevens, Henry . . . . .	28	7	34	1848	Massachusetts . . . . .	General Stock Dealer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Stoops, Richard . . . . .	28	7	1	1858	" . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Pleasant View.
Stoops, David . . . . .	28	7	2	1853	Alabama . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Strangbn, John M. . . . .	27	8	20	1866	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer and Teacher . . . . .	New Holland.
Speicher, C. W. . . . .	28	7	30	1851	Holmes Co. O. . . . .	Prop. of Saw Mill . . . . .	Wabash.
Speicher, S. S. . . . .	28	7	5	1850	Holmes Co. O. . . . .	Carpenter and Farmer . . . . .	Urbana.
Speicher, John G. . . . .	28	7	5	1862	Holmes Co. O. . . . .	Carpenter . . . . .	" . . . . .
Speicher, Christ, Sr. . . . .	28	7	5	1865	Berne, Switzerland . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Speicher, Fred'k. . . . .	28	7	8	1852	Holmes Co. O. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Speicher, John, Sr. . . . .	28	7	5	1857	Berne, Switzerland . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Taylor, Theodore . . . . .	28	8	8	1871	Vermilion Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	La Gro.
Thomas, E. B. . . . .	28	7	31	1834	Indiana . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	" . . . . .
Tilman, Job E. . . . .	28	7	6	1844	Preble Co. O. . . . .	Prop. of Saw Mill . . . . .	Urbana.
Tyner, D. H. . . . .	27	7	9	1849	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Wabash.
Tyner, Wm. D. . . . .	27	7	9	1849	Fayette Co. Ind. . . . .	Carpenter . . . . .	La Gro.
Williams, A. B. . . . .	27	7	14	1847	Indiana . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Dora.
Watkins, John . . . . .	28	7	3	1832	Wales . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	La Gro.
Wenzel, Henry P. . . . .	28	7	19	1860	Physician . . . . .	Urbana.	Urbana.
Wenzel, Peter . . . . .	28	7	19	1858	Darmstadt, Ger. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	La Gro.
Whitmore, Aaron . . . . .	28	7	14	1855	Butler Co. O. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Whitmore, Henry . . . . .	28	7	15	1856	Butler Co. O. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Zahm, Geo. J. . . . .	28	7	28	1868	Perry Co. O. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .

## LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Armstrong, W. G. . . . .	26	7	27	1850	Rush Co. Ind. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	La Fontaine.
Brady, J. R. . . . .	26	7	3	1853	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Wabash.
Brady, D. I. . . . .	26	7	3	1850	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Bright, Levi . . . . .	26	7	7	1834	Indiana . . . . .	" . . . . .	Treaty.
Brady, J. Temp. . . . .	26	7	12	1844	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	Farmer and Teacher . . . . .	" . . . . .
Brane, Peter . . . . .	26	8	6	1864	Frederick Co. Md. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Lincolnville.
Brane, Daniel . . . . .	26	7	12	1855	Frederick Co. Md. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Bruner, Henry . . . . .	26	8	30	1839	Hampshire Co. Va. . . . .	Retired Farmer . . . . .	La Fontaine.
Downey, Solomon . . . . .	26	7	35	1852	Ohio . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Dougherty, Thos. G. . . . .	26	7	8	1848	Coshcoeton Co. O. . . . .	Farmer and Stock Dealer . . . . .	Treaty.
Emrey, J. R. . . . .	26	7	27	1844	Ross Co. O. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	La Fontaine.
Ferguson, Isaac . . . . .	26	7	9	1843	Ohio . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Frazee, Jesse D. . . . .	26	7	27	1846	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	Music Teacher . . . . .	La Fontaine.
Gillepie, J. W. . . . .	26	8	6	1866	Warren Co. O. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Lincolnville.
Gruwell, Jacob . . . . .	26	7	27	1869	Rush Co. Ind. . . . .	Harnessmaker . . . . .	La Fontaine.
Hollett, O. P. . . . .	26	7	1	1864	Wayne Co. Ind. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Lincolnville.
Hutten, John . . . . .	26	7	7	1840	Pennsylvania . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Lefforge, Amos . . . . .	26	7	5	1857	Indiana . . . . .	" . . . . .	Treaty.
Lentz, Edgar . . . . .	26	7	17	1869	Clarke Co. O. . . . .	" . . . . .	La Fontaine.
Lewis, Stephen . . . . .	26	7	21	1850	Fayette Co. Ind. . . . .	Carpenter and Builder . . . . .	" . . . . .
Linn, Thomas . . . . .	26	7	27	1874	Missouri . . . . .	Liquor Dealer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Logan, T. W. . . . .	26	7	27	1858	Rush Co. Ind. . . . .	Farmer and Teacher . . . . .	" . . . . .
Lynn, F. . . . .	26	7	22	1844	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	" . . . . .
Martin, Philip . . . . .	26	8	31	1834	Ohio . . . . .	America. . . . .	Treaty.
Miller, Tobias H. . . . .	26	7	21	1856	Rush Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .

## LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Mossman, John J. . . . .	26	7	4	1851	Ohio . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Treaty.
Morrison, S. B. . . . .	26	7	8	1849	Rush Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Moore, Eli . . . . .	26	7	24	1835	Wabash Co. Ind. . . . .	" . . . . .	America.
Moore, Wm. N. . . . .	26	7	31	1860	Virginia . . . . .	" . . . . .	La Fontaine.
McIlvain, Geo. W. . . . .	26	7	27	1854	Ohio . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
McNeil, D. E. . . . .	26	7	23	1849	Fayette Co. Ind. . . . .	Blacksmith and Jus. Peace.	America.
McPherson, Albert . . . . .	26	7	23	1852	Indiana . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	" . . . . .
Paulins, Jerry . . . . .	26	7	3	1866	Preble Co. Ohio . . . . .	Farmer and Turner . . . . .	Wabash.
Paulins, Mrs. C. L. . . . .	26	7	3	1851	Coshcoeton Co. Ohio . . . . .	Plasterer and Mason . . . . .	" . . . . .
Pearson, Wm. . . . .	26	8	7	1833	Tennessee . . . . .	Farm. and Prop. Tile Fac.	America.

# HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA,

## BY TOWNSHIPS.

### PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

To this broad and fertile portion of Wabash County, right well belongs the name which its earliest settlers gave it. Eel River flows meanderingly through its southern portions, and the far-famed valley of that stream stretches out for miles on either side; well watered, heavily wooded, rich, and productive. To the northward, in the region drained by Silver and Squirrel Creeks, the surface of the country is gently rolling; less heavily timbered, and dotted with many beautiful lakelets, whose clear cold waters are fed by living springs, and abundantly stocked with fish. Here occur the "oak openings," or "barrens" as they are sometimes called; not on account of sterility, but from the circumstance of their being more sparsely timbered. In the heavily wooded, or beech lands, as they were designated, belts of which extended through between the openings, and along the vicinity of the rivers, the forests were, in early days, very dense, choked with underbrush, and diversified by a large variety of trees—oak, maple, walnut, sycamore, poplar, and beech, being the leading varieties; while in the openings the timber was almost exclusively oak, and entirely free from underbrush. The trees were of a medium size, generally averaging about twenty inches in diameter, and scattered thinly enough to allow a wagon to be driven almost anywhere among them.

Through these open forests there grew a rank, coarse, and straw-like sage grass, as tall as a man's head; and it was by firing this in the fall of the year that the Indians had kept them so perfectly free from underbrush. In later years, when a settlers' cabin was located here and there, these fires were productive of most disastrous consequences, destroying stock and fencing, and very often homes besides.

These openings were interspersed with small wet prairies, varying in extent from twenty-five to eighty acres, and at that time covered with water during a greater part of the year. Many of these had evidently been lakes at no very remote period, and the filling-in process which made them prairies instead is slowly progressing at the present day. Within the memory of many of the elder inhabitants the waters of the present lakes have receded quite perceptibly; and the shores of Mud Lake, in particular, are said to have encroached upon its limits not less than three rods on all sides within the period of present recollections. Nearly all the lakes in the township are surrounded by extensive belts of swamp land, which have evidently one time been water surface, and will some day be cultivated fields. Indian tradition tells of the existence of a large lake in the eastern part of the township, on what is now known as the Thorn farm, and land adjoining. At the time of the arrival of the first settlers a small lake still existed in the centre of the prairie; but has since disappeared altogether.

**Beaver Lakes.**—Another feature of some interest, many examples of which are to be seen in this township, are the prairies which were once lakes formed by the labors of that interesting animal, so plentiful heresabout in former times—the beaver. In many localities, their labors have performed an important part in shaping the surface of the country; and their long, low, mound-like dams are still to be seen in many localities; generally on the outskirts of a prairie which has once been one of their artificial lakes. They carried the earth from the hillsides to build long embankments across the valleys; thus overflowing large tracts of heavily timbered country and keeping it underwater until all the trees died, or were cut down by their sharp teeth. When their dams broke away they repaired them, though never in the line of the former structure, and so they lived for ages, until all the fallen timber had become water-logged, settled to the bottom, and become deeply covered by the sediment of the lake. At length the advent of the white trapper and the far-off approach of civilization drove them to the westward; their dams were washed away to be repaired no more, and their lakes settled into marshes, and finally became the low wet prairies which were seen by the first pioneers. In later years, as the land has been drained and the muck become settled, the old stumps and trunks of trees which have been hidden for ages have gradually worked their way to the surface to tell us the tale of years gone by.

**Soil, etc.**—Notwithstanding the beauty of the central and northern portions of the township, and the ease with which it could be rendered fit for cultivation, all the early settlers chose the more densely wooded portions along Eel River, or in the belts of timber further north, thinking the barrens unproductive and worthless. Subsequent experience has proved the fallacy of this belief, however; for underlying the comparatively thin surface soil of the oak land was found a yellow, limy subsoil, containing an inexhaustible supply of all the elements

necessary to render the land continuously fertile. In the heavily timbered tracts, or beech lands, as they are sometimes called, the soil is of a rich, loamy nature, underlaid by a blue clay subsoil; while in the prairies and in the vicinity of the streams it consists of a rich black muck of great depth and fertility; though requiring thorough drainage in order to render it fit for cultivation. The subsoil here is generally of a gravelly nature.

**First Settlements.**—Pleasant Township was the dwelling-place of the noble red man until the spring of 1835. It was at this time John Anderson, formerly from Ohio; but more recently from somewhere near Logansport, together with his wife, two sons, and two daughters, came up on the north side of Eel River and settled on Squirrel Creek, about a mile above the present town of Stockdale. Near the site of that town there was at that time an Indian village called Squirreletown, after old Capt. Squirrel, the chief, after whom the creek was also named. His Indian name was Niconza; that being the Pottawattamie word for squirrel. Niconza post office, just within the limits of Miami County, is named in honor of the old chieftain; who is said to have been a model red man, presiding over his village with an amount of wisdom and discretion unusual in his race. He died at a very advanced age. The village occupied a cleared space of ground just east of Stockdale, on land now owned by James Burdge; and their burying-ground was situated at the corner of the road east of there, part of it now being in the highway.

John Anderson was the first man to cut a road from Weasau Creek up Eel River into Wabash County; and saw-mills being a convenience of civilization not yet introduced, and the necessary number of men to carry on a log-raising not to be had within a radius of ten or fifteen miles, his first habitation was necessarily of a rather primitive style of architecture. He is described as having settled himself with his back against a large poplar log with a roof of split clapboards over him, supported by croches and poles. Such was the first cabin built by a white man in Pleasant Township. A man named Ralston had settled on the other side of Eel River, further down, in Miami County, the winter before, and made a small clearing. In the summer of 1835, a party of three followed an Indian trail down from Manchester to Squirrel village and to John Anderson's cabin, a mile above it. Their names were Jesse Myers, Jacob Gill, and Mathias Lukens—who was at that time a boy of sixteen. At Manchester the road from La Gro to Turkey Creek prairie crossed Eel River; and these three were the first white men to cut a road from that point down. At the time of their coming there were about sixty Miamis and Pottawattamies encamped on the bank of the river, across from Manchester. The land did not come into market until the ensuing September, when it was bought up quite rapidly.

At the time of Col. Anderson's settlement, and until the ensuing fall, no provisions could be obtained short of the Wau prairie, near Lafayette. The nearest mill was at Logansport, to which point they made their trips in a pirogue. This journey occupied several days; the task of returning up stream being slow and tedious.

A corn-cracker was built on Eel River at an early day, however, which did away with the greater part of this arduous duty. It was situated a little below where Laketon now stands, near the site of Ullery & Miller's saw-mill. James Cox was the architect and proprietor; and the structure was some like the cabin before-mentioned, consisting of little besides the rude machinery and ruder burrs (dressed out of a couple of boulders, or "pig-gear-heads," as they are often called), with a roof supported by poles over the hopper. The mill did very good work, however, and in course of time they came to grind wheat there also. Both of the burrs are still to be seen near the old site of the mill.

In the fall of 1836 the importance of the presidential election about to take place, so impressed the minds of the few settlers that they met together and named and organized Pleasant Township, in order to secure the privilege of holding an election within their own limits. The voting was done at the house of Samuel Thurston, and there were but five legal voters present; those being all present who had been in the State a year; just enough to form their board, and no more. Their names were Jesse Myers, John Anderson, Joe Dennis, John Ferree, and Jacob Gill. There were three Whigs and two Democrats; but as the Democrats did not know the names of their electors, only three ballots were cast, and two of the five legal voters, the judges of the election, carried the returns to Wabash.

**Organization.**—Pleasant Township was not regularly organized until 1838 or '39. Elections were held at the house of

Samuel Thurston, on Silver Creek, for two or three years, before Laketon became the voting place of the township.

The first election of township officers resulted as follows: Treasurer, Jacob Rantz; Clerk, Henry Eichholtz; Trustees, J. Buzzard, Philip Wertenberger, Mathias Lukens. Henry Eichholtz was clerk by appointment, the person elected to that office being incompetent to serve.

During the temporary organization of the township its school matters were managed by a board of trustees whose territory simply embraced town 29, range 6. The first school-houses in the township were put up without any appropriation of funds for that purpose. All the settlers in the vicinity would get together, and raise a building which answered the purpose, in a cleared space barely large enough to accommodate it.

John Anderson, or Col. Anderson, as he was more commonly called, having been an officer in the Indian War, was the first Justice of the Peace in Pleasant Township, and held the office ten or twelve years.

**Other Early Settlers.**—Among the earliest settlers of Pleasant Township not before mentioned, were Samuel Shuler, Lewis B. Musselman, Harter, Barney Payne, above where Laketon now stands, John and Cornelius Ferree, Isaac Teal, Nathan Herandine, Jacob Larew, Sutherland, David Castleman, John Walters, William Eckwright, Avery Brace, Mathias Myers, and Burdge, and Albert Pauling and Curtis Pauling, in 1837. James Meehan and John and Robert Ellison were early settlers near Squirrel Village, on Michigan Road land in Miami County. William Cornell settled north of where the present village of Roann is now situated.

**First Death.**—The first white woman who died in the township was the wife of Mathias Myers, who died in 1836. She was buried in the Niconza burying-ground, just across the line of Miami County.

The oldest burying-ground in Pleasant Township is situated on the southern side of Wm. Nabors' farm, in Sec. It was a part of a clearing made by a man named Simonton, who had come from the southern part of the State in the summer of 1837 or 1838. He cleared off a few acres there, sowed it with wheat, and commenced putting up a small cabin, into which he intended to move his family as soon as it was completed. Death stepped in and changed all these plans, however, and portion of his prospective home was made his final resting place. It subsequently became the general burying-ground for the neighborhood, though it has of late years fallen into disuse.

**Game.**—Pleasant Township was well supplied with game, which contributed greatly to the support of the early pioneers. Until within the last eight or ten years deer were still seen occasionally within its limits, and it was a favorite hunting-ground with the Indians who lived on the reserves further south, long after the others had been removed beyond the Mississippi and the land partially cleared up by white settlers.

**Bear Lake.**—This small sheet of water derives its ferocious name from the circumstance of a bear being killed there at an early day in the country's settlement. One Sunday afternoon, some time in the year 1847, as the church-going people of the region were returning home from attending services held in the log school-house which stood across the road from where Pleasant church is now situated, in Sec. 19, Henry Eichholtz discovered a bear passing through the country to the southward. The alarm was immediately given, and as Bruin had been guilty of travelling on the Sabbath, none thought it out of order to give him chase on Sunday also, and accordingly all the men and all the dogs in the vicinity were soon in hot pursuit. Bruin took to the water, where the dogs stood no chance against his murderous paws, but their owners held them on the shore while a rifle-bullet terminated his existence, and his body was towed in by means of a boat. Thus ended Bruin's career and the excitement together; but the name still clings to the gradually receding waters of the little lakelet.

**Cold Bath.**—When old David Clark came to the country with the greater part of his possessions on an ox-cart, by way of the La Gro and Turkey Creek prairie road, and down the Indian trail, he broke through the ice on Eel River while attempting a crossing, and the adjacent settlers had to turn out and help to cut a road through the ice to the shore. It was a bitterly cold day and the water nearly waist-deep. Mr. Clark had a quantity of whiskey with him, of which the men partook freely, so freely in fact, that, when they finally got the old man and his ox-team safe on shore and repaired to a warm cabin to thaw out their benumbed limbs and half-frozen fingers, they found that they were every one of them "as drunk as loons."

**Cow Hunting.**—Incidents, ludicrous and pathetic, abounded

(Continued on page 18.)

(Continued from page 17.)

in the experiences of these early pioneers. The sage-grass of the barrens or oak openings, and the wild red-top of the prairies furnished most attractive pasturage for the cattle when it was young and tender, but as it grew coarse and straw-like later in the season, the temptation to wander off in search of fields fresh and pastures new was very strong among them, and no fences or natural barriers limited their ramblings. The family cow frequently had quite decided ideas of her own regarding the proper time for returning. Sometimes she would come home at night; and very often she would not, just as happened to suit her fancy. In the case of her non-appearance at the proper time, it became the duty of the good housewife to hunt her up and bring her home; and so, leaving the children shut up in the cabin, she would start on her search, stopping ever and anon as she went, to listen for the sound of the tinkling cow-bell, and then calling "co' boss," "co' boss," until the woods rang again.

**One Way to find Home.**—On such an occasion a worthy dame who is still living, but whose modesty forbids mention of her name in this connection, wandered so far from home in search of the festive bovines that, when she found them at last, she discovered that she herself was lost. Night was approaching, hurried on prematurely by the unusual fogginess of the atmosphere, and extreme measures must be adopted or she would be compelled to stay out with the wolves alone for company throughout the livelong night. Some women would have been at a loss what to do, but not so with this one. Seizing one of the cows by the caudal extremity, she gave her a smart blow with a cudgel; and started in the direction of home at a pace which was, of necessity, very far from a slow one. If she once let go she would never be able to follow them in the gathering night, through the dim woods and tall sage-grass; and so she clung to the tail with the grip of despair, plunging through swamps, streams, and fallen tree-tops, whatever came in her way, until she at length reached the cabin in safety. She had travelled over three miles in this harum-scarum manner; and was a trifle out of breath, and some the worse for wear when she got there. Her husband had returned home from his work some time before she arrived; and, becoming alarmed at her long absence, was pounding on a barrel outside the house to attract her attention if she were lost. This was a common method of guiding a lost one home at that time, and when the good man did not return from his labors until the darkness had come on, his wife would take up her position outside the cabin and pound on the head of a barrel with a heavy stick, in order to enable him to find the direction of the clearing.

The story is told of a negligent husband who forgot to tell his wife that he was going to attend a "corn-shucking" at a neighbor's one evening, and the devoted woman stayed out and pounded on that barrel-head until long after midnight.

**Chilled to Death.**—Another circumstance of a similar nature to the one before mentioned, although attended with a sad finale, occurred some time afterwards. A young woman named Anna M. Geik was lost while hunting the cows, and obliged to remain out all night. She climbed a tree, and spent the dreary hours among its branches, with what seemed like ten thousand wolves howling and raving under her. They gnawed the bark from the tree, close to the ground, and tore up the earth for some distance all around it. The fright and exposure of the frosty night proved too great a shock for her constitution, and she died a few weeks afterward.

**Lost Child.**—It was no uncommon thing for children to stray away from home and become lost in the woods, while woods were so common and clearings so small and so infrequent. One of the most noted of these cases, in local history, is the losing of one Henry Penrod, at that time aged three years. He disappeared about four o'clock one afternoon, and the family, failing to find him, when it began to grow dark, called in their neighbors to assist in the search. The news spread like wildfire, that a child was lost, and every one turned out to hunt for the little wanderer. They searched all night, and when morning came he was still missing. A more thorough and systematic search was organized, with the large force then on hand, and about nine o'clock the gun was fired which denoted that he had been found. An old hunter named Isaac Place, who was as good on a trail as any Indian, had tracked him to a cornfield about a mile from home, where he had slept soundly and safely all night; the prowling wolves, for a wonder, having failed to find him.

**Wolves.**—These animals were not so fierce as in former years, but still made sad havoc among the small stock of the settlers; calves, small pigs, sheep, etc., having to be protected from them with great care. Cattle were sometimes mired in the soft quaggy bottoms of the prairies, and half-eaten alive by these cowardly brutes, before their owners, attracted by their bellowing, could reach them. Though no instances are known where they have ever attacked man in this part of the country, people were very careful not to give them too good an opportunity after nightfall. A tradition among the Indians found living here at the time when the first white settlers came, told of one of their warriors having been devoured by them a few years previous. He was returning home from hunt, with a deer strapped on his back; when being pursued and overtaken by a pack of these animals, he backed into a hollow tree,

where he defended himself with his hatchet as long as he could, but was finally overpowered and eaten by them, deer and all.

**First Church.**—The first church in this township was organized by the Baptist denomination, in the year 1842, with Rev. David Lewis as pastor, and a membership of nine persons. As we learn from their records, they held services in barns and school-houses, and in Musselman's saw-mill, until the year 1853, when they built their present edifice on the Miami County line. Their first convert was one David Lewis, a son of the minister, who was baptized in Squirrel Creek in the winter of 1842. The record further states that the weather was extremely cold at the time, the thermometer standing at 2° below zero.

The Presbyterian Church at Shiloh was organized the same year. In 1843 or 1844 they put up a log chapel, which was the first church edifice built in the township, and which remained in use for about twenty years. It has since been replaced by a frame building.

**Mammoth Bones.**—Pleasant Township has contributed some valuable information respecting the ancient fauna of the country. A few years ago a party of men, who were throwing up an embankment for a bridge across Silver Creek, discovered the bones of a mastodon reposing under about five feet of muck. The workmen took little interest in the discovery, only digging up some parts of the skeleton. Some of these bones are at present in the cabinet of Wabash College at Crawfordsville.

On the west line of the county Mr. Longnecker recently unearthed the skull and antlers of an elk which had apparently been mired in the swamp which he was ditching. It measured eight feet from tip to tip. A number of Aztec arrow or spear heads were found some years ago on Eel River by John E. Busard.

**Laketon.**—Laketon, the principal village in Pleasant Township, is charmingly situated between Eel River on the one side, Round Lake, a clear, sparkling sheet of water with a sandy beach, on the other, and Long Lake a little to the north of it. Evidently the original projectors of the place selected this locality as the site on which to found a town from the extreme beauty of its surroundings. It was laid out by Hugh Hanna, Isaac Thomas, and Jacob D. Cassett, on the 8th day of September, 1836, and was made the voting-place of the township soon afterwards. At that time it was simply a point on the old Indian trail down Eel River from Manchester, and consisted of a few log cabins, a blacksmith shop, and the mill just below, built by James Cox. William Johnson and Ira Burr were the first merchants of the place.

**Jamsville.**—This is a small but thriving village which has recently sprung up on the line of the Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad, about a mile south of Laketon. It is an enterprising and progressive town, and is evidently destined, at no very distant day, to become the commercial centre of Pleasant Township.

**New Harrisburg.**—The town of New Harrisburg is situated on the western line of Pleasant Township, next to Fulton County. It was laid off by George Gearhart, in July, 1856. Although it has hardly fulfilled the expectations of its original proprietors in growing to be a large town, it is the central point and trading place for quite an extended tract of country, and quite a thriving business is done by its mercantile establishments.

#### PAWPAW TOWNSHIP.

This township has so recently been formed out of parts of Pleasant and Noble Townships, that it would be difficult to separate its history from theirs. Much of the surface is a low and level plain, until lately covered with a dense growth of trees. The beds of the watercourses are in general but little depressed below the level of the surrounding country, and thus by becoming clogged with fallen timber the channels would often be so impeded that the water would spread out over the surrounding country, covering it like a lake, and giving other parts a swampy-looking appearance. For many years this portion of the country was avoided by the settler; many thinking that much of it was too low and wet for farming purposes. Of late this notion has been found to be an erroneous one, and the farms in this township are being rapidly improved. Extensive ditches have been cut, and others are contemplated; which will put these lands on a par with the best, as there is but little surface in the township too low to be drained, and when once rendered suitable for crops the productiveness of the soil is unequalled.

**Corduroy Roads.**—Through the low and level portions of this and other townships "corduroy" roads, as they were called, were formerly a great institution. The soil being mucky and miry, it was almost unfit to travel on, during the early spring especially. Roads were accordingly improvised by cutting poles and logs and laying them crosswise with the track. Sometimes these poles rested upon other poles or "stringers," and sometimes they had the spaces between them filled with earth; but at best they formed a rough road, and one who has driven over such a highway, especially when a little out of repair, will not soon forget the terrible jolting and shaking that was experienced; and with how much difficulty the horses found a foothold on the loose, yielding poles and rolling logs, vainly endeavoring to stand on which they often slipped into the miry depths beneath.

**Deer Hunting.**—In the time when deer were very plenty,

many of the settlers made a regular business of hunting them, their skins being almost the only obtainable article which had a regular cash value, and often the settler's only means of obtaining his grocery supplies, salt, etc. One of the most successful ways of carrying on this warfare against the fleet and timorous animals was by river-hunting, or fire-hunting, as it was sometimes called. Two men would paddle a long distance up the river some time in the afternoon, preparatory to floating down with the current after dark. When the shades of evening had fallen sufficiently to cover their proceedings, they would start slowly down the river with a light fixed in the bow of the boat and a "blind" behind it to shield them from its rays. One sat in the stern to steer, and the other close behind the light to shoot. As they would glide noiselessly along with the current, the deer which had waded out into the water to nibble the moss along the banks, or the better to protect themselves from the all-devouring mosquitos, would be dazzled by the light, and allow the hunters to approach within easy range of them without alarm. In case they became frightened and started toward the shore, a slight rocking from side to side of the canoe would cause such a commotion among the shadows of the trees on the bank as to frequently frighten them back into the water again. When a deer was killed, a bark thong was tied around its body and a large stone attached, sinking it in the river in order to secure it from the wolves and panthers until the following day, when the party would return and fish it up. There was no difficulty in finding them, for every hunter knew the river, rod by rod, for miles in both directions.

**Candles.**—The candles of early times which came to supersede the bark torch in these deer hunting excursions, and were used for various other purposes of illumination, were generally run in the hollow stem of the wild parsnip, around a red-wood twig for a wick. They were generally of deer-tallow, but sometimes of lard and often of beeswax. When the material forming the candle was not sufficiently solid to sustain itself, the case in which it had been run was left on and burned with it.

**Dogs.**—When game was abundant, and wild animals of a dangerous nature still occasionally to be met with, the dog of the early settler was a very useful, and in fact almost indispensable adjunct of pioneer life. Those kept by the Indians were frequently half-wolf, and generally of a very wolfish appearance at best. Instances of the cross between the two were not unfrequent; and many of their dogs had the wolf characteristic of drinking instead of lapping water. The settler's dog, however, was generally a powerful and sagacious animal, who understood the responsibilities of his position, and was well trained in all the various duties which fell to his lot. He would scent a deer and lead his master unerringly toward it, and follow a wounded one until it fell, or he overtook and throttled it, then returning and conducting him to the spot. He was very fleet of foot, and would sometimes overtake and capture a deer without other aid, though these instances were rare, and in the fight which ensued he sometimes lost his life. He generally stood in profound fear of a panther, and eschewed all intercourse with catamounts and wild-cats; but would chase a bear and snap at his heels, dodging the strokes of his paws with the greatest agility. He despised and hated his cowardly cousin, the wolf; but was very careful not to approach him when he was outnumbered more than three to one. He could tree raccoons, hunt opossums, and perform such other minor duties when they chanced to be the special business on hand; but in general considered such small game as rather beneath his notice.

**Encounters with Wounded Deer.**—But it was not to the dogs alone that deer hunting was attended with occasional perils. The antlers of a wounded buck were no trifling matters to contend with, and their hoofs were made to cut like knives. Instances are frequently related among the first settlers where a wounded and enraged deer has turned upon his captors after they had supposed life to be extinct, and compelled them to beat an ignominious retreat for their lives.

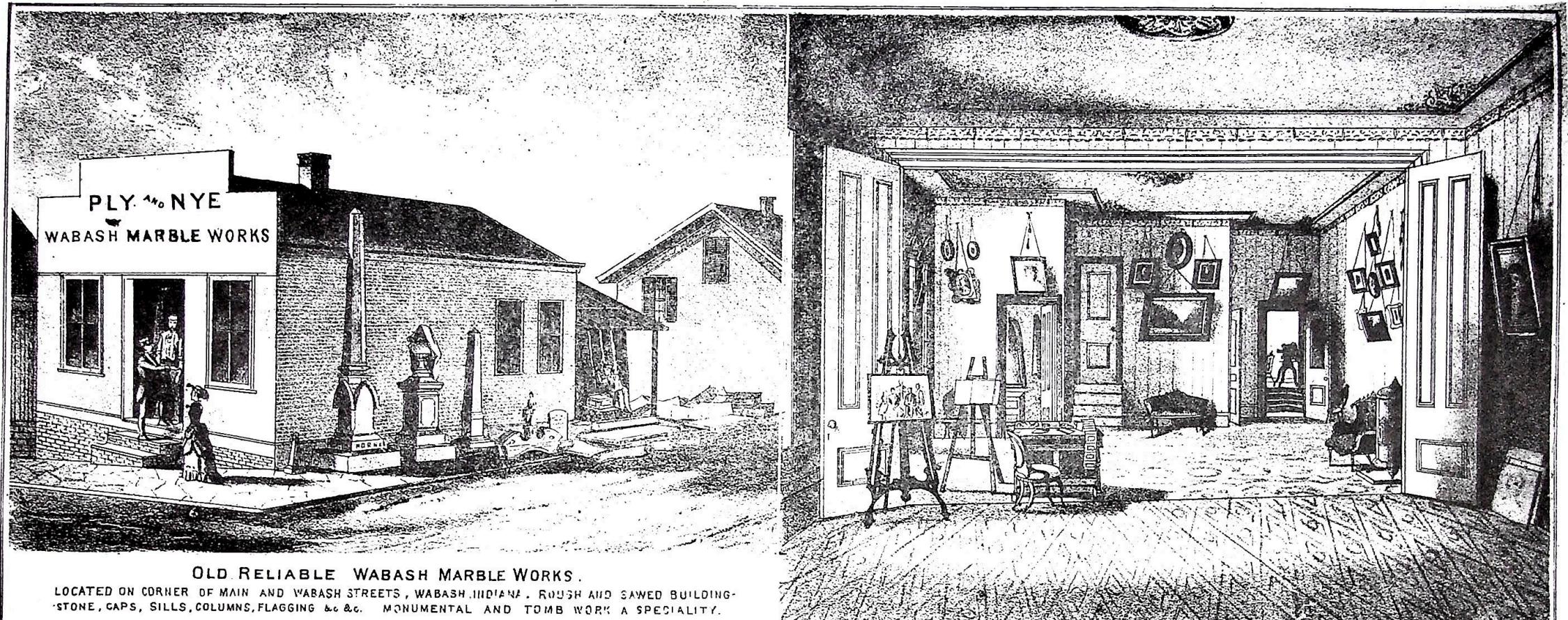
**Carrying a Deer Home Alive.**—Another incident of an opposite nature is related of Joshua Brown, one of the first settlers in the northern part of Pleasant Township. On one occasion his dog had caught a deer, about two-thirds grown, on the quarter-section north of his present farm, and he happening to be near came up before it was seriously injured. The dog had it by the nose, and Brown managed to gather its legs so as to throw it, and then after tying them together, shouldered the animal and carried it more than half a mile through the woods to his cabin, alive and struggling.

#### CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in this township, of which we can find any record, was a man named Brewster, who came in December, 1833. He lived in the township all winter near where North Manchester now is. The following spring he removed to the then incipient town of Wabash to keep a boarding house for the accommodation of laborers on the canal which was then being constructed. Soon afterward he was taken with small-pox and died.

The next settler, Richard Helvey, came to stay. He built him a little cabin and opened up a clearing. The date of his arrival was in 1834, and his humble dwelling was located a mile or more above North Manchester, on the north side of

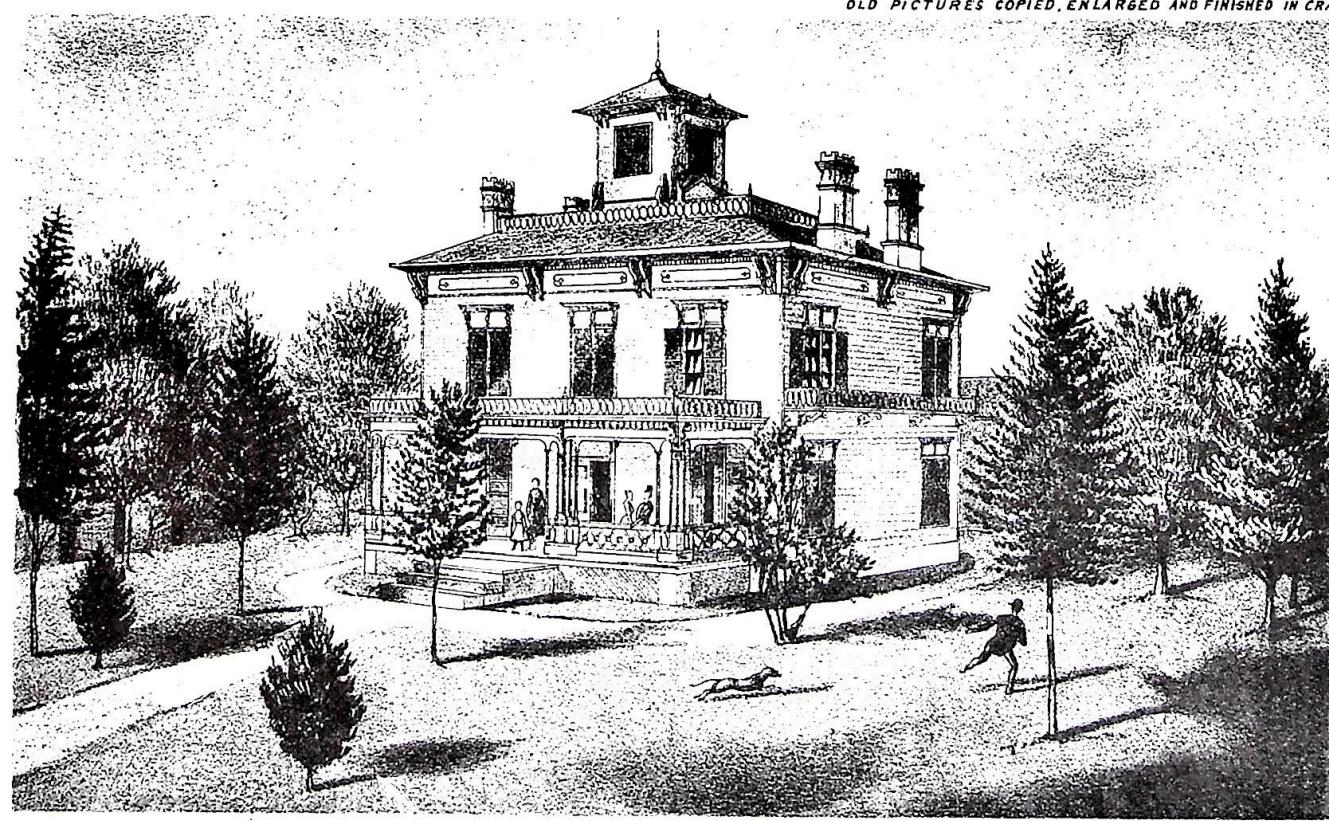
(Continued on page 31.)



**OLD RELIABLE WABASH MARBLE WORKS.**

LOCATED ON CORNER OF MAIN AND WABASH STREETS, WABASH, INDIANA. ROUGH AND SAWED BUILDING-STONE, CAPS, SILLS, COLUMNS, FLAGGING &c &c. MONUMENTAL AND TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY.

INTERIOR VIEW, PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS, INDIANA COLLEGE - FINE ARTS - PHOTOGRAPHY, WABASH, INDIANA.  
THIS GALLERY IS FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN APPLIANCE. PHOTOGRAPHS MADE IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,  
OLD PICTURES COPIED, ENLARGED AND FINISHED IN CRAYON, INDIA INK OR COLORS.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN WILSON, WABASH, INDIANA.



## NOBLE TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Jackson, S. T.	27	5	13	1845	Wabash Co. Ind.	General Merchant.	Rich Valley.
Jones, Richard	27	6	2	1874	Grant Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Dairy.	Wabash.
Joy, William J.	28	6	23	1846	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Kearns, Allen	27	5	1873	Huntington Co. Ind.	"	Rich Valley.	"
Keller, Isaac	27	5	13	1827	Harrison Co. Ind.	"	"
King, C. C.	27	5	35	1854	Clinton Co. Ohio	"	Wabash.
Kistler, S. S.	27	6	33	1845	Marion Co. Ohio	"	"
Kistler, Joseph	27	6	33	1845	Marion Co. Ohio	"	"
Kritlan, Astwood	27	5	13	1862	Columbianna Co. Ohio	Pro. of B. S. and Wag. Sh.	Rich Valley.
Kline, Jacob	28	5	25	1845	Tuscarawas Co. Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.
Kumle, Jacob	28	6	29	1856	Switzerland	"	"
Lassell, Charles	28	5	36	1856	Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"
Lowman, J. C.	27	6	9	1860	Washington Co. Md.	Far. & B. of Tho. B. Hogs	"
McClure, Theo. W.	27	6	1	1844	Ohio	Farmer	"
McCowan, Mah. W.	28	6	21	1851	Preble Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Mattern, Valentine	28	6	34	1852	Bavaria, Germany	"	"
Mason, Stephen	27	6	9	1845	Indiana	"	"
Moore, P. G.	27	5	13	1866	Geauga Co. Ohio	Physician and Druggist.	Rich Valley.
Millican, S. C.	27	6	31	1845	Henry Co. Ind.	Carpenter and Joiner.	Wabash.
Murphy, D. S.	27	5	12	1849	Tuscarawas Co. Ohio	Far. & Agt. How. Sew. M.	Rich Valley.
Murphy, Phillip J.	27	5	12	1853	Wabash Co. Ind.	Machinist	"
Myers, G. M.	27	6	28	1835	Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.
Nichols, Elwood	28	5	36	1849	Monroe Co. Ohio	Proprietor of Saw Mill.	"
Oswalt, W. N.	27	5	8	1861	Preble Co. Ohio	Mechanic	"
Patterson, C. K.	27	6	3	1842	Indiana	Physician	"
Patterson, R. C.	27	6	3	1854	Indiana	Teacher	"
Pyle, B. B.	27	7	18	1839	Indiana	Farmer	"
Quimby, David J.	27	5	1871	Vermont	Physician	"	"
Richter, Samuel	28	6	36	1863	La Porte Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Ridenour, John B.	28	6	27	1842	Jefferson Co. Ohio	"	"
Ridenour, John	27	5	20	1853	Harrison Co. Ohio	"	"
Ridgeway, Annie	27	6	27	1859	Madison Co. Ind.	Teacher	"
Roser, Jeremiah	28	6	29	1849	York Co. Pa.	Farmer and Carpenter	"
Rutte, John, Jr.	27	5	2	1863	Wurttemberg, Ger.	Farmer	Rich Valley.
Sailors, J. L.	27	7	19	1843	Franklin Co. Ind.	Retired Merchant.	Wabash.
Sample, J. N.	27	6	35	1863	St. Clair Co. Ill.	Farmer	"
Showalter, Henry	27	6	13	1855	Tuscarawas Co. O.	Harness Maker.	"
Siders, Henry A.	28	6	23	1858	Rush Co. Ind.	Farmer and Mechanic	"
Shiles, N.	27	6	1	1833	Sussex Co. Delaware	Farmer	"
Simpson, Willis	27	5	13	1845	Preble Co. Ohio	"	Rich Valley.
Signs, Mahlon	27	6	4	1848	Wayne Co. Ohio	"	Wabash.
Shiles, Wm.	27	6	9	1841	Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"
Snall, Geo. W.	27	5	13	1868	Rush Co. Ind.	Com. Mer. & Stock Dealer	Rich Valley.
Smith, R. N.	27	6	1861	Henry Co. Ind.	School Teacher	Wabash.	"
Stone, Wm. T.	28	6	20	1851	Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Story, Lewis	28	5	24	1849	Fayette Co. Ind.	"	"
Springer, Azzle	28	6	32	1859	Rush Co. Mich.	"	"
Sullivan, Nathan	27	6	31	1848	Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"
Talbert, Jesse	27	6	26	1867	Preble Co. Ohio	"	"
Thomas, Henry	27	7	8	1861	Butler Co. Ohio	"	"
Thompson, Charles	27	6	1863	Indiana	"	"	"
Thompson, David V.	27	6	32	1870	Wayne Co. Ind.	"	"
Smith, A. A.	27	..	1874	Montgomery Co. O.	Lumber Dealer	"	"
Sinal, Enoch P.	27	7	..	1866	Grant Co. Ind.	Miller	"
Talbert, Jesse	27	6	26	1867	Preble Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Thomas, Henry	27	7	8	1861	Butler Co. Ohio	"	"
Thompson, D. V.	27	6	..	1863	Indiana	"	"
Thompson, Charles	27	6	..	1863	Indiana	"	"
Unger, Joel	28	5	33	1865	Marion Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	"
Unger, Samuel	27	6	29	1840	Berks Co. Pa.	Farmer	Rich Valley.
Upjohn, E.	28	5	35	..	Decatur Co. Ind.	"	"
Upjohn, Thomas	28	5	35	..	Decatur Co. Ind.	"	"
Wallace, William	27	6	8	1845	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	"
Wiltsee, David	27	5	36	1853	Rush Co. Ind.	Farmer and Carpenter.	Wabash.
Wilson, William	27	6	2	1872	Highland Co. Va.	Farmer	Rich Valley.

## PAWPAW TOWNSHIP.

Barnhart, T. L.	28	5	..	Indiana	Deal. Drugs & Medicines.	Roann.
Boardman, James E.	28	6	10	1869	Ohio	Farmer
Bowman, B. M.	29	6	31	1852	Virginia	"
Bowman, I.	26	6	31	..	Virginia	"
Bryan, Jacob	28	6	36	1835	North Carolina	"
Burman, Jacob	28	6	4	1853	Ohio	"
Butterbaugh, Sam. II.	28	5	2	1865	Kosciusko Co. Ind.	"
Carlisle, Joseph	28	6	11	1855	Maryland	Wabash.
Dixon, G.	28	5	36	1854	Wabash Co. Ind.	"
Drollinger, Martin	28	5	1	1838	Preble Co. Ohio	"
Eby, Christian	29	6	32	1841	Baltimore Co. Md.	"
Freeman, Alex.	28	6	3	..	Indiana	Urbana.
Frankenfel, Freder'k	28	6	..	1873	Nassau, Prussia	Minister
Gause, George	28	5	..	1874	Ohio	Dealer in Coffins & Furn.
Hanpert, Philip	28	6	10	1852	Ohio	Carpenter
Halderman, C.	28	5	1	1854	Preble Co. O.	Farmer
Huffman, A. W.	28	5	..	1867	Stark Co. O.	Justice of the Peace
Lambert, Geo. W.	28	6	..	1870	Ohio	Physician and Surgeon
Murphy, Reuben	28	5	..	1868	Warren Co. O.	Physician

## PAWPAW TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Miller, Joseph	29	5	33	1863	Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer	Roann.
Miller, Charles	28	6	..	1859	Bavaria, Germany	Merchant	Urbana.
Neff, Benjamin	29	6	31	1850	Franklin Co. Va.	Farmer and Preacher	Roann.
Patterson, Levi	28	5	..	1861	Indiana	Deal. Dry Goods, Gro. &c.	"
Quick, Lewis D.	27	6	15	1850	Franklin Co. Ind.	Farmer	Wabash.
Sayre, Jacob S.	28	6	12	1857	Jackson Co. W. Va.	Farm. & Prop. of Saw Mill	"
Schultz, George	28	6	12	1848	Prussia	Farmer	Urbana.
Shoemaker, D.	29	5	36	1866	Wayne Co. Ind.	"	Roann.
Sewell, Wm.	29	6	27	1844	Scioto Co. W. Va.	"	Ijamsville.

## PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Amiss, P. M.	30	6	21	1849	Culpepper Co. Va.	Farmer	Rosehill.
Abbott, Abner	..	..	..	1835	Wabash Co. Ind.	Physician and Surgeon	Laketon.
Arnold, Moses	29	5	11	1864	Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer	New Harrisburg.
Barratt, C. O.	..	..	..	1848	Salem Co. N. J.	P. M. & Pro Country Store	"
Bassore, David	30	5	24	1840	Lebanon Co. Pa.	Far. and Prop. of Saw Mill	Silver Lake.
Brower, Jacob	..	..	..	1855	Preble Co. Ohio	Farmer	Rounn.
Brown, Joshua	30	6	31	1843	Montgomery Co. O.	"	Silver Lake.
Bussard, Adam	30	6	27	1848	Frederick Co. Md.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Butterbaugh, D. S. T.	30	6	33	1850	Montgomery Co. O.	Carrige Builder	"
Corell, A. B.	29	5	11	1859	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Cripe, Daniel	30	6	36	1839	Montgomery Co. O.	Blacksmith	Laketon.
Duncan, T. P.	..	..	..	1840	Wabash Co. Ind.	Prop. of Churn Factory	N. Manchester.
Eicholtz, H.	30	6	32	1843	Lancaster Co. Pa.	Farmer	New Harrisburg.
Ferree, Charles	29	5	2	1835	Maryland	Farmer	Rosehill.
Fogerty, Wm.	..	..	..	1838	New Jersey	Carpenter	Wabash.
Foutz, Samuel L.	30	6	35	1873	Carroll Co. Ind.	Farmer	N. Manchester.
Funderburgh, Jacob	29	6	14	1867	Clarke Co. Ohio	Farmer and Clergyman	Laketon.
Gerlach, Christian	29	6	15	1864	Herrenberg, Germany	Prop. of Tan. & Tp. Trus.	"
Getey, Eli	29	6	6	1870	Kosciusko Co. Ind.	Carpenter	N. Manchester.
Grissom, Emanuel	29	6	10	1868	Clark Co. Ohio	Farmer	Ijamsville.
Grosnickle, Richard	29	6	2	186			

## PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

## WALTZ TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Cochran, Henry	26	6	35	1841	Westmoreland Co. Pa.	Farmer	Somerset.
Davis, Phillips	26	6	27	1865	Butler Co. Ohio	"	"
Davis, Zachariah	26	6	27	1860	Butler Co. Ohio	"	"
Davis, Jesse	26	6	17	1850	Randolph Co. Ind.	"	Waltz.
Deal, John	26	6	22	1852	Champaign Co. Ohio	"	"
Den, A.	26	6	23	1852	Rockingham Co. Va.	"	Wabash.
Denny, Azariah	26	6	34	1872	Surry Co. N. C.	"	Farmer and Teacher.
English, D. F.				1849	Rush Co. Ind.	"	Farmer.
English, A. K.	26	6	8	1849	Kentucky	Dealer in Drugs, &c.	Somerset.
Ferree, O. S.	26	6	17	1870	Rush Co. Ind.	Miller.	Waltz.
Fisher, F.	26	6	15	1865	Summit Co. Ohio	Retired Farmer.	Somerset.
Ferree, John H.	26	6	18	1865	Rush Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Garst, Thomas	26	6	36	1848	Roanoke Co. Va.	Proprietor of Saw Mill.	Wabash.
Gelton, Ed. F.	26	6	1	1856	Washington Co. Md.	Farmer	"
Gochenour, Wm. D.	26	6	1	1857	Alleghany Co. Pa.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Somerset.
Hailley, David	26	5	36	1841	Miami Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Hawkins, Wm.	26	5	25	1851	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Hancock, John	26	5	13	1853	Marion Co. Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.
Holt, Levi	26	5	5	1855	Berks Co. Pa.	Proprietor of Tile Works	Santa Fe, M. Co.
Huet, Joseph	26	6	22	1871	Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer	Waltz P. O.
Hursch, Martin L.	26	6	16	1844	Tuscarawas Co. Ohio	Postmaster	Wabash.
Hursch, Herman K.	26	6	10	1844	Tuscarawas Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Jenkins, Aaron	26	6	7	1865	Ohio	Farmer	"
Lawshe, H. D.	26	6	13	1853	Hunterdon Co. N. J.	Undertaker, J. P. & P. M.	Somerset.
Lines, Alfred	26	6	14	1840	Rush Co. Ind.	Grocer.	"
Manning, John S.	26	6	26	1854	Miami Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Marquis, John	26	6	14	1863	Dark Co. Ohio	Postmaster	Waltz.
Miller, T. S.	26	6	25	1867	Dark Co. Ohio	Prop. of Dry Goods Store	Somerset.
Miller, Philip	26	6	26	1840	Dark Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Michael, A. W.	26	6	27	1861	Morgan Co. Va.	Pump Manufacturer.	"
Morgan, David	26	6	19	1856	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Murray, G. W.	26	6	20	1866	Montgomery Co. Pa.	Farmer and Mechanic.	"
Niccum, Isaac	26	6	19	1869	Dark Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Neff, Peter	26	6	36	1860	Virginia	Farmer	Wabash.
Olinger, Jacob	26	6	21	1866	Highland Co. Ohio	Farmer and Teacher.	"
Painter, E. F.	26	6	6	1850	Green Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Ridour, D. C.	26	6	5	1843	Wabash Co. Ind.	Teacher	"
Row, Lewis	26	6	10	1847	Coshocton Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stonemason	"
Roby, John A. B.	26	6	11	1854	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Schrantz, John	26	6	2	1846	Switzerland	Farmer	"
Shultz, Alvin	26	6	31	1868	Franklin Co. Ind.	Farmer	Somerset.
Shaw, Rebecca	26	5	23	1863	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Silvius, John	26	6	41	1862	Miami Co. Ind.	Farmer and Carpenter.	Wabash.
Slife, George	26	6	14	1843	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	Waltz P. O.
Snively, Simon	26	6	18	1843	Lebanon Co. Pa.	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Somerset.
Stradley, D. W.	26	6	2	1849	Muskingum Co. Ohio	Physician and Surgeon.	Wabash.
Sumpter, John R.	26	6	29	1870	Jennings Co. Ind.	Prop. F. Mill & Tp. Trus.	Somerset.
Strait, Milton	26	6	19	1848	Wabash Co. Ind.	Blacksmith.	"
Starbuck, A. R.	26	5	25	1847	Gifford Co. N. C.	Farmer	"
Stout, Philip	26	5	36	1844	Morrow Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Wabash.
Stineman, P. A.	26	6	11	1847	Cambridge Co. Pa.	Farmer	"
Stineman, Michael	26	6	11	1847	Cambridge Co. Pa.	Farmer	"
Sullivan, Wm.	26	5	1	1851	Mason Co. Ky.	Prop. of Grist Mill.	"
Thompson, John II.	26	6	27	1870	Delaware Co. Ind.	Prop. of River House	Somerset.
Van Fleet, J. D.	26	6	18	1875	Sussex Co. N. J.	Prop. of Saw Mill.	"
Way, Obed	26	6	1	1852	Wayne Co. Ind.	Prop. of Saw Mill.	Wabash.
Weesner, Hezekiah	26	5	19	1843	Indiana	Farmer	"
Weesner, A.	26	5	13	1842	Grant Co. Ind.	Farmer and Wagon Maker.	Miami County.
Weesner, E. & Son	26	6	1	1843	Wayne Co. Ind.	Dry Goods & Groc. Store	Somerset.
Wire, Newton S.	26	5	24	1865	Preble Co. Ohio	Farmer & J. P.	"
Wiley, Jackson	26	6	14	1833	Miami Co. Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.
Wohlgamuth, John	26	6	12	1846	Virginia	Treaty P. O.	"

## MANCHESTER VILLAGE.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Amiss, John L.	1850	Perry Co. Ohio	Lumber Dealer.
Arnold, Jesse	1852	Darke Co. Ohio	Banker.
Andrews, John L.	1841	Richland Co. Ohio	General Agent.
Bates, Garrison & Co.	1874	Ohio	Mattress and Spring Bed Manuf.
Bond, Lavinia H.	1838	Indiana	Farmer.
Card, V. J.	1874	Ohio	Hardware Dealer.
Cowgill, J. L.	1845	Ohio	Shoemaker.
Harter, J.	1836	Montgomery Co. Ohio	Druggist.
Harter, J. B.	1836	Montgomery Co. Ohio	Architect and Builder.
Hiter, J. V.	1874	Delaware Co. Ohio	Prop. of Restaurant and Confectionary.
Hugans, D. N.	1873	Huntingdon Co. Pa.	Farmer.
Hamilton, Schuyler C.	1864	Wabash Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Livery Stable.
Hymer, Isaac B.	1838	Clermont Co. Ohio	Merchant.
Johnson, C. D.	1864	Washington Co. Pa.	Boot and Shoe Dealer.
Kinney, J. F.	1850	Ohio	Merchant.
Lawrence, G. W.	1841	Ohio	"

## MANCHESTER VILLAGE—Concluded.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Layton, J. T.	1874	Clarke Co. Ohio	Hardware Dealer.
Noftzger, L. J.	1842	Ohio	"
Pleas, M. E.	1874	Editor "Manchester Republican."	Editor "Manchester Republican."
Rilley, James E.	1874	Proprietor of Livery Stable.	Proprietor of Livery Stable.
Shively, Jacob	1851	Lumber Dealer.	Lumber Dealer.
Sheller, John	1849	Cooper.	Cooper.
Sellers, A. J.	1847	Merchant Tailor.	Merchant Tailor.
Shelleberger, Jno.	1838	Proprietor Meat Market.	Proprietor Meat Market.
Strauss, Daniel	1861	Miller.	Miller.
Switzer, Hiram	1842	Farmer.	Farmer.
Willis, A. C.	1844	Proprietor Livery Stable.	Proprietor Livery Stable.
Wells, H.	1872	Clergyman.	Clergyman.
Winesburgh, J. W.	1850	Township Trustee and Carpenter.	Township Trustee and Carpenter.
Whisler, John	1840	Merchant.	Merchant.
Winton, H.	1856	Physician.	Physician.
Winton, C. H.	1869	"	"
Woodward, R. H.	1874	Hyde Park, N. Y.	"

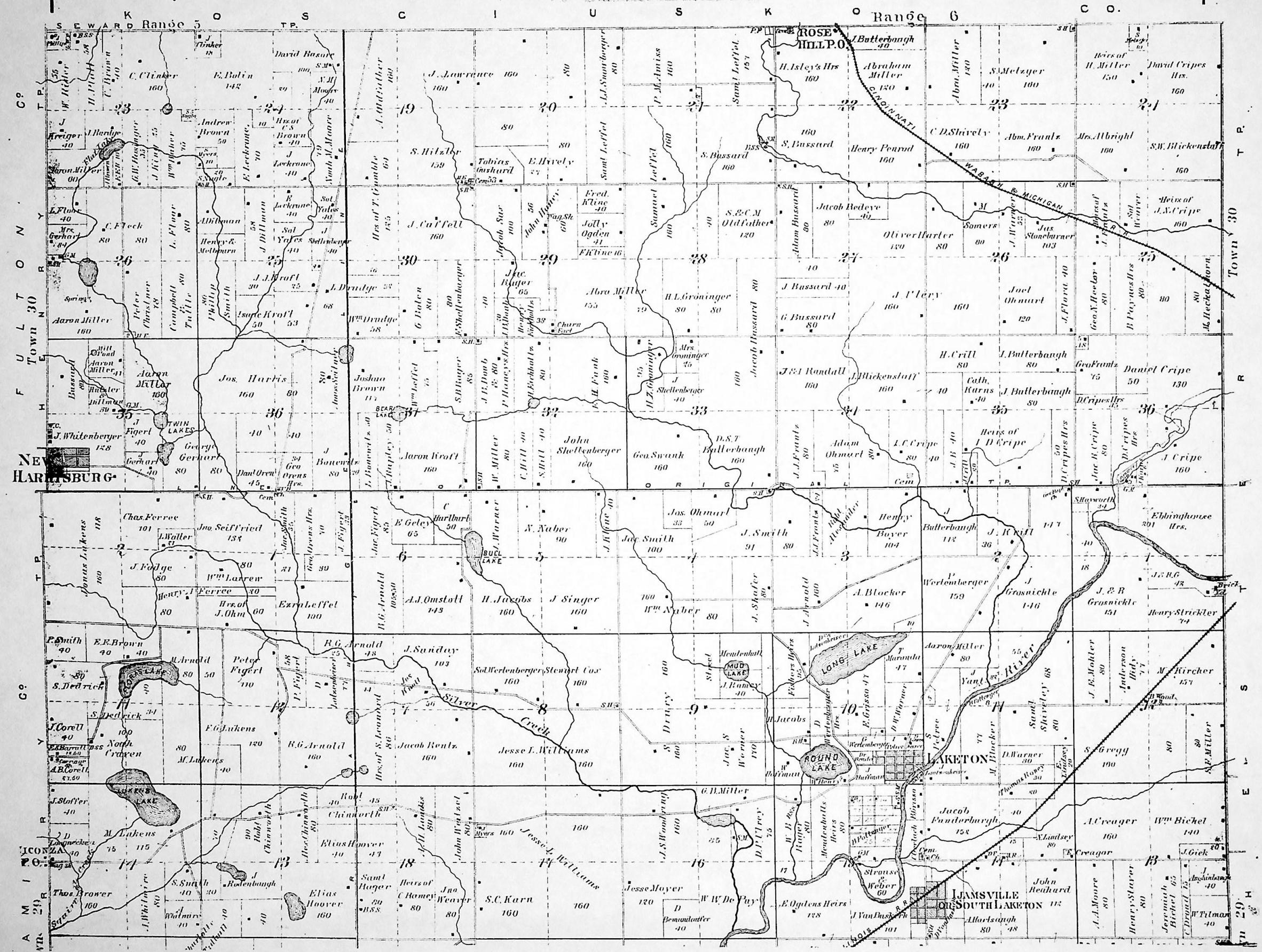
## WABASH CITY.

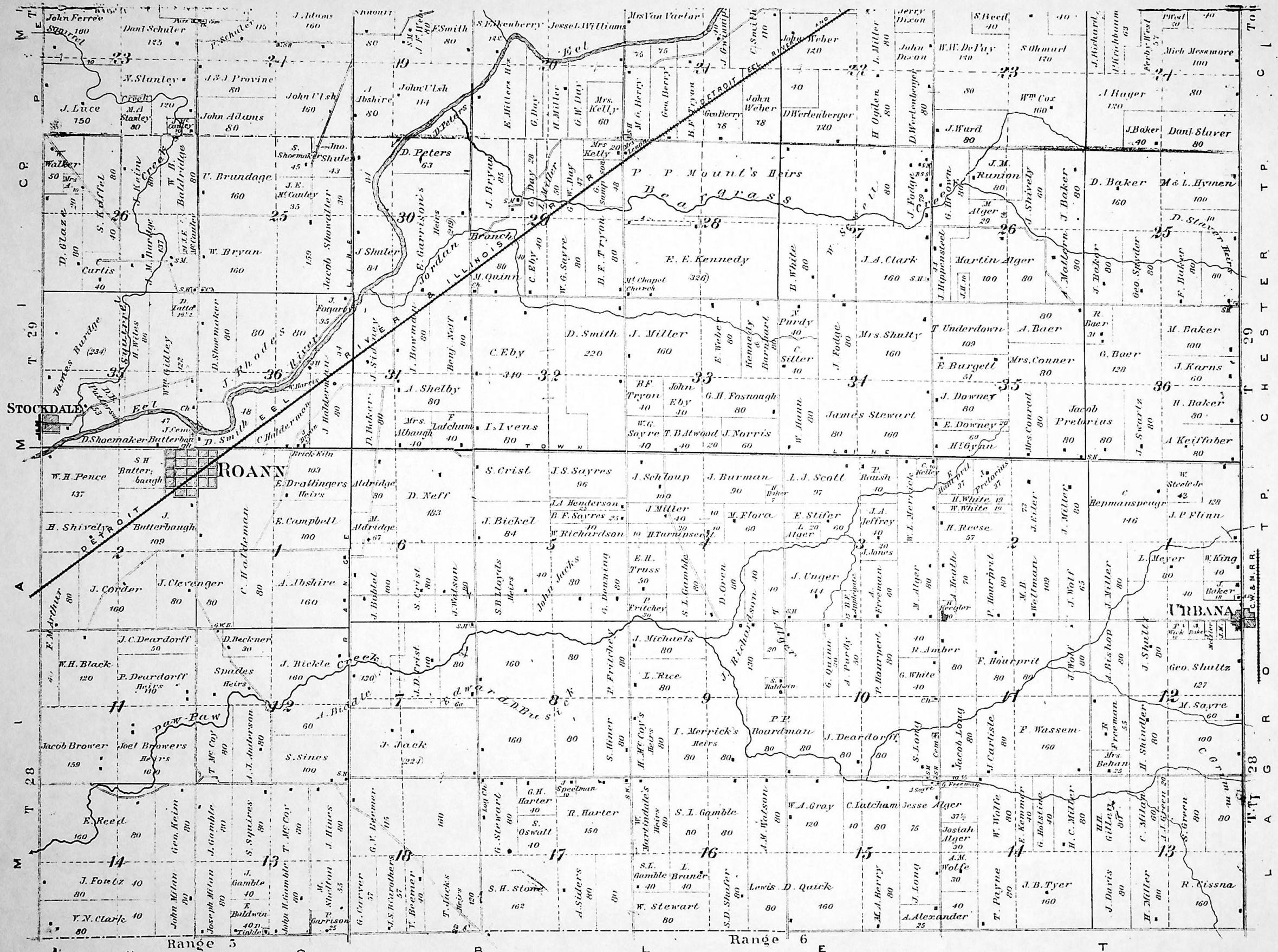
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIV.TY.	OCCUPATION.
Amoss, Jim M.	Hill St.	1857	Mason Co. W. Va.	Clerk of Court.
Atkinson, A. M.	"	1873	Sweden	Agent of Aetna Life Ins. Co.
Anderson, Peter	Main St.	1848	Indiana	Taylor.
Austin, A. T.	Maple St.	1848	Germany	Prop. of Boot & Shoe Store.
Alber, Philip	Cass St.	1860	Spencer Co. Ky.	Brewer.
Bennett, B. B.	North Cass St.	1861	Bavaria, Ger.	Physician and Surgeon.
Baumbauer, Henry	Canal St.	1861	Bavaria	Liquor Dealer.
Bertho, James	Pike St., South Wabash	1836	Indiana	Blacksmith.
Bertho Bros.	Wabash St.	1836	Wabash	Wagon and Plough Work.
Bitner, H. L.	1866	Montgomery Co. O.	Sawyer.	
Busick, J. W.	Canal St.	1830	Kentucky	Merchant.
Conair, Sinclair	Cass St.	1840	Indiana	Carpenter.
Burgett, E. G.	Brainer, J. A.	1853	Ohio	Hub, Spoke, Bending Fac.
Brunner, Jacob R.	Falls Avenue	1865	Ohio	Broker.
Burns, Margaret	Canal St.	1860	Ireland	Laundress.
Bruner & Eikenberry	Pike St., S. Wabash	1870	Miami Co. Ind.	Hardware Deal., est. 1868.
Bradley, Henry	South Wabash	1850	Philadelphia, Pa.	Proprietor Marble Works.
Carver, Joseph W.	Wabash St.	1841	Fayette Co. Ind.	Contractor and Builder.
Caldwell, Hezekiah	Wabash St.	1843	Franklin Co. Pa.	President of Citizens' Bank.
Cissna Robert	Canal St.	1843	Franklin Co. Pa.	Accountant.
Coate, M. W.	W. Main St.	1854	Ohio	Prop. Dry G. Store, es. 1866.
Conner, O. W. & Co.	Canal & Wabash St.	1844	Bavaria, Ger.	Liquor Dealer.
Christman, John	Wabash St.	1844	Clinton Co. Ohio	Attorney-at-Law.
Cowgill, G.	1846	Shenandoah Co. Va.	Horticulturist & Sal. Keep.	
Crabill, M. R.	Canal St.	1847	Erie Co. N. Y.	Tinner and Stove Dealer.
Davis, W. K.	East Hill St.	1851	Cor. Maple & Miami Sts.	Physician.
De Puy, J. H.	1846	Northumb'l'd Co. Pa.	Liquor Dealer.	
Degering, F.	Market St.	1851	Hanover, Ger.	Accountant.
Dicken, John H.	Elm & Huntington Sts.	1848	Indiana	Merchant Tailor.
Dichl, C. E.	Miami St.	1870	Lehigh Co. Pa.	Attorney.
South Wabash	1864	Northumb'l'd Co. Pa.	Prop. of Boot & Shoe Store.	
Ebbinghouse, A. F.	Maple St.	1857	Germany	Dealer in Dry Goods.
Elliott, T. J.	Hill St.	1861	Cumberland Co. Pa.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Edward, W. A.	E. Hill St.	1858	Wabash Co. Ind.	Retired (born in 1810).
Ewing, Wm. L.	Maple St.	1863	Wayne Co. Ind.	Painter C. W. & M. R. R. S.
Fairbanks, W. B.	1857	Montgomery Co. O.	Carpenter and Teacher.	
Miami St.	1874	Windsor Co. Conn.	Wabash Weekly Plaindeal'r.	
Ferree, James C.	1854	Indiana	Proprietor of Livery Stable.</	



# **— PLEASANT —**

四





## PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

## WABASH CITY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Jones, W. P.	South Wabash	1849	Wabash Co. Ind.	Furniture Dealer.
Judy, Jacob	Market St.	1859	Clarke Co. Ohio	Wagon Maker.
Judy, Wallace	Hill St.	1862	Ohio	Carriage Builder.
Kidd, M. H.	Maple St.	.....	Fayette Co. Ind.	Attorney-at-Law.
King, T. W.	Main St.	1832	Summit Co. Ohio	Grain Dealer.
King & McNamee	Canal St.	.....	.....	Hard Merchant, est. 1855.
Knight, John L.	Hill St.	1843	Chester Co. Pa.	Lawyer.
Knox, R. M.	Canal St.	1874	.....	Homœopathic Physician.
Knox, J. A.	"	1875	Elkhart Co. Ind.	" "
Laender & Harter	Market St.	.....	Pennsylvania	Carriage Manufacturers.
Lego, J. B.	"	1860	.....	Dealer in Lumber, etc.
Lewark, John	Hill St.	1844	Washington Co. Va.	Real Estate Assessor.
Linn, Lee	Fisher St.	.....	.....	Pub. of the "Free Trader."
Lipscomb, Joseph B.	.....	1871	Morgan Co. Va.	Farmer.
Lower, S. H.	Wabash St.	1847	Coshocton Co. Ohio	Liquor Dealer.
Leland, O.	Pike St., South Wabash	1844	Niagara Co. N. Y.	Farmer.
Mariner, B.	Laketon Road	1834	Sussex Co. Del.	Lumber Dealer.
Mackey, Joseph	E. Maple St.	1860	Virginia	Real Estate and Ins. Agt.
Mayo, Llewellyn F.	.....	1875	Richmond, Va.	Miller.
Mergy, Ignace	Hill St.	1858	France	Merchant Tailor.
Myers, Aaron L.	Comstock St.	1863	Preble Co. Ohio	Retired Farmer.
McCoy, E. M.	Canal St.	1874	Fulton Co. Ind.	Baker and Confectioner.
McHenry, John A.	Maple St.	1843	Rockbridge Co. Va.	Merchant.
McHenry, Jim E.	"	1851	Wabash Co. Ind.	Painter and School Teach.
McLain, Byron W.	Cor. Wabash & Canal	1874	Allen Co. Ind.	Pres. In. Coll. Fine Arts, etc.
McPherson, E. B.	Falls Avenue	1839	Wabash Co. Ind.	County Treasurer.
Newman, M. A.	Market St.	.....	.....	Prop. of Fremont House.
Nye, Henry C.	Falls Avenue	1865	Kosciusko Co. Ind.	Prop. of Wab. Marble Wks.
Parrish, C. S.	Maple St.	.....	.....	Attorney-at-Law.
Pettit, John U.	Cor. Cass & Maple Sts.	1841	Onondaga Co. N. Y.	Judge of Circuit Court.
Polk, John R.	Maple St.	1845	Henry Co. Ind.	County Auditor.
Ply, John W.	Stitt St.	1839	Wabash Co. Ind.	Prop. of Wab. Marble Wks.
Ray, Webster B.	Elm St.	1847	Wabash Co. Ind.	Civil Engineer.
Rettig, Frank A.	Cass St.	1853	Germany	Brewer.
Rhoades, Samuel	Stitt St.	1865	Montgomery Co. Pa.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Riggin, A. R.	Ferry St.	1867	Pickaway Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stock Dealer.

## WABASH CITY—Concluded.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Roberts, Joseph H.	Market St.	1853	Indiana	Barber and Hairdresser.
Ross, Jim P.	Manchester Avenue	1846	Wabash Co. Ind.	County Clerk Elect.
Ross, E. S.	Hill St.	1848	Wayne Co. Ind.	Banker.
Rose, John E.	Canal St.	1871	Connecticut	Prop. Rosedale House.
Robertson, W. H.	Hill St.	1864	Washington Co. N. Y.	For. Mas. McC. Plan. Mill.
Ross, A. J.	"	1843	Wabash Co. Ind.	Hardware Dealer.
Ruddell Bros.	Canal St.	.....	.....	Prop. Boot and Shoe Store.
Sayre, Warren G.	E. Main St.	.....	.....	Mayor of Wabash City.
Sherman, David	Wabash St.	1869	Hungary	Tailor.
Sivey, John C.	Hill St.	1859	Virginia	Attorney-at-Law.
Skully, Wm.	Perry St.	.....	Clarke Co. Ohio	Painter.
Snavely, A. B.	Hill St.	1824	Erie Co. Pa.	Dry Goods Dealer.
Snyder, John W.	Stitt St.	1862	Columbian Co. Pa.	Keeper of New Cemetery.
Stiegletz, John	E. Main St.	1854	Germany	Custom Boot & Shoemaker.
Stitt, W. S.	"	1843	Indiana	County Auditor Elect.
Stratton, Irvin	Main St.	1848	Indiana	County School Superint'dt.
Sweetser, Wm. & Co.	Cann St.	.....	.....	Dry Goods Merchants.
Stephenson, Geo. J.	Miami St.	.....	.....	Sheriff.
Shea, James W.	Wabash St.	1862	Marion Co. Ind.	City Engineer.
Teague, Joseph C.	West Maple St.	1850	Montgomery Co. O.	City Marshal.
Thomas, M. I.	E. Maple St.	1835	Fayette Co. Ind.	Drugs, Books, and Jewelry.
Thurston, W. K.	Hill St.	1836	Central Ohio	Postmaster.
Tyler, John B.	Sinclair St.	1842	Delaware	Proprietor Livery Stable.
Thomas, John	Huntington St.	1871	Grant Co. Ind.	Carrige Dealer.
Wade, Oscar	Main St.	1845	Henry Co. Ind.	Deal. in & Man. of Segars.
Wallace, J. R.	"	1866	Michigan	Attorney-at-Law.
Weesner, C. W.	Allen St.	1844	Henry Co. Ind.	" "
Weir, T. T.	Hill St.	1863	Floyd Co. Ind.	Gen. Sup. C. W. & M. R. R.
Wells, A. G.	Market St.	1871	Warren Co. Ohio	Roman Catholic Clergym'n.
Wiechman, F. C.	Comstock St.	1872	.....	Attorney-at-Law.
Williams, B. F.	Cass St.	1837	Fayette Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Meat Market.
Wilson, Sol.	Hill St.	1847	Rush Co. Ind.	.....
Wilson, Clara C.	Ferry St.	1840	Huntingdon Co. Pa.	.....
Wimmer, E. N.	W. Sinclair St.	1873	Fayette Co. Ind.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Woods, Harvey F.	W. Main St.	1841	Wabash Co. Ind.	County Sheriff Elect.
Wolf, Wm.	Maple St.	1862	Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer.

## Abstract of Taxable Property for the year 1874.

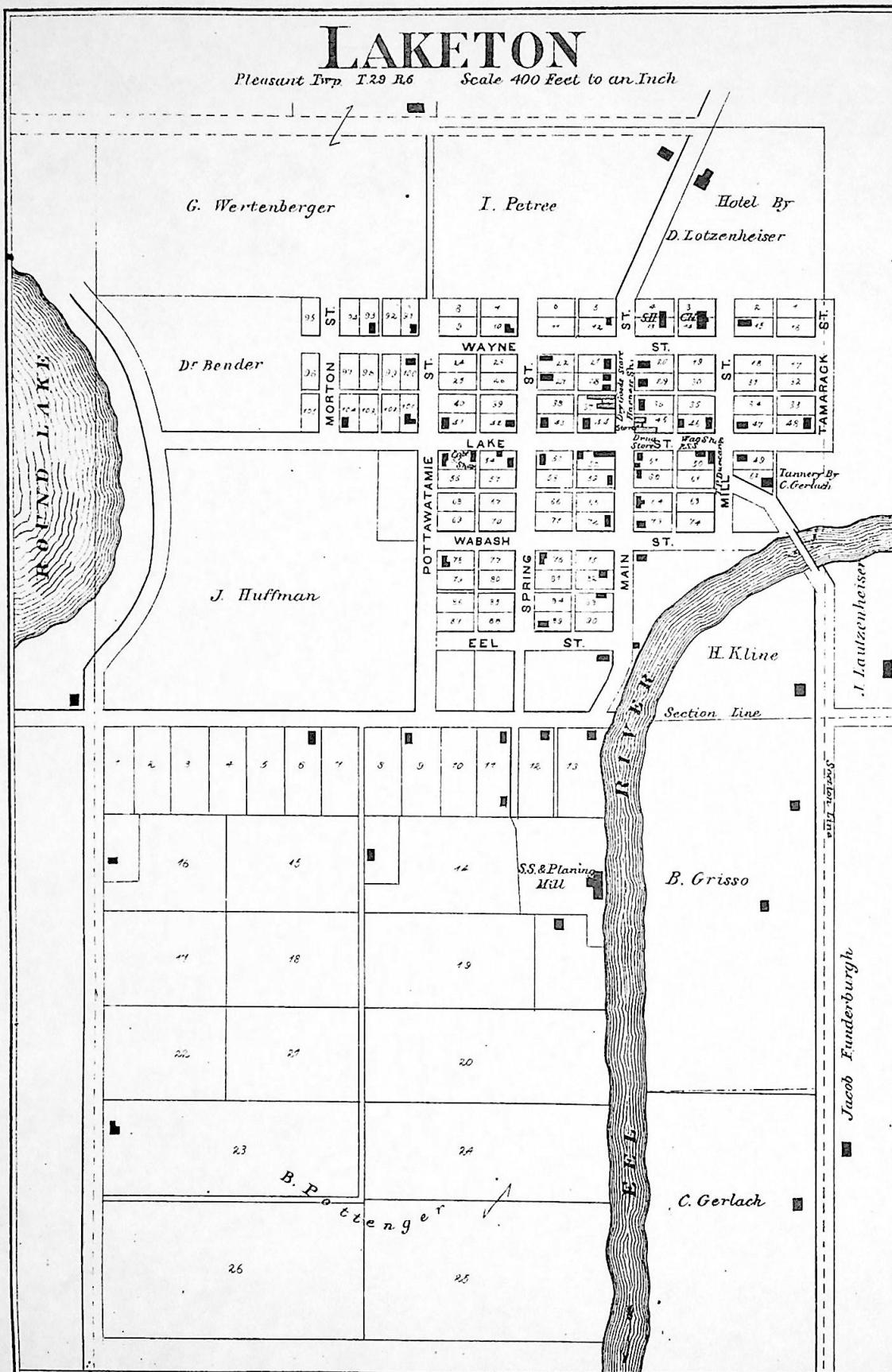
## Crop Statistics, etc., 1874, as returned by the Assessors.

	Acres.	Value of land and improvements.	Value of lots and improvements.	Value of personal property.	Total value of taxables.	Total taxes of 1874.	WHEAT.		CORN.		RYE.		OATS.		POTATOES.		Pasture & Meadow.
							Acre.	Bush.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acr.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acr.	Bush.	
Chester	39,703	\$1,100,860	\$145,035	\$581,355	\$1,728,250	\$20,513	Chester	4,340	47,493	4,959	208,095	141	1,010	22,969	12,960	279	
La Gro	51,615	1,332,895	26,510	529,670	1,889,075	28,501	La Gro	6,933	53,757	9,182	329,065	53	1,492	37,366	15,576	5,146	
Liberty	27,752	638,495	17,515	286,140	942,150	15,472	Liberty	3,317	28,003	5,825	285,390	.....	1,164	20,285	8,582	3,114	
Noble	49,751	1,536,915	83,945	552,900	2,173,760	30,665	Noble	5,618	59,110	6,350	321,115	2,290	955	22,230	10,800	8,335	
Pleasant	33,866	655,225	20,770	227,515	903,510	15,189	Pleasant	4,052	57,782	4,119	142,440	52	962	13,778	11,196	4,007	
Pawpaw	24,747	571,840	18,855	188,185	778,880	13,175	Pawpaw	2,945	36,420	3,430	145,130	.....	560	12,430	9,145	980	
Waltz	28,368	793,750	32,350	274,245	1,100,345	15,800	Waltz	4,073	43,654	4,141	176,420	20	1,308	10,824	5,620	1,497	
City of Wabash	.....	19,265	831,775	605,045	1,456,085	24,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Corporation of La Gro	.....	.....	24,965	88,375	162,150	2,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	255,828	\$6,550,245	\$1,250,530	\$3,333,430	\$11,134,205	\$175,469	Total for County	31,278	306,219	37,999	1,607,655	2,561	7,451	139,832	68,879	23,385	

## LAKETON

Pleasant Twp. T.29 R.6 Scale 400 Feet to an Inch

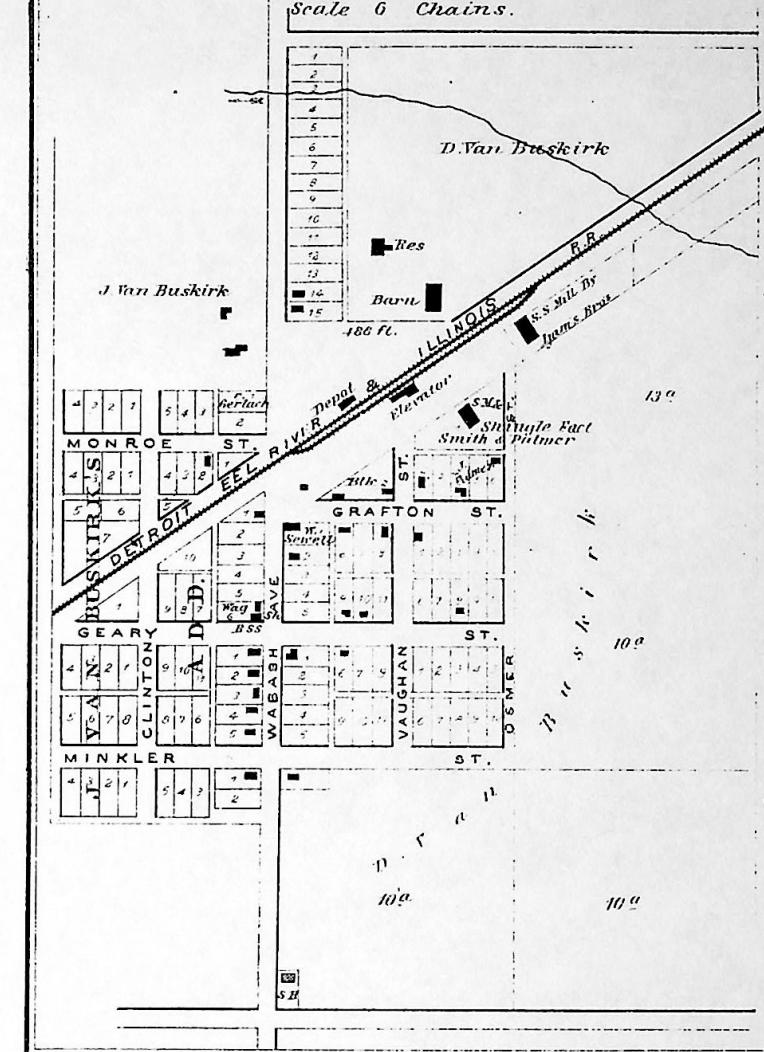
Scale 400 Feet to an Inch



## JAMSVILLE (SOUTH LAKETON)

Pleasant Tp.

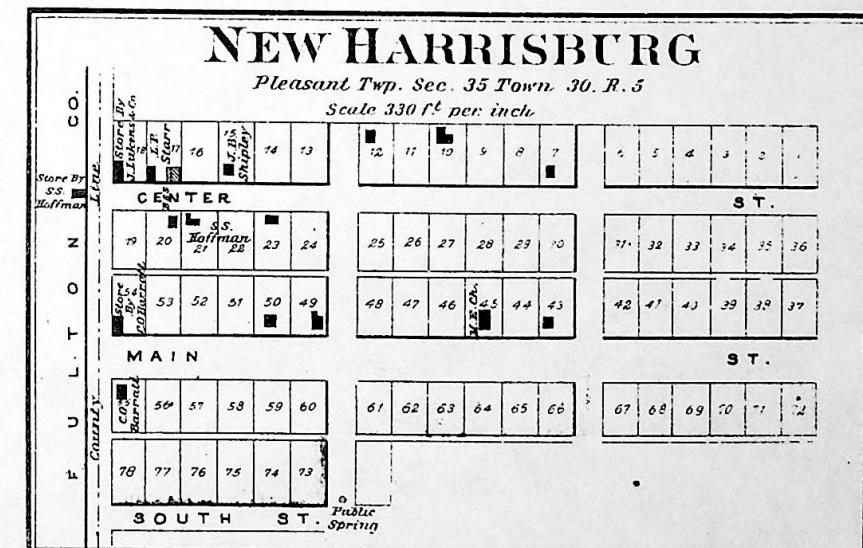
| Scale 6 chains.

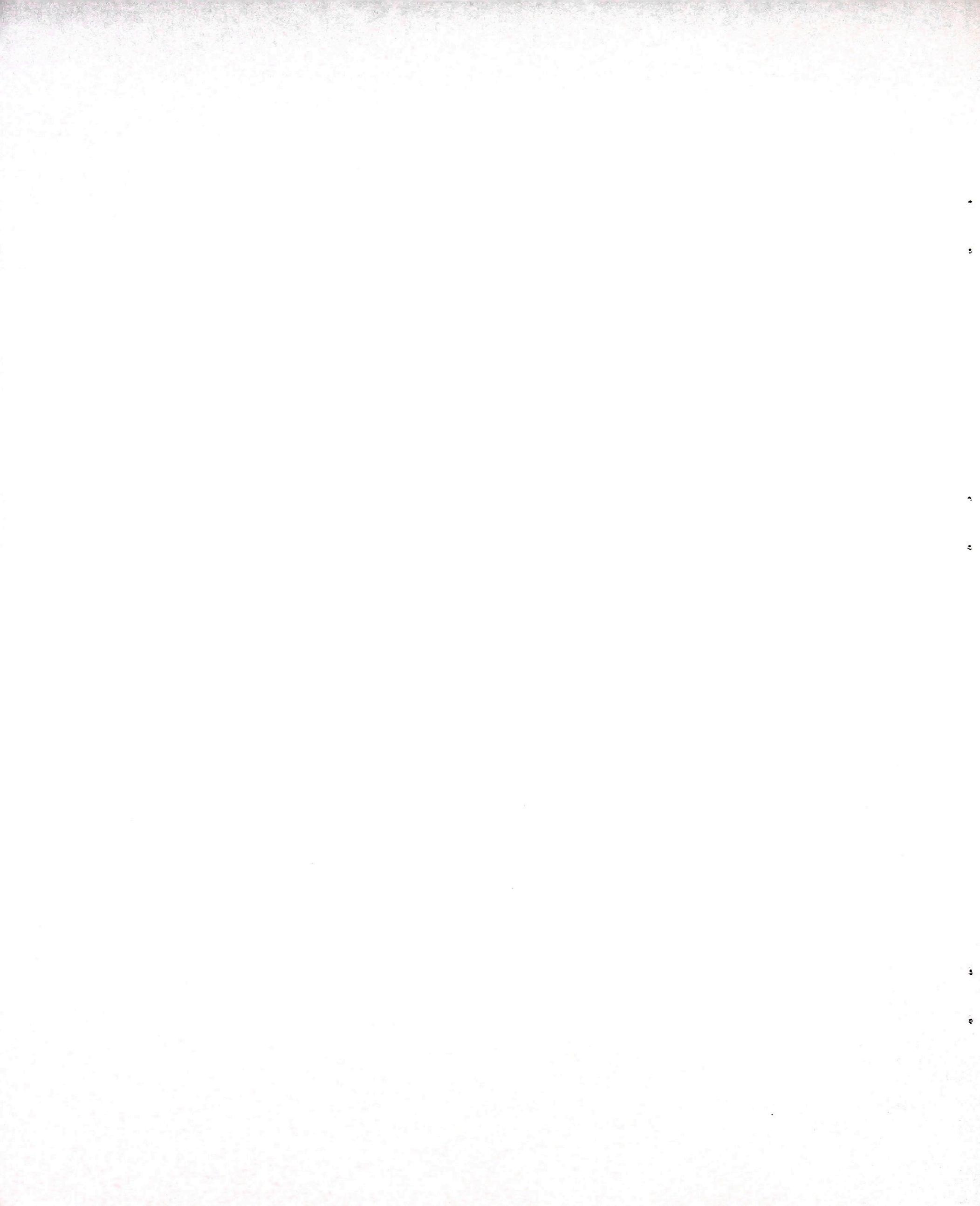


# NEW HARRISBURG

*Pleasant Twp. Sec. 35 Town. 30. R. 5*

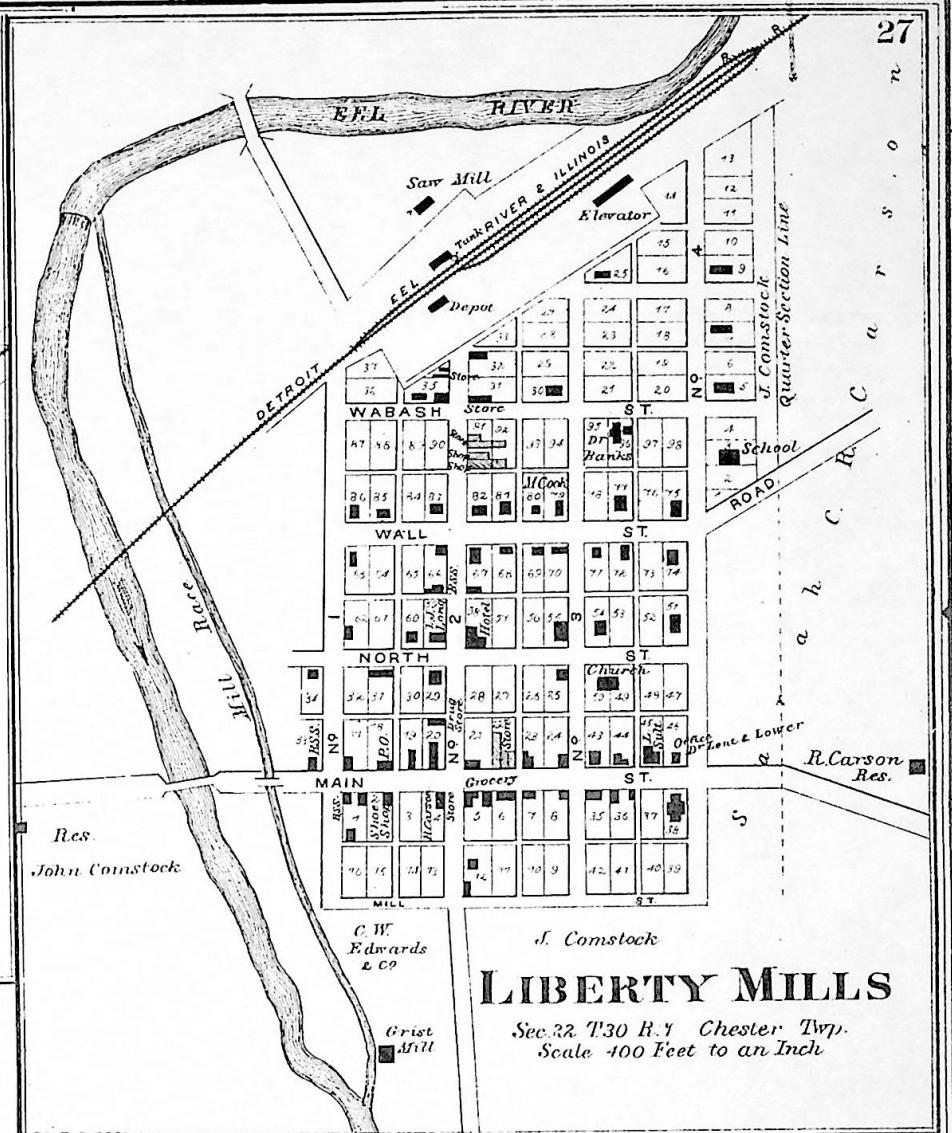
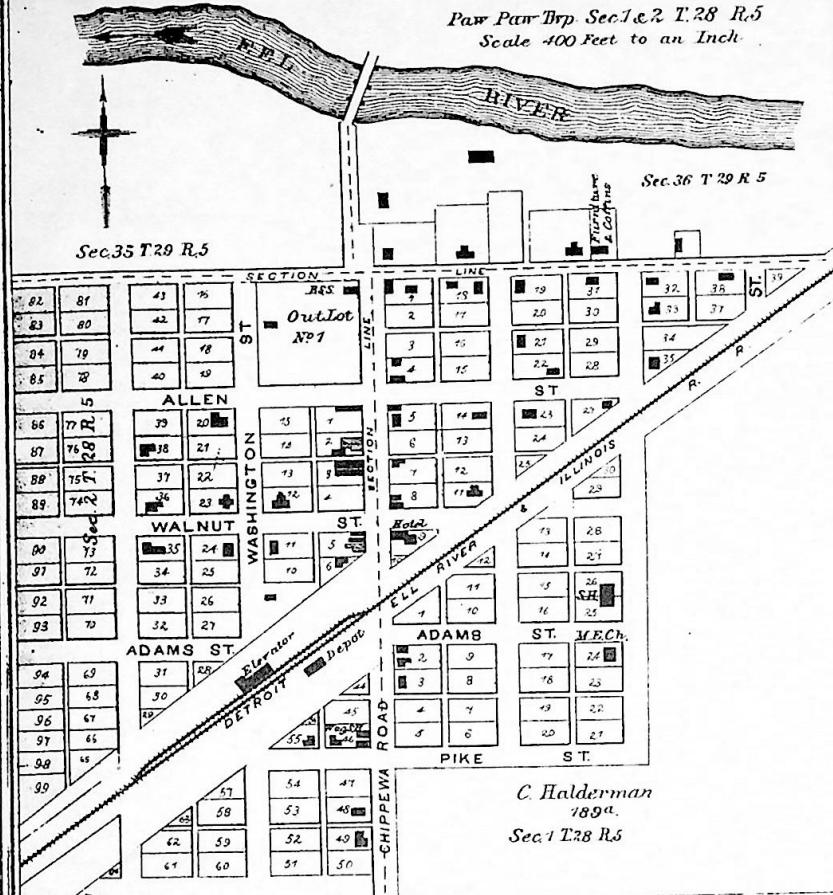
*Scale 330 f.t per inch*





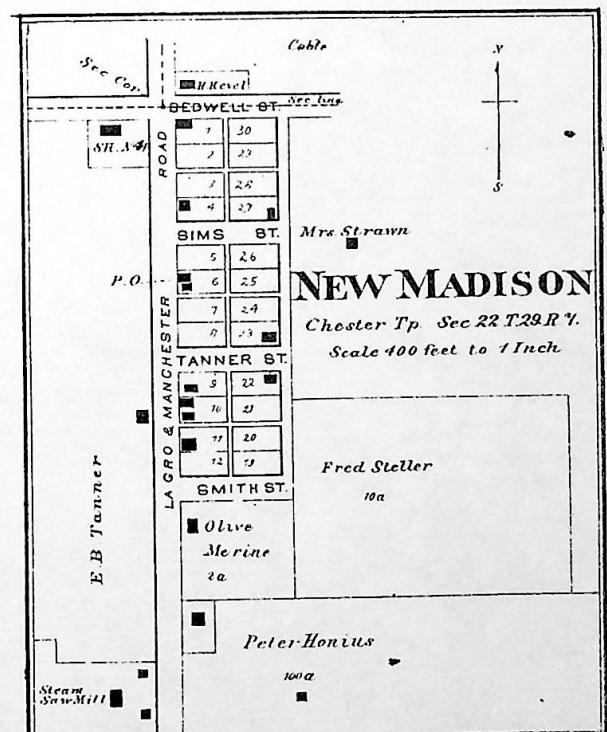
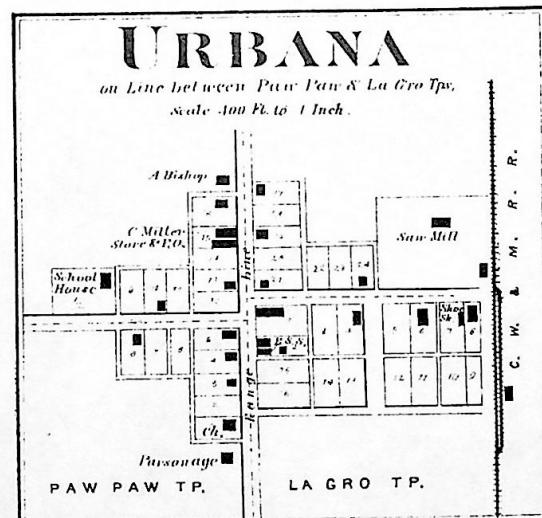
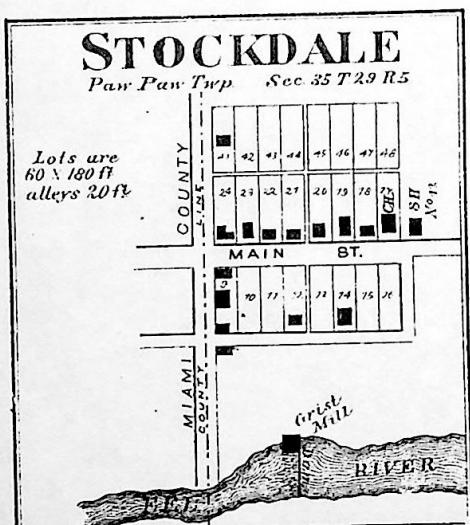
# ROANN

Paw Paw Twp Sec 1 & 2 T. 28 R. 5  
Scale 400 Feet to an Inch



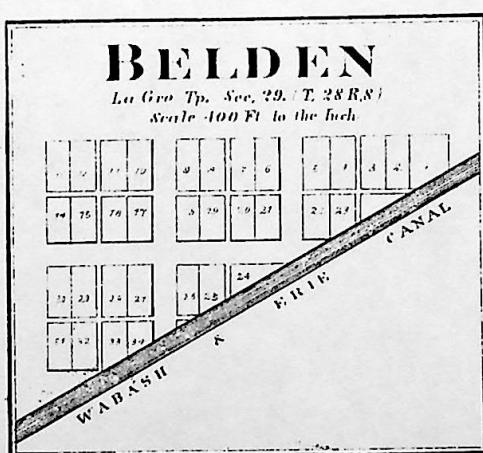
# LIBERTY MILLS

Sec. 22 T. 30 R. 7 Chester Twp.  
Scale 400 Feet to an Inch

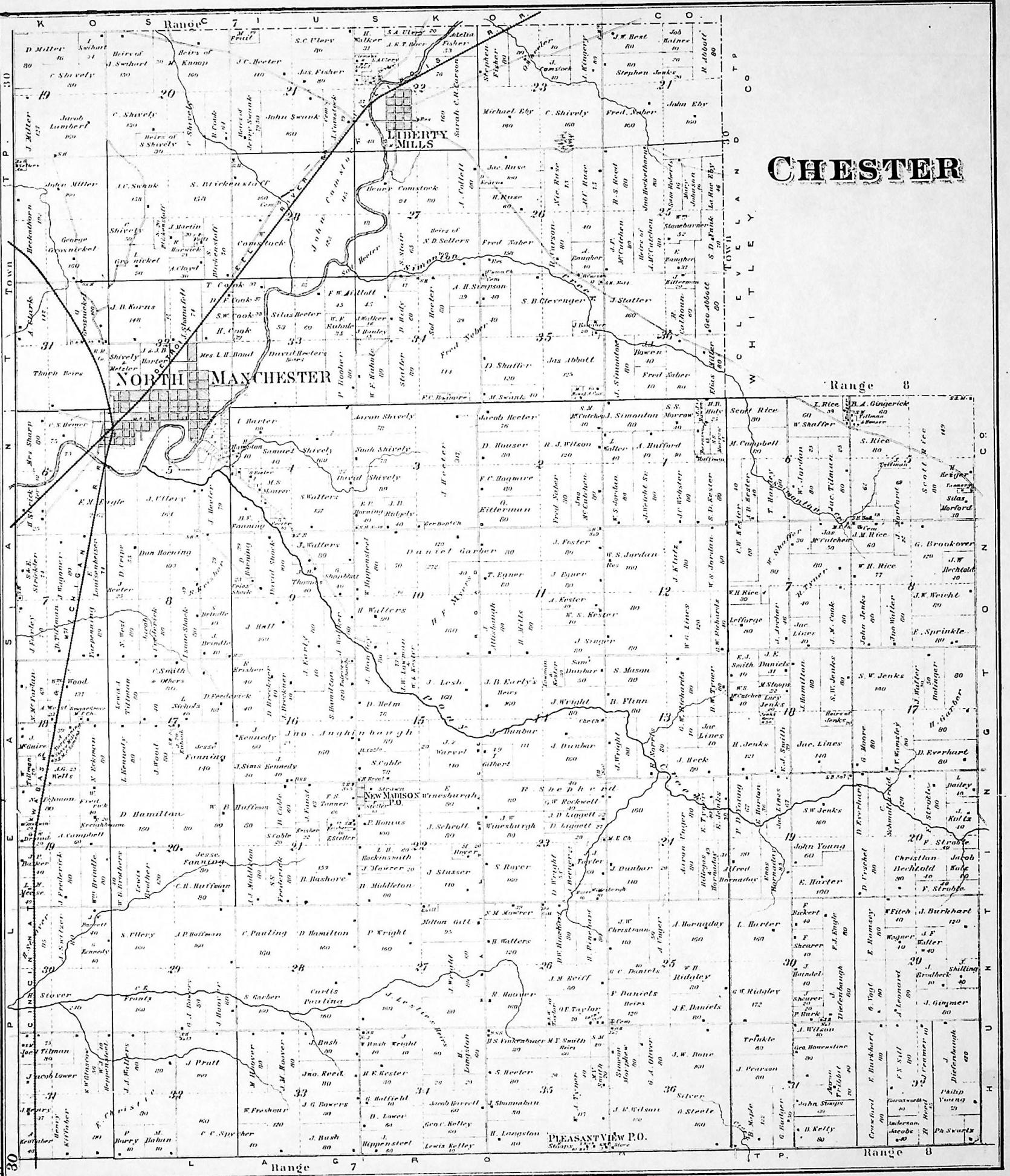


# BELDEN

La Gro Twp. Sec. 29. T. 28 R. 8  
Scale 400 Ft to the Inch



# CHESTER



(Continued from page 18.)

Eel River. Helvey had previously lived in La Gro, where he had kept tavern in the brick house built by the government for the Indian chief of that name. He afterward kept tavern in North Manchester.

Peter Ogan, who is still living in the State, also came in 1834, and built him a cabin on the north bank of Eel River, near where the post office is now located. John Ogan settled about the same time on the south side of the river, not far from the present village of Manchester. Peter Ogan laid out the original town plat of the village in 1837. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were put in operation there at about this time.

James Abbott entered the land where the village of Liberty Mills now stands, in 1833, and moved on to it the following year. In 1836, he sold out to John Comstock, who still resides there. Two of Abbott's sons who accompanied him when he came to the country are still living in the township.

John Simonton came in 1835. He came up Eel River in a boat, landing at the site of the present village of North Manchester, on the first day of October of that year, and settled on Section 26 on the farm where Frederick Naber now lives. His son John moved to Section 36 in Town 30, where he still resides.

At this time there were no mills nearer than in Elkhart County, and it took three days to make the trip. Simonton and Abbott got an Indian guide to show them the way, and with the assistance of their stalwart sons spent a week in cutting out a road northward through the woods to the mills. After reaching Turkey Creek prairie the severest of their labors were over.

Among the other earlier settlers were Jacob Harter, who settled in North Manchester in 1836, and John Comstock. The latter came on the 20th of June, 1836, to Liberty Mills. During the first season he only cleared a quarter of an acre, but on the following spring began a mill-race, and on January 1st, 1838, had a saw-mill in operation. This mill was destroyed by fire the following April, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1839, a grist-mill was put in operation. He bought corn on Turkey Creek prairie and sold the meal at the mill.

Curtis Pauling settled in Pleasant Township in 1837, and moved to North Manchester in 1839, where he kept store for many years. He afterwards removed to Section 28, where he now resides. Mr. Pauling is one of the leading citizens of the township and also of the county, having seen much of the world in general, and being universally respected for his sound judgment and personal worth.

One of the first settlers outside of the immediate neighborhood of Eel River was Peyton Daniels, who came from Fayette County in 1837. At the time of his arrival there was but one house between his, which was on Section 25, and the village of La Gro. He died December, 1874, aged seventy-seven years.

**Other Early Settlers.**—Among the other early settlers may be mentioned Josiah Pratt, John Shanahan, A. H. Simpson, Lewis J. Long, G. W. Richards, Charles Fudger, George Griefbaugh, Lot Harris, Rudolf Crisher, John Brindle, Andy Frushour, Joe Singer, and William and Thomas Thorn.

**Mail Trace Road.**—This road extends from Liberty Mills to La Gro, and is noted as passing through very fine country, much of that part in Chester Township owned by that thrifty sect known as German Baptists, popularly nicknamed "Dunkards." The road derives its name from the fact that at an early day it was near the site of an Indian trail, along which John Simonton carried the mail from Liberty Mills to North Manchester. He "went it afoot and alone," and it took him two days to make the round trip.

The road was "brushed out" some time prior to 1838, but not cleared of large timber until 1844, when it was cut out by the volunteer labors of those pioneers along its course.

**Land Sales.**—The land in this township was not subject to entry by pre-emption, but was sold at public sale, and in this way much of it fell into the hands of speculators.

At the various sales, in order to prevent this, the settlers resorted to various pretexts, some of them perhaps not strictly honest. One of them was to attend the sale in a body, and when the land was offered, run up the price to a figure higher than the speculator dare offer, whether they had any intention of buying or not. Though, in the latter case, the land was put up again the following day, another would repeat the game until the speculator became discouraged and withdrew, he often being unable to distinguish between a bona fide bid and one made purely to worry him.

Sometimes eligible tracts remained without an owner, parties often fearing to purchase land they had not seen, and in this way some pieces escaped attention. An incident may be related to show how these were sometimes entered. Mr. James Ridgely, passing through the southeast part of the township, discovered that part of Sec. 30 (Town. 29, Range 8) was good land, and had never been entered.

While looking at the land, another party put in his appearance with design upon it also, and it became then a question as to which of them could get to the land office at Fort Wayne in the shortest time. The stranger was afoot, and setting his pocket compass took a bee-line for his destination. Mr. Ridgely, being mounted, struck down to the tow-path of the canal, a more circuitous route; but was fortunate enough to

reach the land office at Fort Wayne about half an hour in advance. He afterwards returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, from which point he set out for his near home in the forest, where he arrived in September, 1841, bringing with him about a year's supply of provisions. He found the little hut he had previously built used as a sort of stable by the Indian ponies. During the winter following he occupied himself in clearing up a patch on which to raise corn the following year. The tops of the fallen trees served as a "browse" for the cattle and horses, and were about all they had to live on until grass came in the spring.

Chester Township has long been ranked as one of the foremost in the county not only in the quality of soil, but in the enterprise of its inhabitants as shown by substantial farm improvements. A large tract of land lying in the southeast part of the township was returned as swamp land, and for many years was called the "Bear Swamp," and supposed by many to have no agricultural value. But it was taken up by an industrious and thrifty population mostly of German birth, and through their labors in clearing and draining, it is taking a high rank as one of the best and richest spots in the township.

**Pony Creek.**—This stream is called by different names. Near Manchester, where it empties into Eel River, and for several miles above, it is best known as Ogan Creek, deriving this name from John Ogan, who was one of the very first settlers in the township, and built a cabin on its banks in 1834. Further up, and from thence to its source, it has the name of Pony Creek, by which title it is designated on the maps.

Tradition tells how it received this name, and the legend seemed worthy of a place in this work.

Years and years ago, at the time when the first pioneers had just begun to penetrate this region, and white settlers were few and far between, while the dusky Miami hunted the deer through the forest-covered lands of Chester and adjacent townships, a band of white desperadoes organized and carried out a plan of stealing their ponies, which evinced much ingenuity; and for a time was very successful.

In the central part of the township extending through Sections 23 and 24 in Range 7, and Sections 19 and 20 in Range 8, there was a strip of land known as the "Windbrake" in which all the trees had been blown down by a tornado some years before, and here among the young timber that had sprung up since, vegetation was more luxuriant than in the surrounding forest. To this spot, the Indian ponies when turned loose were wont to find their way.

Taking advantage of this circumstance, these renegades constructed a trap or pound, with a converging lane leading to it, which was so placed as to intercept the trail taken by the ponies on their way to the "Windbrake." Entering the lane, it was an easy matter for them to find their way into the inclosure through its narrow opening, but once fairly inside they could not readily escape. From here they were taken by the gang, who ran them off to the northward until they came to the creek, half a mile above, and near the county line. They followed down the bed of the stream "to break the trail," and so elude pursuit. Keeping the creek for about a mile and a half, and reaching Sect. 19, they secreted their stolen property in a pen on the farm now belonging to Warren Jenks. This pen, like the former, was strongly built, being about eighteen rails high, and inclosed an area of nearly two acres. When a sufficient number of ponies had been brought together in this way, and a favorable opportunity occurred, they were then run off to some remote locality and there disposed of.

Stealing ponies, however, while it might have been profitable for those engaged in it, was an occupation that had its risks and dangers. The Indians learned to keep closer watch over their property; and though it is doubted by some whether they ever discovered the mysterious traps, yet the gang on several occasions were closely pursued, and narrowly escaped with their lives. One of them, Wicks by name, had lived among the Indians a large part of his life, and having adopted their dress and habits, was hardly distinguishable from one of the tribe. About 1840, he disappeared mysteriously, and it has always been supposed met with summary retribution at their hands.

This band of pony thieves had their head-quarters in a hut on the farm now owned by Lewis Dailey in Section 20.

Indian ponies in those days were worth from fifteen to twenty dollars each. Though much too light for farm work, they were very tough and hardy, and from the scarcity of better animals were often made use of by the settlers.

The Indians and their ponies, together with the men who stole them, have all passed away. The place where the lower pen was built is now a cultivated field, and all traces of its existence long since obliterated. A few old and nearly rotten rails, and a space in the woods which shows by the absence of large trees that it had once been cleared, is all that is left to show where the trap once stood; but the name of Pony Creek still remains to perpetuate the legend of border times which has been related.

**Fossil Remains.**—Some three miles directly east of Manchester, on N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 1, Town. 29, Range 7 E., Mr. Simon S. Morrow was the discoverer of some interesting fossil remains. We give his account of finding them in his own words, as communicated by him to the *Toledo Blade*, several years since.

"Last Thursday morning, while digging for water in the edge

of a pond, I found a part of a jawbone with two teeth in it. One of the teeth measures 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches from back to front, is 4 inches broad, and weighs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. It has three roots which measure from 5 to 6 inches long, but the points are rotted off. The other tooth measures 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  from back to front, is 4 inches broad, and weighs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, the root having been almost entirely decayed. I found these teeth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet under ground, and beneath 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet of solid blue clay, where a hickory elm tree eighteen inches over had blown out of root." Mr. Morrow parted with these specimens, and as the excavation had been made for the purpose of getting water for his stock, no further search was made for other parts of the mastodon.

To what strange species of animal these teeth belonged, no opinion is ventured, that office being left to the scientist. It is certain that no such creatures are now found upon the earth, and the occasional discovery of skeletons more or less incomplete is the only evidence we have that they ever existed.

**North Manchester.**—This important and thriving town has a most beautiful natural location, being situated on a level plain elevated some thirty feet above Eel River. The first town plat was laid out in 1837 by Peter Ogan and William Neff. A saw-mill, and soon afterward a grist-mill were built, while a store and tavern were soon in operation.

For many years merchandise and surplus products of this place were received and shipped from La Gro by canal or rail. This freight had to be hauled in wagons, and a plank road was built to facilitate transportation.

In 1871, the efforts that had been made for so many years to secure railroad facilities were at last crowned with success; and almost at the same time, both the Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad, and the Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad were put in operation; and thus by opening up ready and cheap facilities for travel and transportation the town began to improve rapidly. Population increased, buildings were put up; and in a short time the place had more than doubled in size and importance. It has, at present, two newspapers, three hotels, one bank, three hardware stores, a lumber yard, planing mills, several saw and grist-mills, hub and spoke works; besides the usual variety of dry goods, grocery, boot and shoe, drug, and furniture stores, which have a large and increasing trade. In addition to the railroad facilities at present enjoyed, efforts are being made to make the town a point on other lines.

**Liberty Mills.**—This village was founded by Judge Comstock, in 1837, who built a saw- and grist-mill about this time. It is situated on the east bank of Eel River, and is a station on the Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad. The village has a considerable trade, having a number of establishments doing a general trade in dry goods, groceries, etc., the most prominent among them being Dr. Banks and Robert Carson. A considerable part of the trade here comes from Kosciusko County.

#### LA GRO TOWNSHIP.

For some time previous to the organization of Wabash Co. La Gro was a township of Huntington Co., and long before Huntington County had an existence the Indian village of La Gro, or Les Gros, as they then spelled it, was known to the voyageurs, the French missionaries, and the early English traders. At the treaty held by General Cass, on the Wabash, in 1826, it was stipulated, among other matters, that a substantial brick house should be built there for the chief of that name, and this was accordingly done in 1828, Moses Scott being the builder. The brick for the purpose were burned on the ground, and the building is still standing, in a very good state of preservation. It was unplastered, and contained two rooms and a fireplace. In this the old chief lived and died; and he now lies buried in a valley to the north of it, near the corner of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. His death took place about 1831.

The first white man who lived in the village for any length of time was probably one Lewis Rogers, an Indian trader; who moved into the house occupied by La Gro soon after his death. Here he had his stock of trifling trinkets—much more highly prized by the Indians than money—displayed in one end of one of the rooms, and the usual barrel of whiskey in one corner. Such was the Indian trader's usual stock at that day, nor has it ever materially changed.

In the spring or summer of 1832 Robert McClure came to the place and put up the first log cabin, which was located near where the east end of the railroad trestle over La Gro Creek now is. He cultivated the open piece of ground which had formerly been La Gro's cornfield, comprising an extent of about ten acres. Champion Helvey settled near by soon afterwards, and these three families constituted the La Gro settlement in the fall of 1832, when William T. Ross, in company with fifteen others under Capt. John B. Ness, passed through on their way to point two miles west of Rochester to guard the government stores there. They supplied themselves mainly by fishing at that time, having a fish-trap in the Wabash River near where the feeder dam is at present.

In 1834, when work commenced on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a large number of persons settled there, along the line of the canal, though but few of them came there to stay. The following are the names of the settlers during and up to that time, so far as known:—

(Continued on page 45.)

# LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS OF NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

## PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Mendenhall & Hamilton,

**Physicians and Surgeons,**

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

## SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SURGERY.

## IRON WORK.

S. P. YOUNG,

**Carriage, Wagon, & Blacksmith Shop.**

HORSESHOEING,

And all kinds of Repairing in our line,  
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

## LUMBER.

**SHIVELY & UERY,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**DEALERS IN LUMBER.**

Walnut, Ash, Poplar, and Hickory,  
A SPECIALTY.

Pine Lumber, Pine Shingles, and Lath constantly on  
hand at living prices.

Office on Main Street, between Depots,  
NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

## MEDICAL.

WODWARD & SIMON,

**INDIAN DOCTORS,**

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA,

Treat all forms of Chronic Disease with great success!  
Cure all forms of Female Complaints.

## THE TREATMENT OF CANCER MADE A SPECIALTY.

They have cured over Thirty Cases of Cancer during the  
season, without the use of the knife or causing much pain.  
They manufacture their own medicines from roots, herbs,  
barks, etc. They have practised in the vicinity of Ft. Wayne,  
Warsaw, and North Manchester for fifteen years, and have  
satisfied the people that INDIAN MEDICINES are the most ap-  
plicable for all diseases.

For further information, call at the office.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

## HOTELS.

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**

R. R. GRIMES, Proprietor,

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

This house has just been newly painted and refurnished, and affords  
very superior accommodations to the travelling public.

## NEWSPAPER.

**The Manchester Journal,**

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,  
ESTABLISHED JUNE 15th, 1875.

J. H. KEYS, Editor.

TERMS, \$2.00 per Year.

POLITICS NEUTRAL.

## MUSICAL EMPORIUM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**North Manchester Musical Emporium,**

PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS,

Strings, and Musical Goods, Generally.

W. T. CUTSHALL, Proprietor.

## GRAIN DEALER.

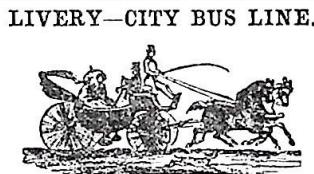
J. G. WELLS,

Dealer in all kinds of

**GRAIN AND SEEDS.**

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

I LIVE TO BUY, AND BUY TO LET LIVE.



C. D. JOHNSON,

**LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,**

Stable opposite American House,

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

## BLACKSMITHING.

**WICKS & CLARY,**

**BLACKSMITH SHOP.**

Will build Wagons and Carriages, and iron them in a first-  
class style. Job work of all kinds done promptly and in the  
very best manner. Horseshoeing will receive immediate atten-  
tion, and we challenge competition in this line. Plow work  
done in a superior manner.

Shop located on south side Main St., west of C. W. M. Depot.

## PRINTING.

H. C. FRANTZ,

**PRACTICAL JOB PRINTER,**

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

THE BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## NEWSPAPER.

**The Manchester Republican.**

The Old Reliable Republican Newspaper.

NOW IN ITS TENTH VOL.

M. E. PLEAS, Editor and Proprietor.

## PLANING MILL.

**PETRY & RIFE,**

**PLANING MILL,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flooring, Moulding, Scroll Sawing, Doors, and  
Window Frames. Brackets of every  
Variety and Style.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS,  
Shop west of C. W. & M. R. R.,  
NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

## LICHENWALTER & KRISHER,

**Foundry and Machine Works,**

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Michigan Plow.

Brass and Iron Castings done to order.

Bob Soles, Mauls, Kettles, etc. etc., always on hand.

All kinds of Farm Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

Special Attention given to boring out Steam-Engines.

Saw and Grist Mill Castings renewed, altered, or re-  
paired on reasonable terms.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## BUILDING.

JOHN W. FRANTZ,

**CONTRACTOR & BUILDER**

OF BRICK AND STONE WORK,

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

## LIVERY.

**B. EBY,**

**LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,**

2 doors north of Lawrence House.

FIRST-CLASS RIGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

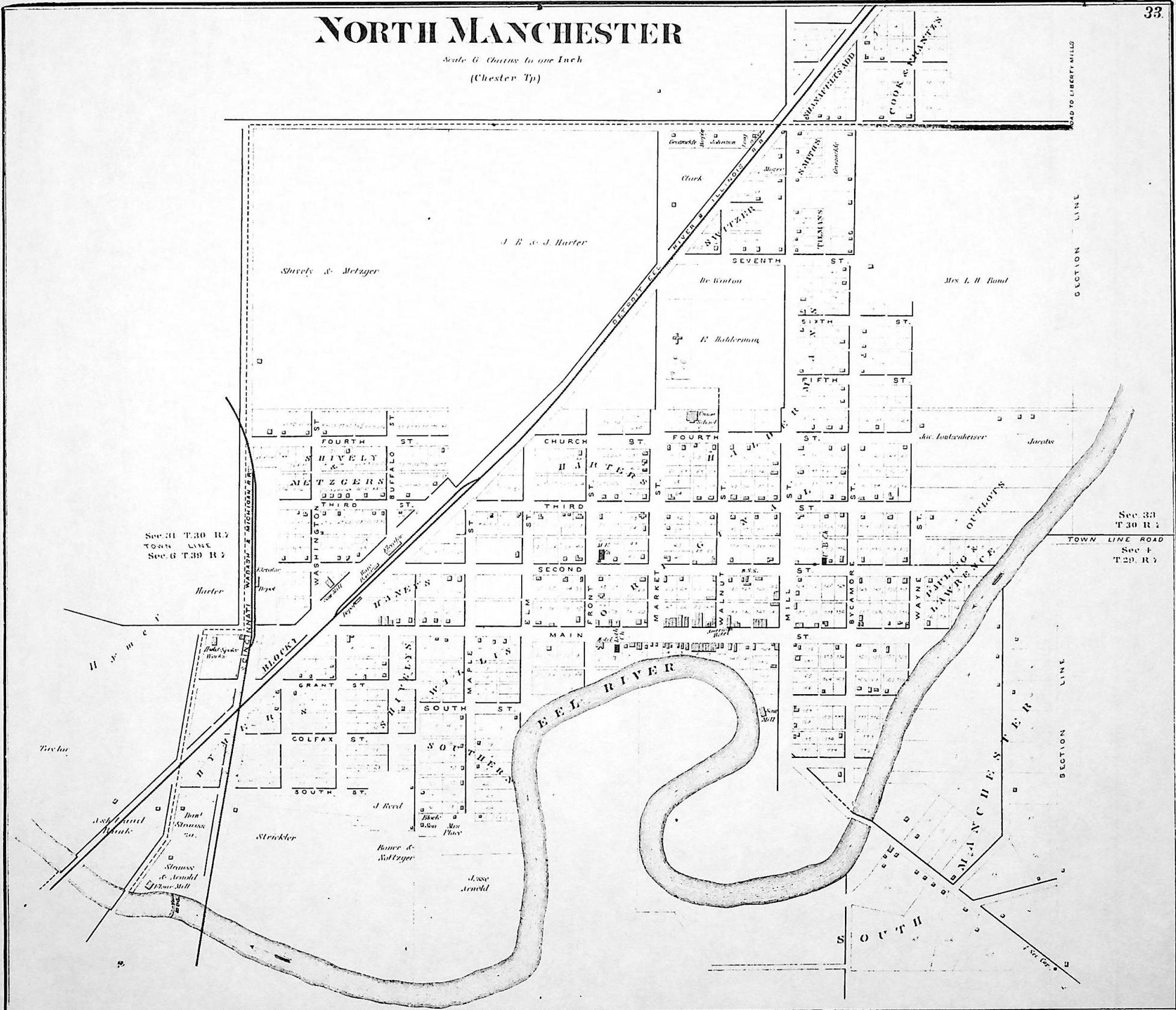
EXCELLENT CAB FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

FUNERALS A SPECIALTY.

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

# NORTH MANCHESTER

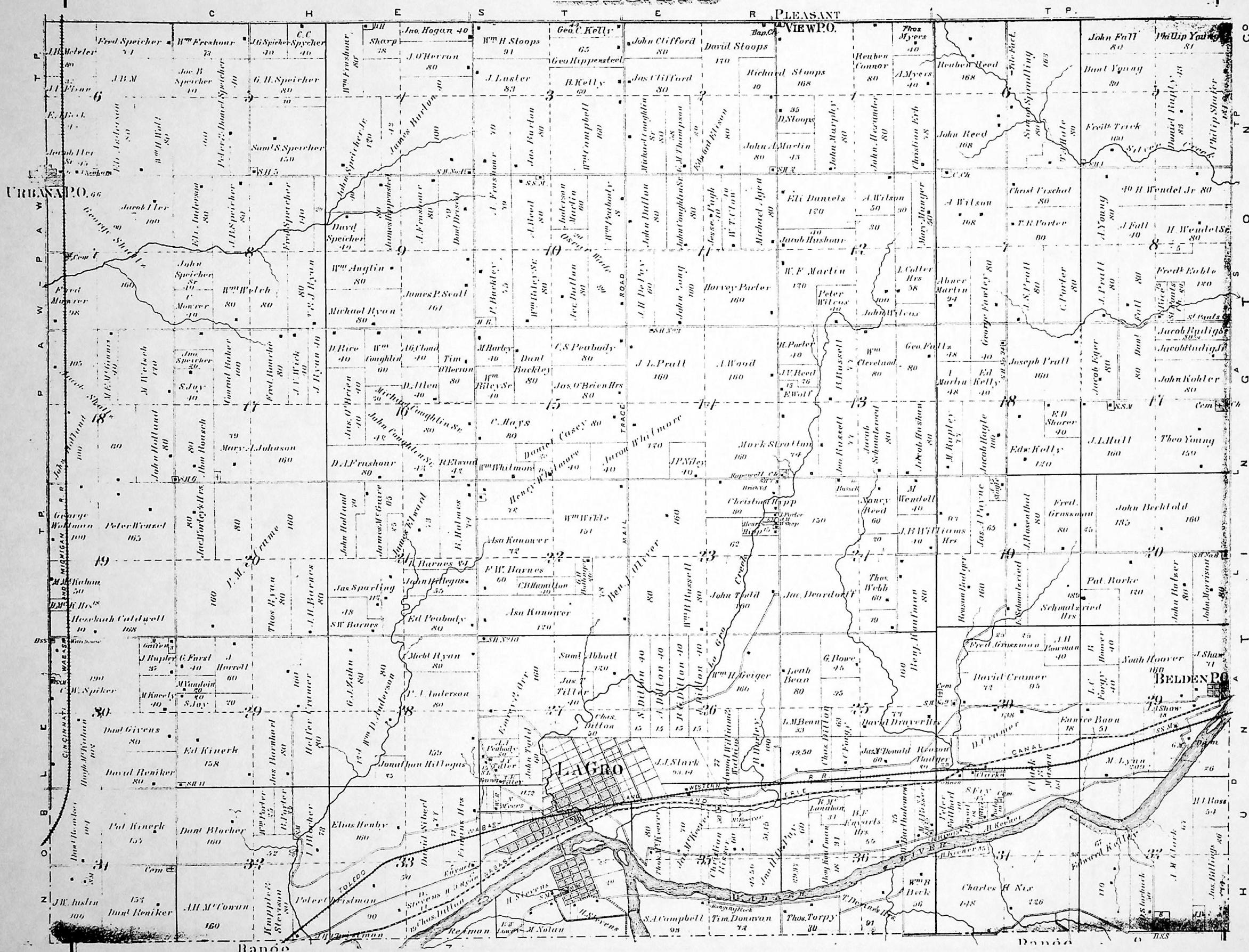
Scale 6 Chain to one Inch  
(Chester Tp)



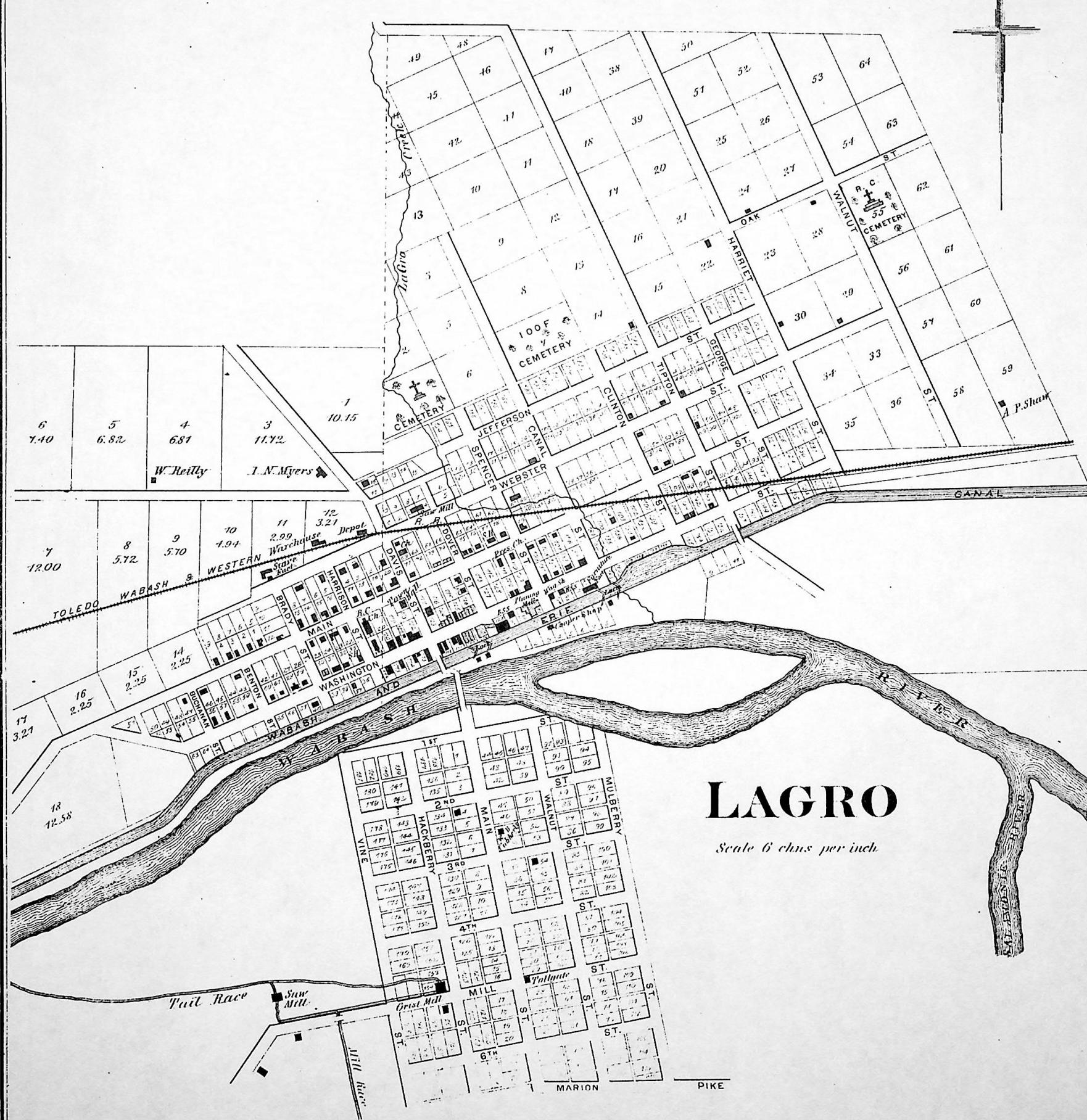
**NORTH PART OF  
LAGRO**

— NORSHU BARTON

୧୮

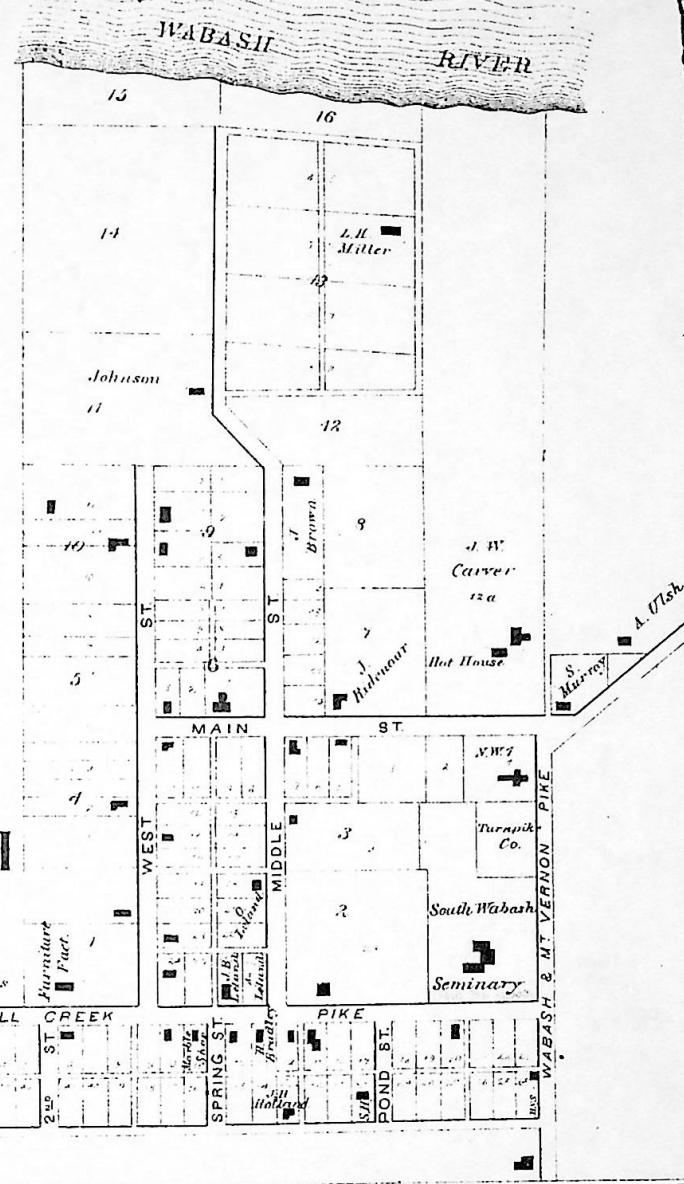
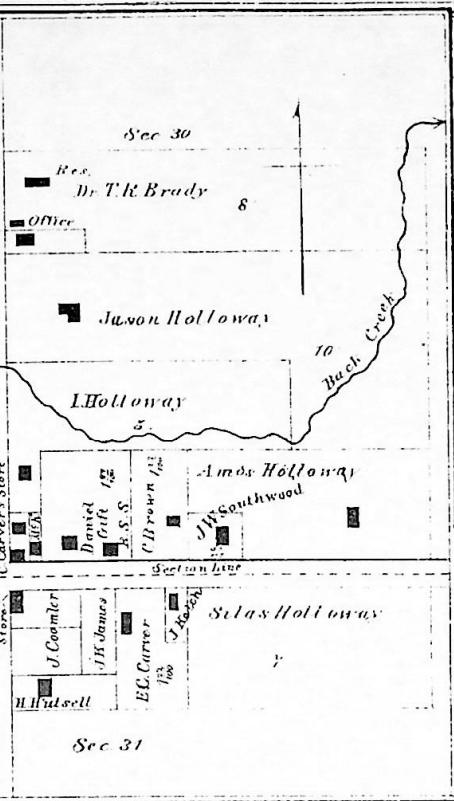
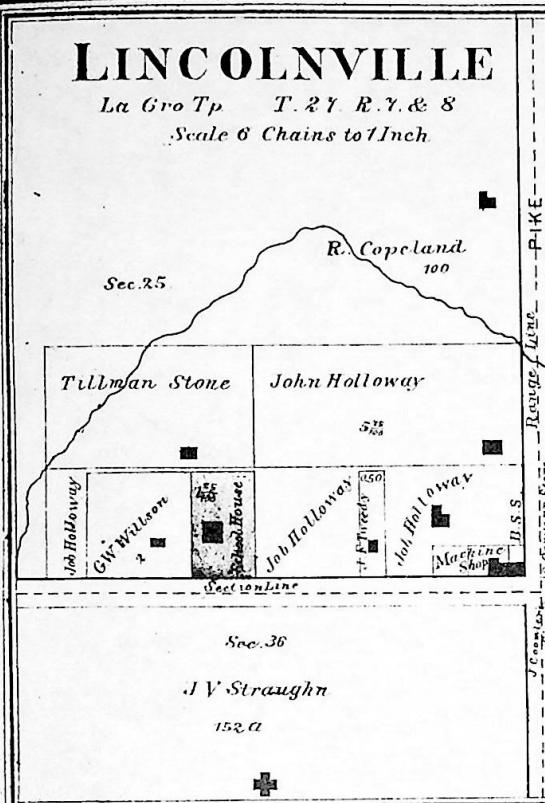


SOUTH PART OF  
**LAGRO**



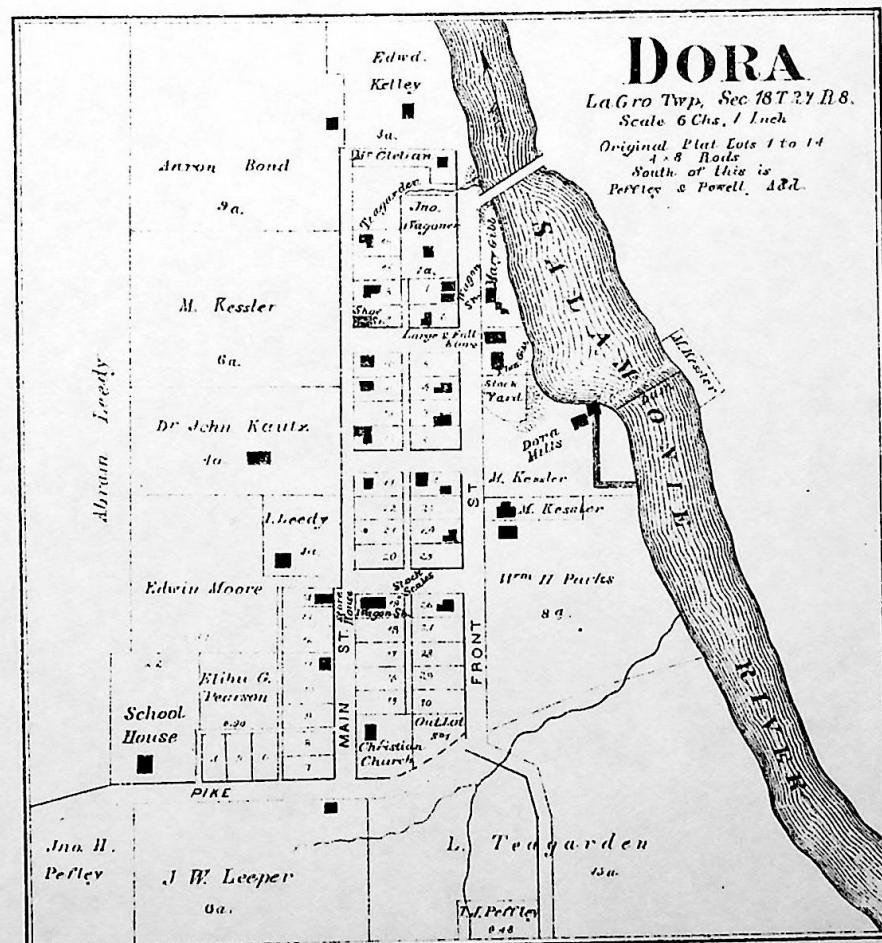
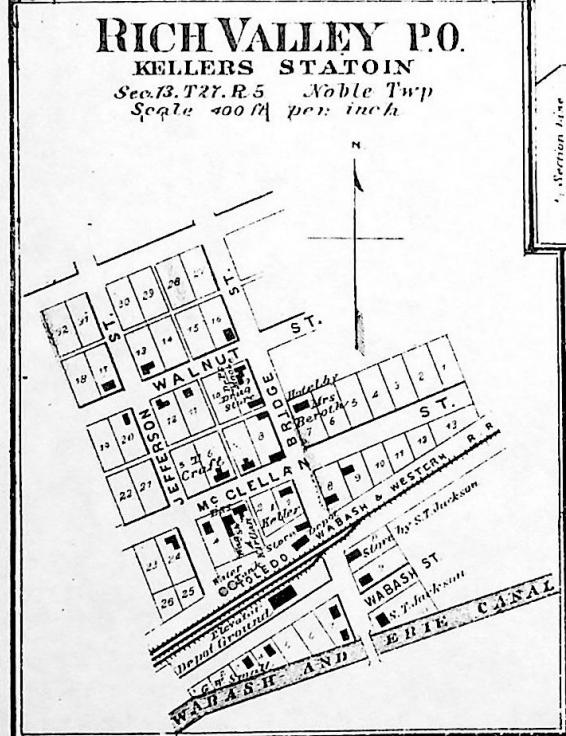
## LINCOLNVILLE

La Gro Twp. T. 27 R. 7 & 8  
Scale 6 Chains to 1 Inch.



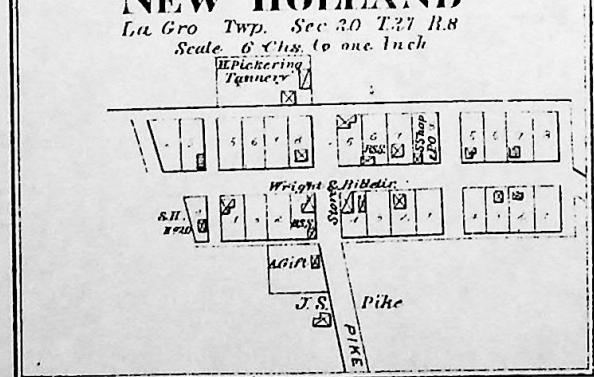
## SOUTH WABASH

Noble Twp T. 27 R. 6  
Scale 6 Chs to an Inch



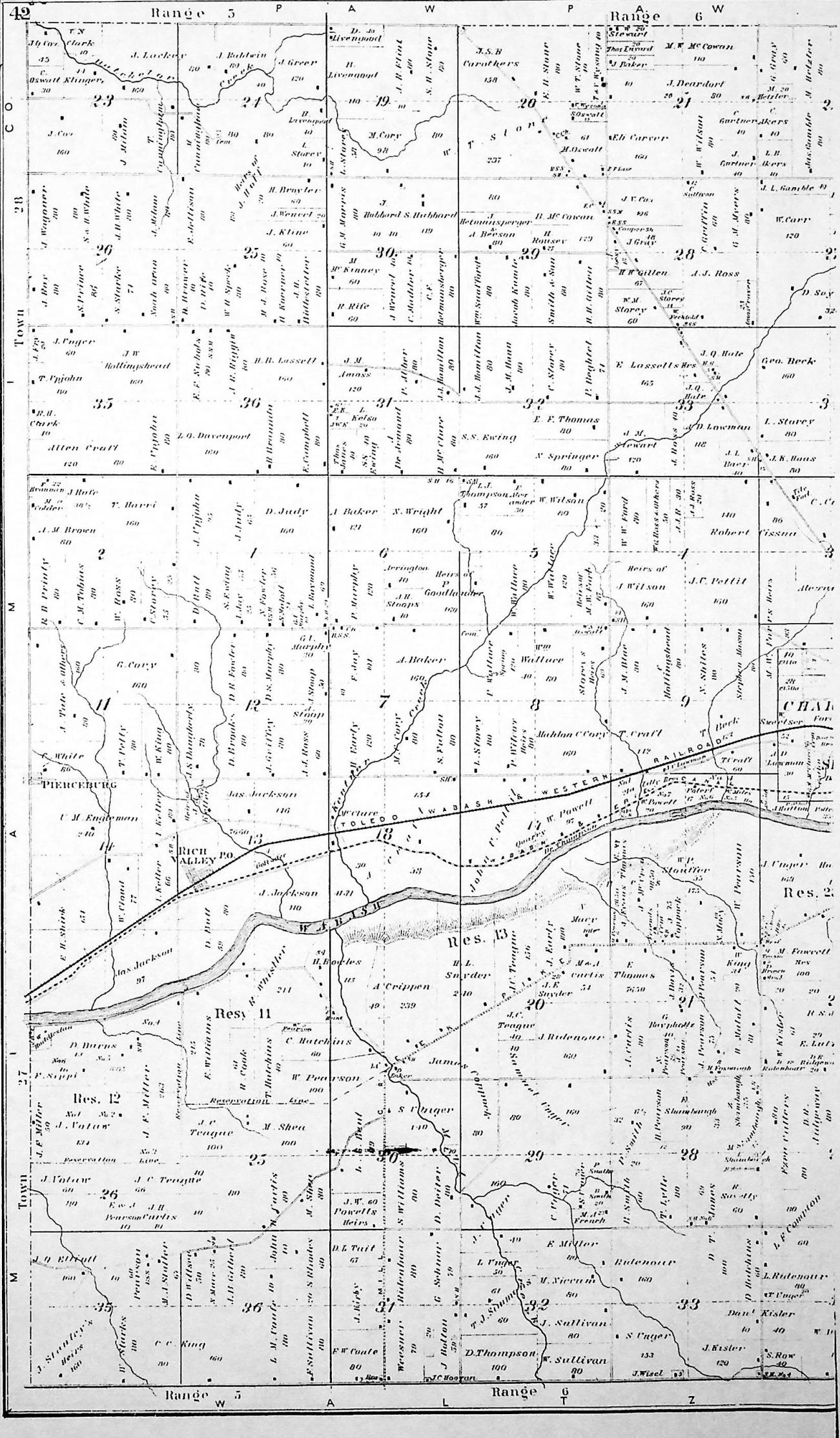
## NEW HOLLAND

La Gro Twp. Sec. 30 T. 27 R. 8  
Scale 6 Chs. to one Inch

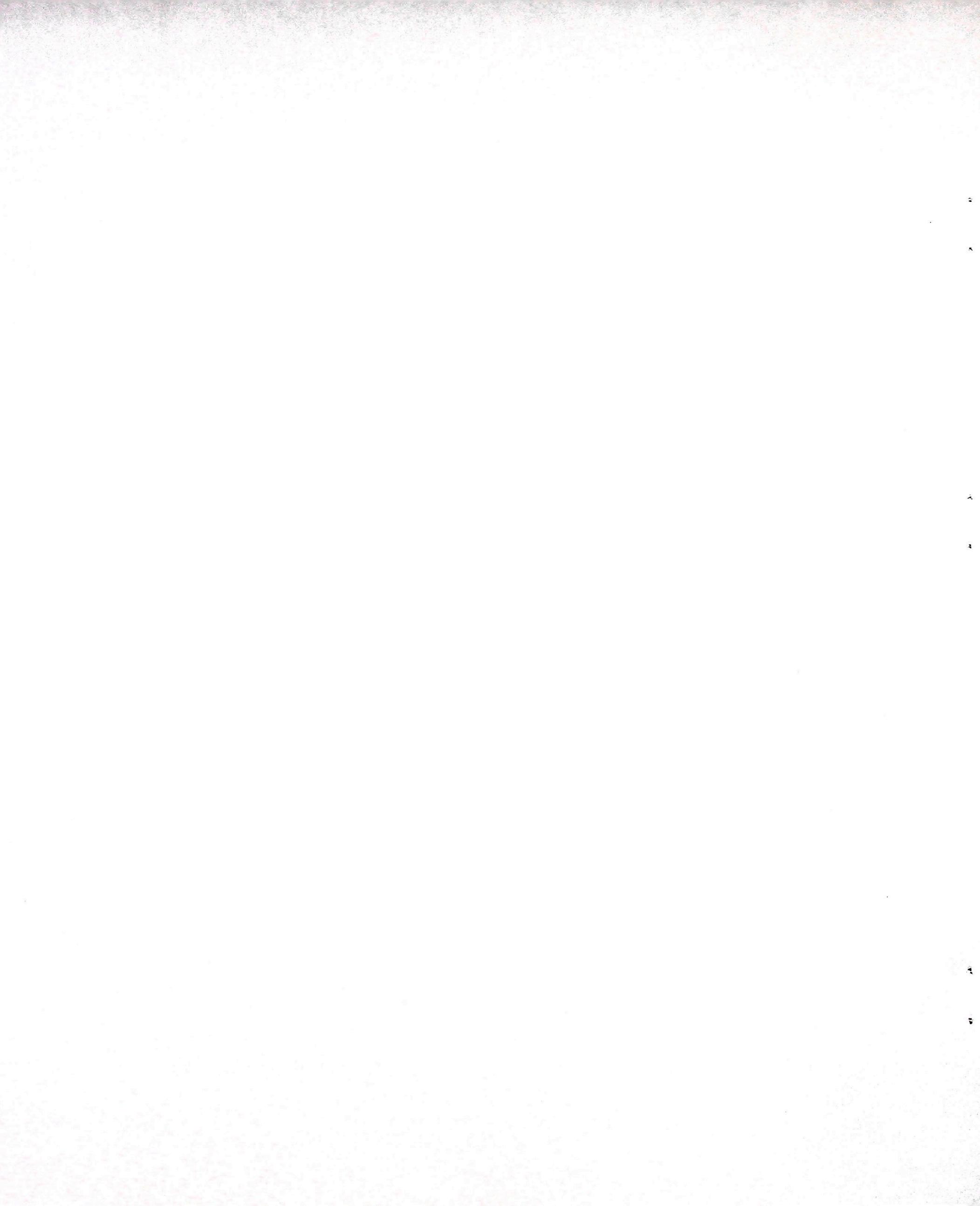


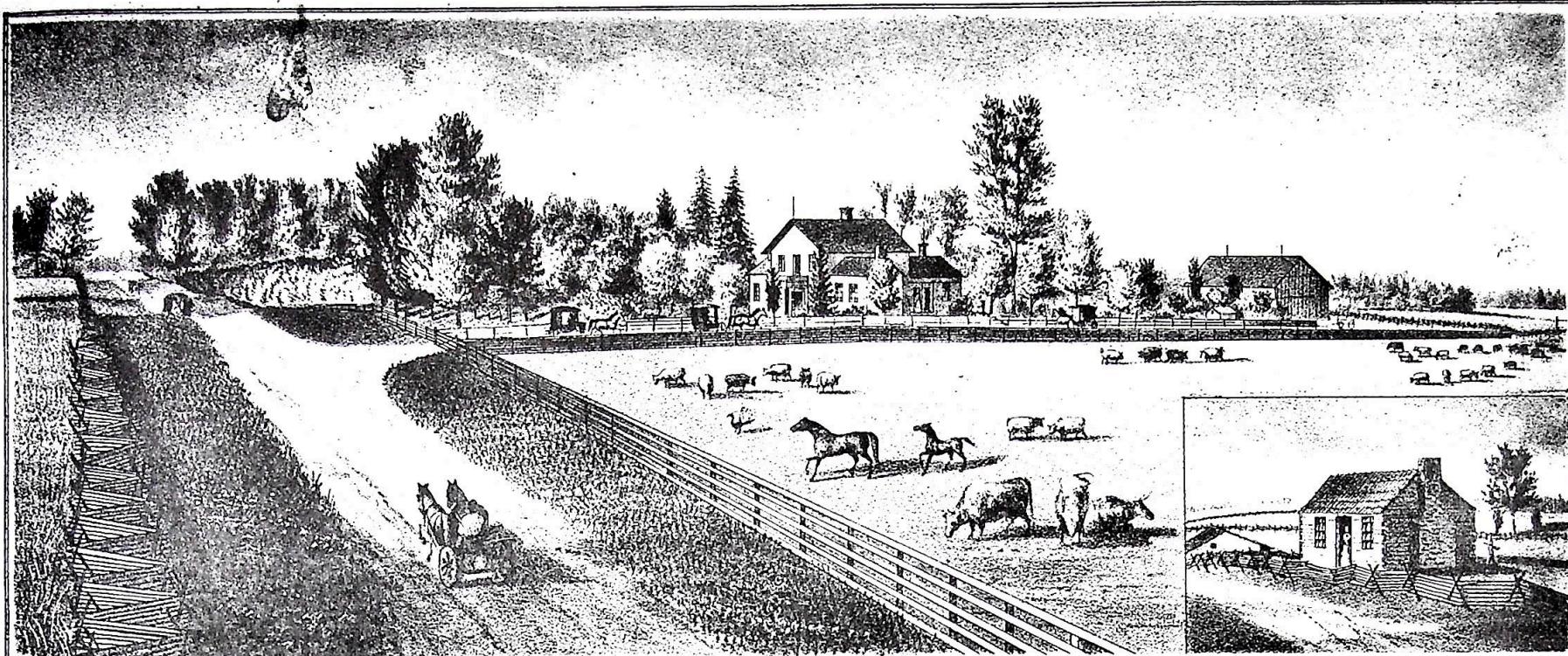
# **NOBLE**

42

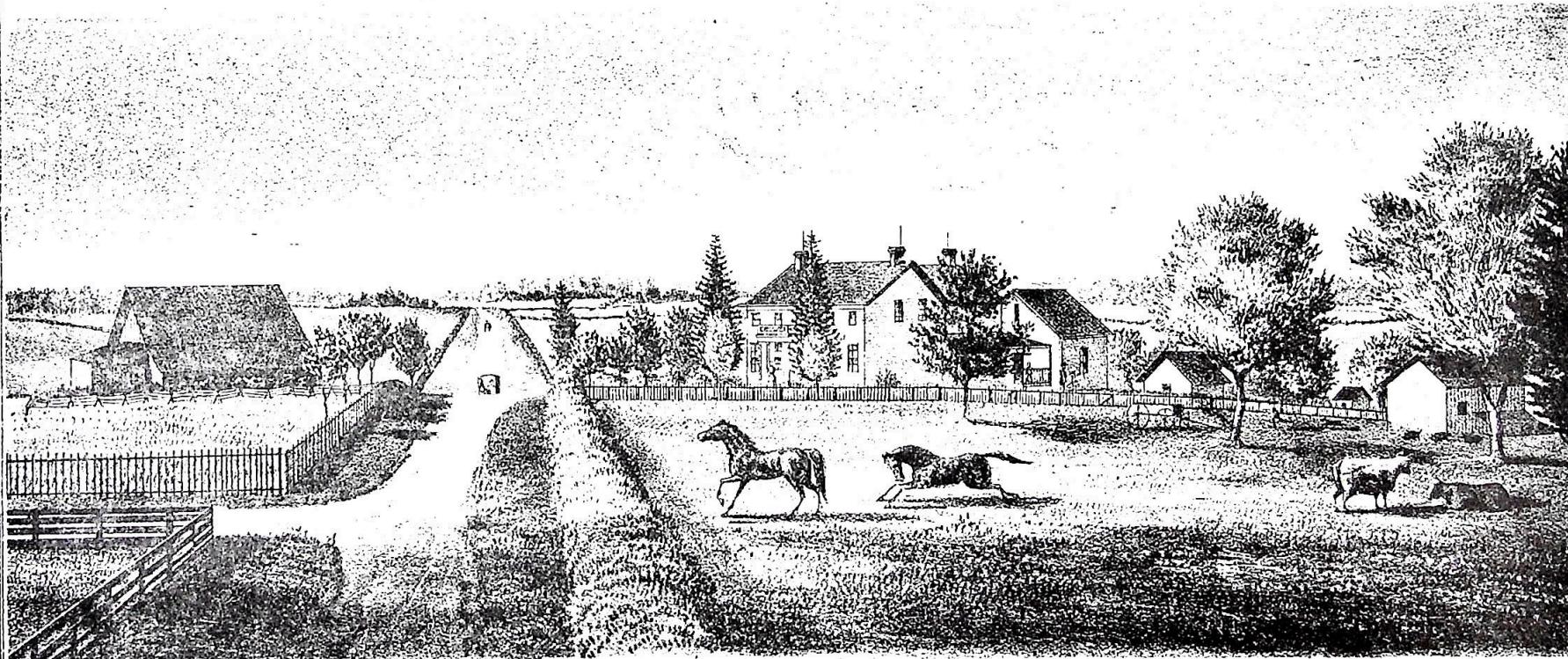








FARM OF MAHLON C. CORY, SEC 8, T27 R 6, NOBLE TP. WABASH CO. IND.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS. SARAH F. FARR, SEC. 10, T.27, R.6, NOBLE TP. WABASH CO. IND.

## MAHLON C. CORY.

The Cory family, which is now widely scattered throughout the United States as well as being quite well represented in this county, are, according to tradition, all descended from three brothers who came to this country from England at a very early day in our nation's history.

Jacob Cory, Sr., the grandfather of Mahlon C. Cory, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, June 9th, 1760. On the 6th of June, 1787, he was married to Miss Sarah Hedges, who was born on Long Island, September 16th, 1752. Jacob Cory, Sr., died September 27th, 1809, in his fiftieth year, his wife surviving him until January, 1814, when she died, being in her ninety-third year. They had three children, two boys and one girl. One of these, Jacob Cory, Jr., was born May 3d, 1790, in Morris County, New Jersey. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Chadwick, was born in New York City, February 24th, 1795. They were married in Morris County, New Jersey, and in 1818 moved to Cincinnati and lived in Hamilton County eleven years, after which they moved to Preble County, Ohio. Here they remained about four years, and afterwards removed to Fayette County, Indiana, where they resided during the ensuing eighteen years. They finally came to Wabash County, where Cory, Sr., died in October, 1871, at the age of eighty-one years and six months. Mrs. Cory followed him in January, 1867, having reached the age of nearly seventy-three years. They had a family of nine children, of whom Mahlon C. was the eldest, being born on the 17th of February, 1816. Jonathan, the second son, was born November 17th, 1817. He followed the farm, as his father had done before him. Died in 1861.

Alexander, born June 20th, 1820, became one of the most successful merchants of Shelbyville. His death took place in 1864. George, born February 9th, 1823, is a farmer, and lives in Wabash County.

Sarah Frances, born August 22d, 1825, was married to Mr. Mathias W. Farr in 1848, and was left a widow in 1874. She now lives on a farm near Wabash City. A view of her home appears on this page also.

Arthur O., born December 28th, 1827, died in Andersonville Prison in 1865.

Eliza, born September 9th, 1831, was married in October, 1868, to William McCarty.

Clara, born April 30th, 1834, married John Wilson April 30th, 1857, and was left a widow in 1874. She is now living in the town of Wabash, and on another page will be found a view of her home, and a biographical sketch of her late husband.

Theodore H., born August 31st, 1841, is a farmer; married in 1869, and living in Wabash County.

Mahlon C., the eldest, was married to Miss Nancy Banks, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, where she was born August 6th, 1815. They were married in Fayette County, Indiana, April 22d, 1838. They came to Wabash County in October, 1846, and settled in what might be called the roughest cabin in the Wabash Valley. It was of the rudest and most primitive style, the door being so low that one was obliged to stoop to enter, the fireplace taking up one entire end, and the cabin being without a window. The stick chimney, which did not reach as high as the roof of the cabin, afforded admission to a small amount of light through its spacious throat, but had the disagreeable characteristic of always

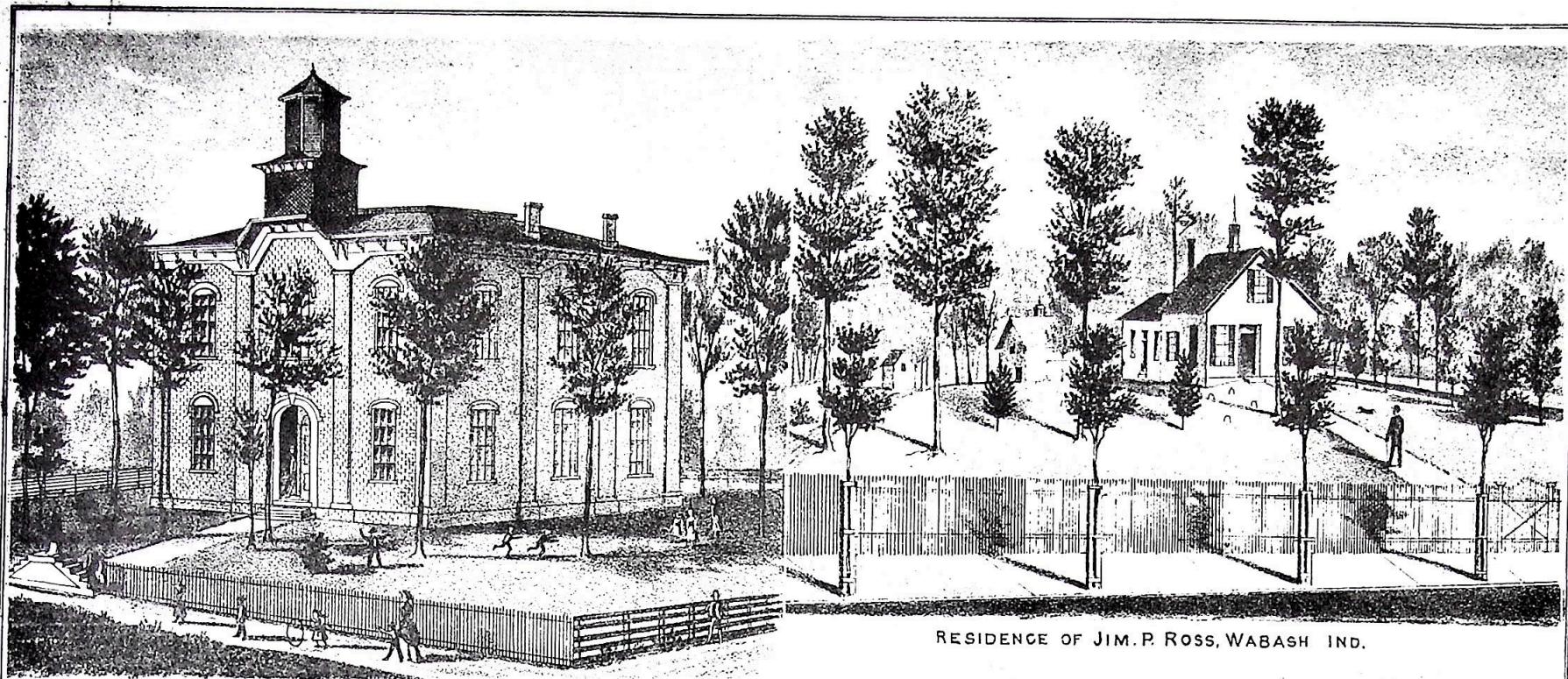
drawing the wrong way, *i. e.*, down into the cabin. In this rude domicile lived Mr. Mahlon C. Cory and his family from the 21st of October until the 8th of March, when they moved into a new cabin. This, built in 1841, is still standing on the now well-improved farm, and contrasts strangely with the neat and tasteful modern edifice with all its present surroundings, in which Mr. Cory now lives. Still it is a reminder of many very happy days spent beneath its sheltering roof, and the old man's eyes glisten as he speaks of them as the happiest part of his lifetime. A sketch of the old cabin is to be seen in the lower right hand corner of the superb view of Mr. Cory's place, given above.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory have a family of ten children, whose names are as follows: Alexander R., born February 11th, 1839; Elizabeth, born February 11th, 1839; Marcus C., born September 21st, 1840; Jane, born February 9th, 1842; America, born February 19th, 1844; Sarah, born January 1st, 1846; Mary, born September 27th, 1848; Columbus, born August 17th, 1851; Elmira, born April 6th, 1854; Lewis, born June 7th, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory are now getting along in years, but are still hale and hearty. The entire Cory family have been noted for longevity, and Mr. C.'s prospects are better for many years to come than those of many younger men. He is universally respected as a man of sound and mature judgment, sterling integrity, and high moral principles.

## MATHIAS W. FARR.

A biographical sketch of this gentleman will be found on another page. (See Index.)



RESIDENCE OF JIM. P. ROSS, WABASH IND.

## LINCOLNVILLE SCHOOL BUILDING WABASH CO. IND.

## JASON HOLLOWAY

Was born in Bedford County, Virginia, January 14th, 1801. In 1824, he was married to a lady of Stark County, Ohio, and emigrated to Wabash County in 1843, and settled on Section 7 in Liberty Township. From there he subsequently removed to Lincolnville, where he now resides. Jason Holloway is a born member of the Friends, or Quaker Church, and one of the leading men in his denomination. His son, Job Holloway, one of a family of eleven children, also a member of the Quaker Church, is a prominent man among them, and the principal blacksmith in the village of Lincolnville. He was married in Henry County, Indiana, to Rebecca Copeland, and has a family of five children.

## JIM P. ROSS,

The genial County Clerk elect, was born September 15, 1846, and is a native of this county. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted as a private soldier in the 14th Indiana Battery, and served until the close of the war, some two years later. During that time he was in the hard fought battles of Nashville, Franklin, and in the siege of Mobile, besides other engagements of less importance. Upon his return home he was elected City Clerk of Wabash, to which office he was re-elected.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Ross was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court. His term of office is to begin Sept. 1875, and it is a matter of congratulation to the citizens that the office, filled with such ability by Jim P. Amoss as to be known outside of the county as one of the best in the State, will be put in the hands of a competent man, who is peculiarly qualified by having served as a deputy for eight years, thus rendering him familiar with every detail of the work he will be called upon to do.

Mr. Ross was married February 28, 1871, to Miss Libbie B. Grable, whose death he was called to mourn Aug. 31, 1873.

"Jim" Ross, as he is popularly called, and as he signs his name, is one of our best young men. He needs no endorsement here.

## ELIJAH HACKLEMAN

Was born at Cedar Grove, near Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 18th day of October, 1817. His parents and grandparents were of American birth, but his great-grandparents were natives of Germany. Abraham Hackleman, his father, was a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina, born September 25th, 1775, and at an early age moved to Abbeville district, South Carolina; and from there to Scott County, Kentucky, in 1802; and in 1807 came to what was then known as a part of Indiana Territory, now Franklin County. During the war of 1812 he served as a Federal officer in what was called the frontier service, guarding the western settlements from Indian depredations. In February, 1821, he moved to Rush County, about three miles southeast of where the town of Rushville was afterwards laid out. At that time this was the extreme settlement of civilization, and the west was an unbroken wilderness. Here Elijah Hackleman with his trusty axe began at an early age to carve out his own fortune, helped to fell the forest, clear the lands, build the fences, and cultivate the farm, and was subject to all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. Here he acquired habits of industry that have followed him through life.

The narrow limits of educational facilities peculiar to pioneer times did not prevent his acquiring an education. He mentally devoured all the books accessible, and it was often said of him that he was never known to be without a book in his pocket, even when at work, availing himself of every opportunity to stock his mind with its contents. He was for some time a student of the Hon. Benjamin F. Reeve, who still resides in Rush County. He

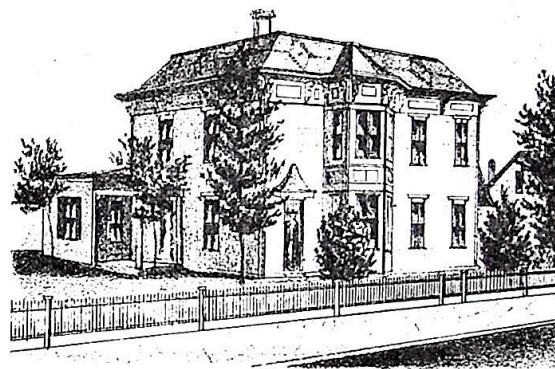
afterwards attended the best school the country afforded, the Connersville Seminary, where he soon became quite proficient in mathematics and astronomy. He read law with General P. A. Hackleman, his cousin, now deceased. He was a resident for a short time in 1835 and '36 of Cass County, Illinois, then a part of Morgan County, and during those years, in company with an older brother, Abner Hackleman, made extensive explorations west of the Mississippi River, through the present State of Iowa, and in the latter year returned to Rush County. He was married to Margaret Davisson, daughter of Aaron Davisson, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, on the 28th day of October, 1841.

Several years of his early life were spent in teaching school, and also discharging the duties of the office of Justice of the Peace. In May, 1849, he moved to Wabash County and improved a farm in Liberty Township. In 1852, he was elected Surveyor of Wabash County, and was continued in office three terms by the unanimous vote of the county. In 1859, was elected Clerk of the Wabash Circuit Court, and in 1863 re-elected, serving eight years, the constitutional limit, to the satisfaction of all. At the election in October, 1874, he was elected to the Senate from Wabash and Huntington Counties by the Republican party, a member of which he has been since the disorganization of the Whig party, and was one of the active members of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature.

Senator Hackleman is one of those affable, kind, unassuming gentlemen, always ready to do an act of kindness, and to administer to the wants of his fellow-citizens; never had a personal difficulty with any one; never was sick a day in his life, except having a few shakes of the ague the first year he came to the county, so prevalent on the Wabash at that time. He is temperate, never having used intoxicating liquors; is a member of the Christian Church. The Senator has a well-selected library of several hundred volumes of rare and valuable books, where he spends most of his leisure hours, and, when not engaged on his farm, can generally be found there. He has also in his library more than one hundred volumes of newspapers, carefully bound. He has for the last forty years kept a diary of the most noted events coming under his observation, which he finds of value as matters of history.

Mr. Hackleman was the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom he alone survives. His eldest brother, Richard Hackleman, was long a resident of Hancock County, this State. Dr. James Hackleman was one of the early settlers of Wabash. Another brother, Abner Hackleman, was several years a member of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, and conducted one of the first emigrant companies to Oregon. A fourth brother, Dr. Jacob T. Hackleman, was an early resident of Iowa. He died many years ago.

Senator Hackleman has resided for the last sixteen years in the city of Wabash, but spends a considerable portion of his time on his farm.



RES. OF JIM. M. AMOSS, WABASH IND.

## JONAS LUKENS.

Abraham and Elizabeth Lukens, who were among the first settlers of Pleasant Township, were natives of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Abraham being born there in 1777, and Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Myers, in 1786. Abraham Lukens' father, the grandfather of Jonas Lukens of the present sketch, was in the battle of Germantown in 1777, to which he was summoned from a field where he was engaged in cutting buckwheat so suddenly, that he had not time to go to the house to tell his wife.

In 1814, the parents of Jonas Lukens emigrated from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where they were living, to Wayne County, Ohio, and took up a half-section of land there. In 1837 they came to Wabash County, and settled on the south side of that pleasant sheet of water which has since borne the name of Lukens' lake. Abraham Lukens ended his days there in February, 1848, being at that time in his seventy-second year; and his wife Elizabeth died in 1854, at the age of sixty-eight.

Jonas Lukens, one of their family of eleven children—nine of whom grew to maturity, six of whom are still living—was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in March of 1821, and came to Pleasant Township with his parents in 1836. His brother Mathias had come here two years previous, in 1835, one of the second party of white men who ever penetrated the region with an idea of settlement. In 1848 Jonas was married to Miss Mary Murray, of Pickaway County, Ohio. They have had in all thirteen children, ten of whom are living at the present time. Like all early pioneers, they have passed through an amount of toil and many privations in clearing up, and rendering fit for habitation, the wilderness in which they settled. When his father's family arrived in the country, and during the ensuing winter of 1837-8, he used to make weekly trips, going every Saturday to the little Indian village at the mouth of Squirrel Creek, to buy venison of the dusky Miami and Pottawattamie hunters for the family. Among them he made many pleasant acquaintances, and always found them true friends. Old Niconza, their chief, was quite favorable to the whites, and very prompt in punishing any of the peccadilloes of his tribe which came to light. These seldom amounted to anything more important than the occasional stealing of a cat from the white settlers, however.

Mr. Lukens has always been a very hard working man—a trait of character which was inculcated by the rigorous necessities of his boyhood life, and which has resulted in the accumulation of a goodly amount of property. We are credibly informed that he on one occasion split one thousand rails in a single day, and he has frequently made one hundred in an hour, by the watch. Though now in his fifty-fifth year, he is still capable of doing more work in a day than many younger men, and is a worthy example to the rising generation of what industry and perseverance, coupled with good management, may accomplish. A fine view of his present home, scath of New Harrisburg, is to be seen on another page.

(Continued from page 31.)

Wm. Barcus, Wm. Cadwell, Jacob Chapell, Michael Chapell, Jacob Colclazer, James Dillon, Robert English, Benj. Finan, Chas. Fudger, Squire Halstead, Joseph Hopkins, Judge B. W. Lowry, Alex. McClellan, David B. Myers, William McNow, Peter Ogan, James Osborn, Joseph Penrose, J. E. Storer, Andrew Willson, Martin Wright, J. L. Wines, Richard Woodman. Of these B. W. Lowry alone is living.

In the country there had settled Levi Bean, Benj. Enyart, and John Russell, with his three sons.

The town of La Gro was not regularly laid out until March 7th, 1836. The first school-house was built by General John Tipton, in 1835, on what subsequently became the public square. The first store in the place was kept by James Osborn, and the first tavern by Jonas Gallahan. The place has the natural advantages of excellent water-power, furnished by both the Wabash and Salamonie rivers, and an abundance of lime and building-stone close at hand and easy of access.

There are two schools, one graded and one maintained by the Catholics. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic denominations each have church edifices in the place, the last named being an especially fine one. The town-house is of brick; the hall being on the second floor, the first being occupied by the *La Gro Local*. Aside from stores, the town contains one saw-mill; one each of harness, tin, cabinet, and wagon shops; one stave factory; two cooper and two shoe shops, and three blacksmith shops. Outside the town limits are situated one grist- and two saw-mills. Its present population is a little over 800.

**Dora.**—This village is situated on the west bank of the Salamonie River, in La Gro Township, in Sec. 18, Town, 27, Range 8. It was laid out in December, 1852, by John Minich, who still resides in the vicinity, spending the evening of his days near the east side of the stream upon whose banks he was the first white settler within that congressional township.

While the Salamonie of the present day is one of the most peaceful of rivers, seldom overflowing its banks to the damage of any property adjacent, it was not always thus. The inhabitants of earlier years tell of ice-gorges and of overflows; one of which swept away a mill-dam; and another that carried off a bridge, besides washing out a considerable tract of land formerly used as a mill-yard.

Few communities have so much cause for self-congratulation on account of the general intelligence and quiet sobriety of their inhabitants. No intoxicating liquors have ever been sold within its limits; and drunken brawls and arrests are things unheard of. A healthful degree of that "moderation in all things" which imparts to society such a substantial tone and basis wherever it is manifest, seems to be the governing rule of life among its people. Each pursues the even tenor of his way through the course of a quiet and uneventful life; and it may be truly said that "their ways are ways of pleasantness, and all their paths are paths of peace." Realizing that ignorance is the parent of crime, they have paid especial attention to the education of their youth, and possess one of the finest school buildings in the county.

The Christian denomination has a neat edifice here, while those of the Methodist faith worship at Mount Hope Chapel situated a mile to the eastward.

Messrs. Large and Fall are the enterprising merchants of the place, and Martin Kessler the very popular miller. Two blacksmith and wagon shops, and the usual number of shoe shops, etc., do thriving business, while the residence of Dr. John Kautz overlooks the entire village from its pleasant location on a hill to the westward, and the gentlemanly Doctor administers to the requirements of the afflicted, both here and throughout the surrounding country.

**New Holland.**—This unpretentious little village is, with the exception of the town of La Gro, the oldest settlement in the township, having been laid out by Martin McFarland on the 28th day of October, 1842. Pending this important event in the history of the hamlet, there seems to have arisen a lively controversy regarding the precise locality of the village that was to be. Two pieces of land on opposite sides of the Salamonie River had their respective merits advanced by the owners of the same, and the choice between them was finally left for a vote of the people of the neighborhood to decide; the owners agreeing to abide by the voice of the majority. The tract on the east side of the river was chosen, and accordingly laid out in town lots and named Majinica.

The rejected piece, however, soon changed hands, and the new owner feeling himself under no obligation to observe the terms of the agreement by which his predecessor was bound, proceeded at once to lay out a town on his tract of land also. The course of subsequent events seems to have indicated that his was the better judgment regarding the propriety of the location; for while the village on the west side soon grew to its present dimensions; the locality first chosen never advanced further than the erection of two or three log cabins, all of which have long since disappeared.

The town now contains, in the way of manufacturing interests, a tannery, owned and operated by Mr. Pickering, and a flourishing tile factory and saw-mill on Deer Creek, owned by Mr. J. S. Pike.

**Lincolnville.**—Although young in years, this little town displays a spirit of enterprise and unanimity which is highly indi-

cative of future prosperity and success. Its population is largely composed of that quiet and unassuming sect who so appropriately denominate themselves "Friends," although several other religious organizations exist in the vicinity.

The place contains two stores, and a post office, two blacksmith shops and a machine and wagon shop. Their school building, which is a model of neatness and elegance, was built mainly by private enterprise, and reflects great credit on the town. A view of this, together with the tasteful grounds which surround it, is given on another page.

#### NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

This township was named after James Noble, United States Senator from this State.

Shortly after the Treaty of 1818 with the Indians, by order of the General Government a mill was built under the agency of Benjamin Level, on Mill Creek, four miles southwest of the present town of Wabash, for the use of the Indians; Lewis Davis was the first miller.

About the 4th of July, 1826, Gillis McLean moved to the Indian Mills, and was employed two years as miller. Jonathan Keller moved to the Mills September 28th, 1828; and was employed as miller two years. The mill has long since been abandoned, and but a few fragments of it remain to point out its locality.

In the autumn of 1826 General Tipton and —— Barrow the Indian interpreter selected the Paradise Springs, on the north bank of the Wabash, as a suitable place to hold a treaty with the Indians. James H. Kentner (now of Logansport) was present when the location was made. Suitable buildings were erected for the accommodation of the Commissioners, military, &c. The treaty was signed on the 16th and 23d days of October, 1826, respectively, by the Pottawattamies and Miamis. The Commissioners for the United States were Gen. Lewis Cass, Gen. John Tipton, and Governor Jas. B. Ray. The site of the treaty grounds and Paradise Springs is near the ground now occupied by the C. W. and M. Railroad shops.

The lands south of the Wabash River and west of a line running due south from the mouth of the Salamonie were reserved for the Indians, and constituted a part of the "Thirty Mile Reserve."

In the year 1827 the land between the Wabash and Eel River was surveyed, and the following year that north of Eel River was surveyed.

On the 15th day of January, 1827, three months after the treaty, Saml. McClure moved from Ohio into the cabins at the treaty grounds, and during that winter he cleared fifteen acres of ground, and in the spring planted it in corn, and in May, when the section reserved to the Indian Charley was surveyed, McClure's clearing was included in its eastern limits. On the 10th of June of the same year McClure built a log house on the north bank of the Wabash, three miles below the treaty grounds, where his son-in-law, Jonas Carter, since lived. This was the first house built within the limits of this county for a permanent residence. In the spring of the same year Champion and Joseph Hely arrived at the treaty ground, and shortly after settled opposite the mouth of the Salamonie River.

The next settlers were Benjamin Hurst and Robert Wilson, who arrived at the treaty grounds in May of the same year, soon after Mr. Wilson was employed as government blacksmith at the Indian Mills.

The next settlers were David Burr, who settled at the treaty grounds, Jonathan Keller at the Indian Mills, and Frederick and James H. Kentner, who settled at the mouth of Kentner's Creek, and established a saddle and harness shop (the first in the county). In 1830 a post office was established at the treaty grounds. David Burr, Postmaster, and Jonathan Keller had a contract to carry a weekly mail from the treaty grounds to Mariou, Grant Co.

Sainiel McClure, Jr., now a citizen of Marion, opened the first dry goods store on the 25th day of August, 1827, in a log building at the bluffs, where Jonas Carter since lived.

The first death was Hugh McClure, son of Sain. McClure, who died May 10th, 1828.

Among the first and early settlers of Noble Township were William Donaldson, Isaac Fowler, Ira Burr, Bradley Burr, Dan. Jackson, Isaac Thomas, James Grimes, Jabez Haskel, Jonas Carter, Dan. Deal, Isaac Wheeler, and Thomas Curry.

#### WABASH CITY.

The town of Wabash was laid off in the spring of 1834 by Col. H. Hanna and David Burr. It is situated on the north bank of the Wabash River at the treaty grounds, partly on the first and partly at the second bottom. The latter is elevated about forty feet above the former, and contains an abundance of excellent building stone but a few feet below the surface of the ground. It is about ninety miles northeast from Indianapolis. The sale of town-lots was on the 4th of May, 1834. The first settlers in the town were Geo. Shepherd, Col. Wm. Steel, Allen Smith, Alpheus Blackman, Jacob D. Cassatt, John Smith, Zara Sutherland, Michael Duffy, Andrew Murphy, Dr. J. R. Cox, Col. Hugh Hanna, David Cassatt, Dr. J. Finley, Dr. Jas. Hackleman, and Jas. W. Wilson.

The first lot cleared and inclosed was lot 22, improved by Col. Steel and Allen Smith. Geo. Shepherd built the first house, which was on lot 63. Col. Steel built the second on lot 22. These were built in May, 1834. This same year Alpheus Blackman made a kiln of brick, and Dr. Finley built a small brick house (in the fall) on lot 54. This house is still standing and occupied by Wm. Ditton; Col. Steel and Col. Hanna built of the same kiln of brick. Col. Steel opened the first provision store, and Col. Hanna the first dry goods store; this was in the spring of 1834. From this time forward the town improved rapidly. The first tavern was kept by A. Murphy on lot 37. The first lawyers were Col. Steel (still a resident) and Wm. H. Coombs, now a resident of Fort Wayne. Col. Steel was elected the first Justice of the Peace in June, 1834, by an act of Legislature. He is still living in the town, having reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. In the early days of the county he filled many important public trusts, sometimes filling several county offices at one time, and from the fact that the records of these offices were not as voluminous as they have since become, it was often said that "Col. Steel carried the Court House in his hat."

J. Warren Hanna was the first white child born in the town; he was born in 1835, and is still living in its limits.

**Wabash in 1875.**—Wabash has had a city government for several years. The business part of the town is on the first

bottom, and adjoining the canal; the residence portion lying mainly on the higher ground to the northward.

It has two hotels, two banks, and two newspapers, and its mercantile establishments embrace nearly a dozen stores carrying a general stock of dry goods, clothing, and groceries. One clothing store; a crockery store; five or six stores selling hardware and agricultural implements; three drug stores; one news depot; and the usual variety of other establishments.

Its manufacturing interests embrace a cigar factory, several furniture factories, one of them devoted to the manufacture of school furniture exclusively; two planing mills, a slaughtering and pork packing establishment, one flouring mill, one oil mill, one woollen factory, one extensive carriage factory, hub, spoke, and bending works, saw mills, shingle mills, and several lime kilns; besides the usual variety of wagon shops, etc. etc. etc. Wabash has many advantages as a manufacturing point, and the increase of such establishments will no doubt give the town a continuance of the prosperity it has hitherto enjoyed.

The city offers some fine sites for residences, and at the present time there is in its limits much beautiful scenery especially along Charley Creek. This stream cutting its way downward into the chasm below dashes over the rocks, forming a beautiful cascade, and from here to beyond the fair grounds the stream winds through a picturesque valley. The railroad crosses the chasm with a long and high trestle work, on which several men have lost their lives while attempting crossing before a train.

The new cemetery is located on this stream just above the falls. Its natural location is a beautiful one.

#### LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the southeastern corner of the county, and contains in all about 48 sections. It is watered by Deer, Treaty, Josina, and Grant Creeks (the latter so-called from Mr. William Grant, who built the first house in the township, on its bank in 1834), and by the Mississinewa River, which passes through its southwest corner. The region intersected by the river, however, is occupied by a part of an Indian reserve made to Mo-shin-go-ma-sha and his tribe in the last treaty. The Indians living on this reserve have, in many cases, attained a good degree of civilization, some of them being able to read and write, and being in good circumstances, financially considered. Wac-co-con-ni-nia, a Pottawattamie, who had married into the tribe, is a preacher among them, and through his efforts quite a neat and substantial church edifice has been erected.

**Early Settlers.**—The first settler in this township was Wm. Grant, of whom mention has already been made, who came in the fall of 1834, and settled near the present town of La Fontaine. During the same fall came Daniel Grant and Mahlon Pearson, the latter of whom is still living. During the year 1835 the following persons settled in the township: Elihu Garrison, Jesse D. Scott, William R. Hale, Jonathan Scott, Henry McPherson, and Thomas Kiser. Mahlon Pearson's and William Grant's two daughters were the first white children born in the township. F. J. Hale was the first white boy, and he still lives on the old homestead farm, where his young eyes first saw light.

**La Fontaine.**—La Fontaine, formerly called Ashland, is the principal village in the township. An ashery, which stood near the present site of the place, appears to have been the nucleus around which it sprung up. An old wolf-pen or trap is said to have been the first clearing made in the vicinity which it subsequently occupied. Its present name was given it in commemoration of the Indian La Fontaine who was the last chief of the Miami Nation. He is described as having been a very portly Indian, weighing 240 pounds. He went with his tribe when they were removed to their new reservation, and was by the terms of treaty to return, but never lived to reach home. While on his way back he was taken violently sick at Lafayette, and died quite suddenly. He was buried near his old head-quarters, at the forks of the Wabash in Huntington County.

**America.**—America, the oldest town in Liberty Township, was laid out on the 16th of October, 1837, by Jesse D. Scott and Elihu Garrison. It was the voting place of the township for many years, and until the laying of the railroad through La Fontaine, which drew most of the trade to that point, was quite a thriving village.

**Schools.**—The first school kept in the township was taught by Eli Dillon, in the summer of 1837. This was before any school-house had been built in the township, and it was kept in a cabin belonging to William Grant. A very fine school building has recently been erected in La Fontaine, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

**Boundary Line Road.**—The road from La Gro to Ashland extends through the greater part of the distance on what is known as the old boundary line, this being the east line of a thirty mile reserve made to the Indians in 1826, which was to embrace all land lying south of the Wabash and west of a line running south from the mouth of the Salamonie. The course of this line does not agree with the north and south section lines intersecting it at a point about a mile south of the Salamonie, and varying so much as to be about 75 rods to the westward, where it enters Grant County.

When the road was cut through on this line, none of the

(Continued on page 55.)

PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS,  
WABASH, INDIANA.

**ROSEDALE HOUSE,**

Cor. Canal and Huntington Sts.,  
WABASH, INDIANA.

JOHN E. ROSE, - - - Proprietor.  
Opposite C. W. & M. R. R. Depot.

**JOHN THOMAS'**

Livery, Sale, and Feed Stable,  
Rear of Rosedale House,

Huntington Street, - - - WABASH, IND.

First-class Accommodations at Moderate Prices.

**D. A. McLAIN,**

DENTIST,

WABASH, - - - INDIANA.

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, E. Market St.

ROBT. CISSNA, President. J. H. BIRELEY, Cashier.

**CITIZENS' BANK  
OF WABASH, INDIANA.**

ORGANIZED IN 1868.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits, and does a  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Names of Stockholders, who are individually liable to the Depositors.

ROBERT CISSNA,	M. W. Ross,
JAMES MCOREA,	Mrs. W. A. CONNER,
JOSEPH CRABB,	Mrs. M. KUNSE,
Mrs. S. McCREA.	

**THE "OLD RELIABLE"  
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**

Sold in 1874,  
148,852.

More than any other Co.

Office at No. 17 Wabash St., Wabash, Ind.

A. S. SHIRELY, Agent.

**The Wabash Plain Dealer.**

Now in its 17th Year.

THE LEADING PAPER OF THE COUNTY,

AND THE

MOST COMPLETE OFFICE IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Has a general circulation throughout Wabash and  
adjoining Counties, and is the only Steam Print-  
ing Establishment in its vicinity.

TERMS, \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FEREY & BUTLER, Publishers.

**FREE TRADER,**

LEE LINN, Editor. Terms, \$2.00 per Year.

*Circulation, 1,344.*

WABASH, - - - INDIANA.

FINE JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

**GEO. D. LOWMAN,**

**LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,**

On Miami Street north of Busick's Store.

First-class Turnouts on Short Notice and at Reasonable Prices.

*Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses  
by the Day, Week, or Meal.*

**ALVAN TAYLOR,**

Attorney-at-Law,

WABASH, - - - INDIANA.

**FRANCIS M. EAGLE,**

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,

Side Hill, Wabash St., Wabash, Ind..

Special attention given to titles of real estate.  
Money borrowed and loaned on good security.

**JOHN W. GOODLANDER,**

WAGON, CARRIAGE,

Sign, and Ornamental Painter,

No. 7 West Market Street,

WABASH, INDIANA.

Shop first door E. of Launder & Harter's Wagon & Carriage Factory.

**Still Ahead!**

*The sales of the popular and well-known HOWE  
SEWING MACHINE in 1874 were 108,136, believed  
to be the largest sale of any Sewing Machine Company  
in the World!*

*They can sell all the machines they make, and do not  
make machines for other companies and include the same  
as their own sales.*

GEO. W. BATES, Supervising Agent  
*For Wabash and Grant Counties.*

Office No. 9 W. Market St., opp. Launder & Harter's.

A stock of Machine Silk and Cotton, Oil, Needles, and  
Attachments constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

**WHARTON'S CITY GALLERY,**

CANAL STREET.

Over Citizens' Bank. Opp. Gordon & Thurston's Drug Store.

WABASH, INDIANA.

OLD PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED.

**JOSEPH MACKEY,**

WABASH

Land Agent and Notary Public.

Special attention given to buying  
and selling Farms.

Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, and Agreements  
*PROMPTLY EXECUTED.*

ALSO,

**FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,**

Representing the Soundest and Safest Companies.

The ZETNA FIRE INS. CO., of Hartford,  
HOME INS. CO., of New York,  
HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO., of Hartford,  
INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia,  
PHENIX INS. CO., of Hartford,  
And other Leading Companies.

Good farm Dwellings and Barns, Churches, and School  
Houses, insured at rates as low as consistent  
with the hazard.

C. COWGILL.

C. E. COWGILL.

H. B. SHIVELY.

COWGILL, COWGILL & SHIVELY,

Attorneys-at-Law,  
WABASH, INDIANA.

Office over First National Bank.

JAMES FORD, M.D.

J. HENRY FORD, M.D.

**J. & J. H. FORD,**

**PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,**  
WABASH, INDIANA.

Office near Residence on Hill Street.

**B. F. WILLIAMS,**

**ATTORNEY,**

WABASH, INDIANA.

**JAMES W. SHEA,**

**CIVIL ENGINEER,**  
WABASH, INDIANA.

R. M. KNOX, M.D.

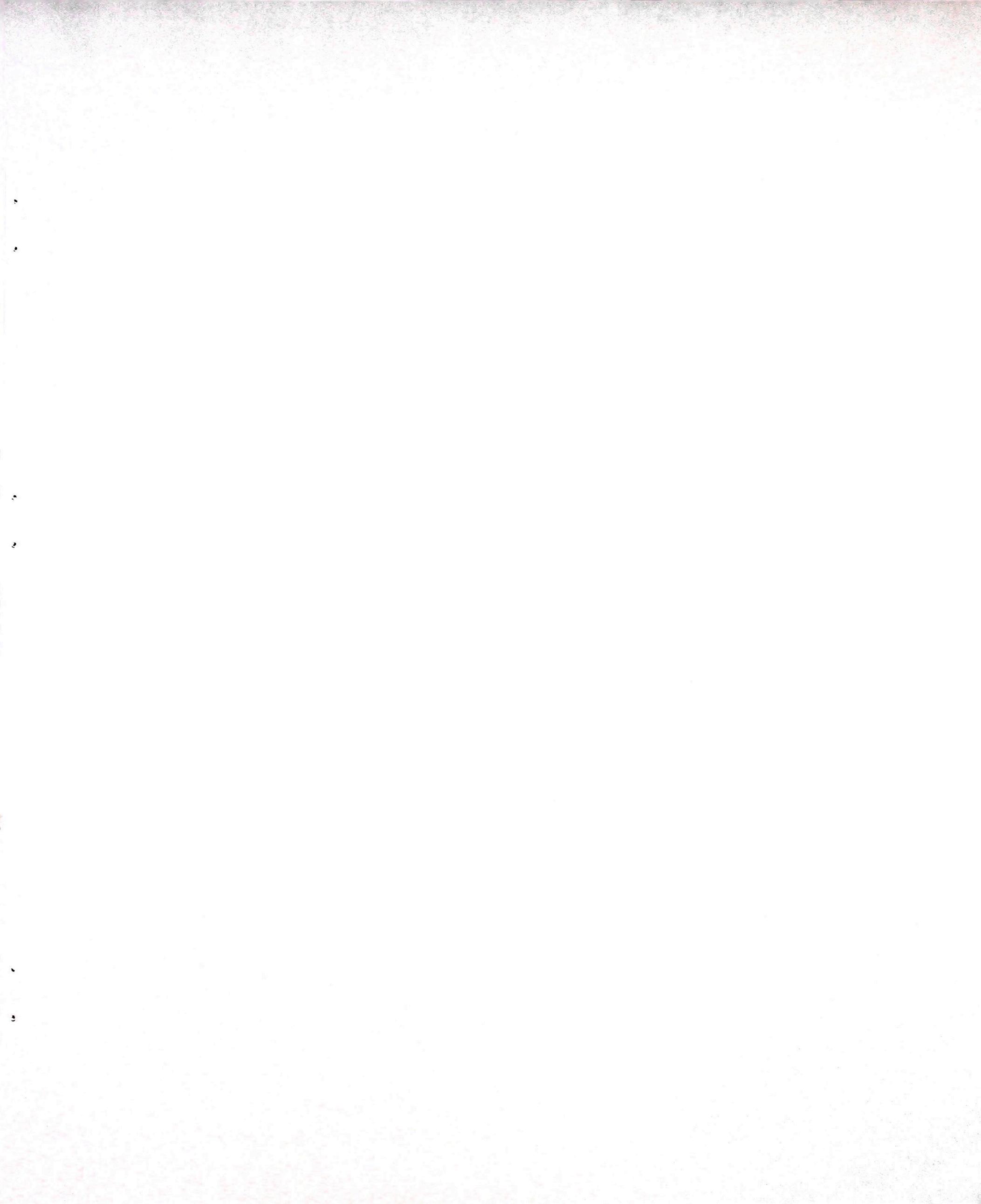
J. A. KNOX, M.D.

**Drs. KNOX & KNOX,**

**Homoeopathic Physicians & Surgeons,**  
WABASH, INDIANA.

Residence, Maple St., two doors E. of Huntington St.

Calls attended to at all Hours.

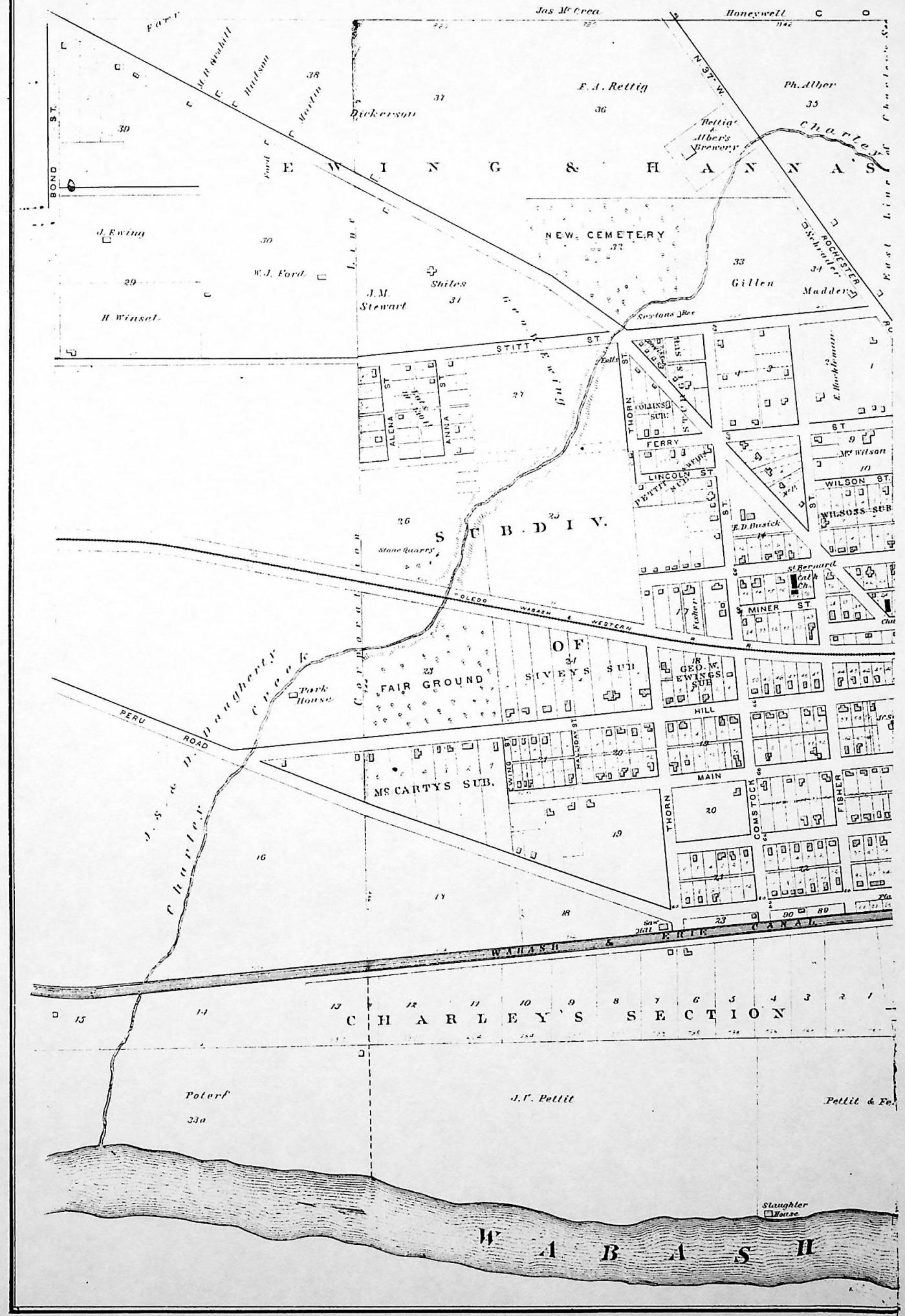


*The Streets are laid out  
N. 5° W. and S. 85° W.*

The size of nearly all of the Town Lots are 66 x 132 Alley's running North and South are 10 ft. wide, those running east and west 16 feet Streets as marked on the map.

M.  
THE  
A.E.  
*chains*

*Scale 6 chains c*



**P OF**

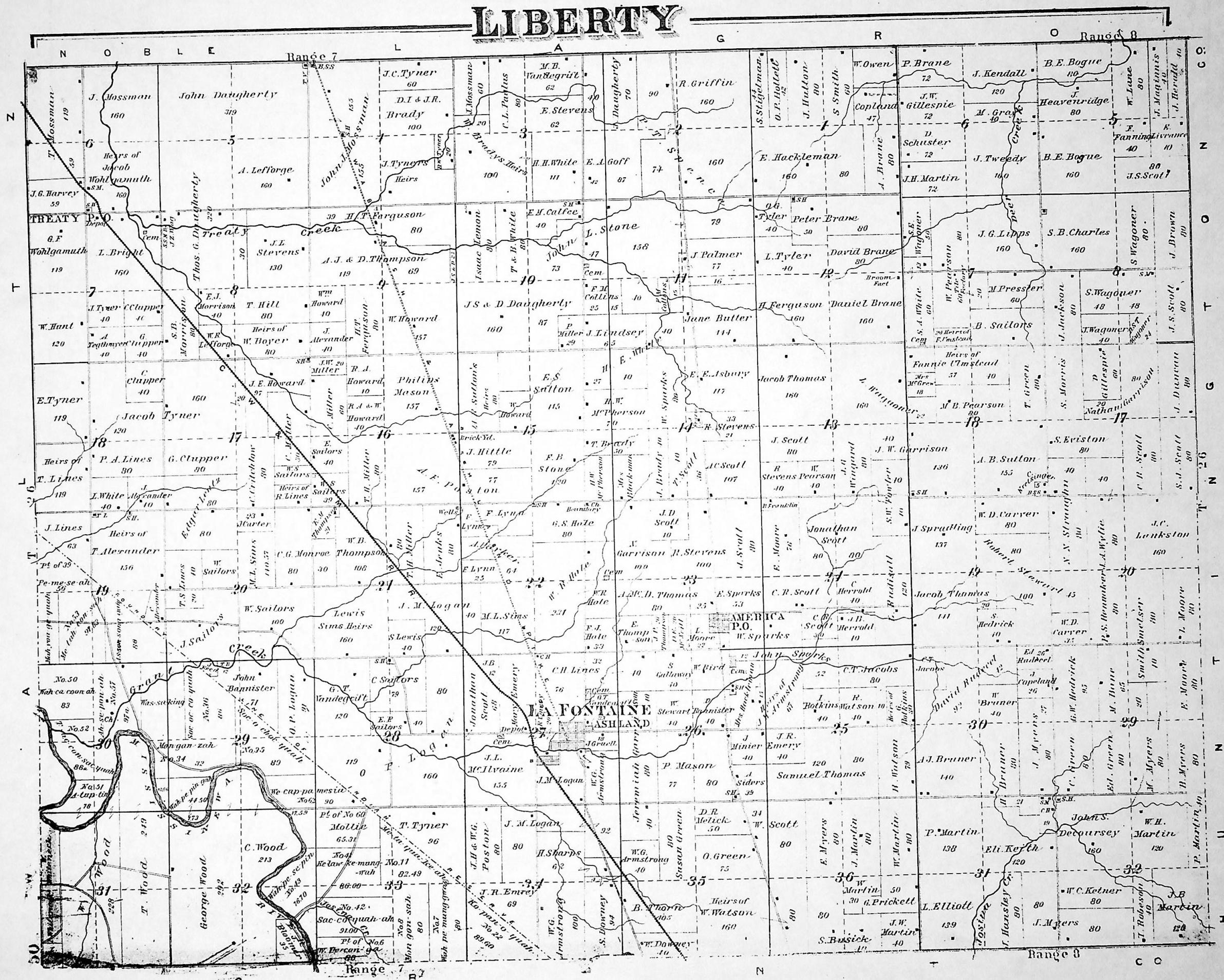
# BASH

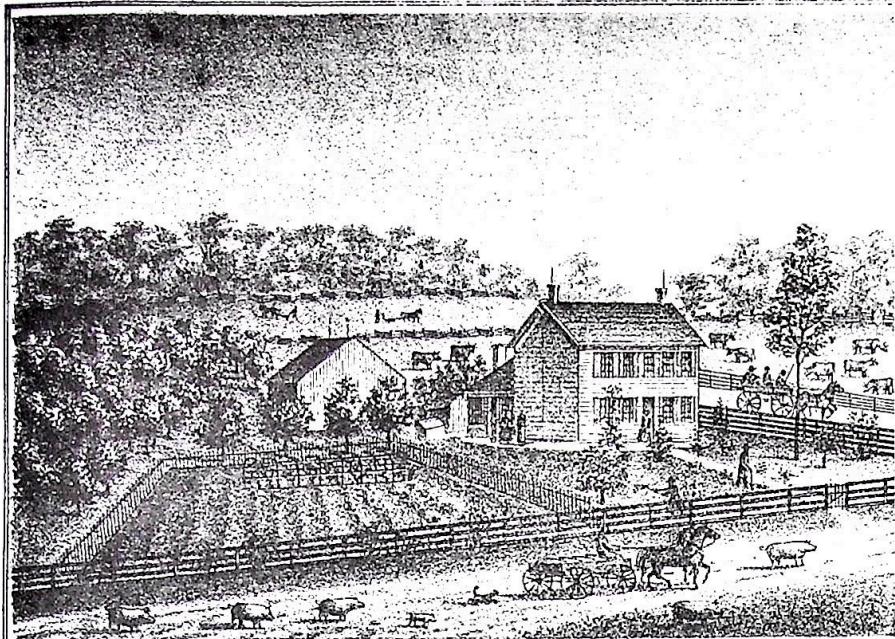
*r 396 ft. t. inch.*

B P O R A T I O N J

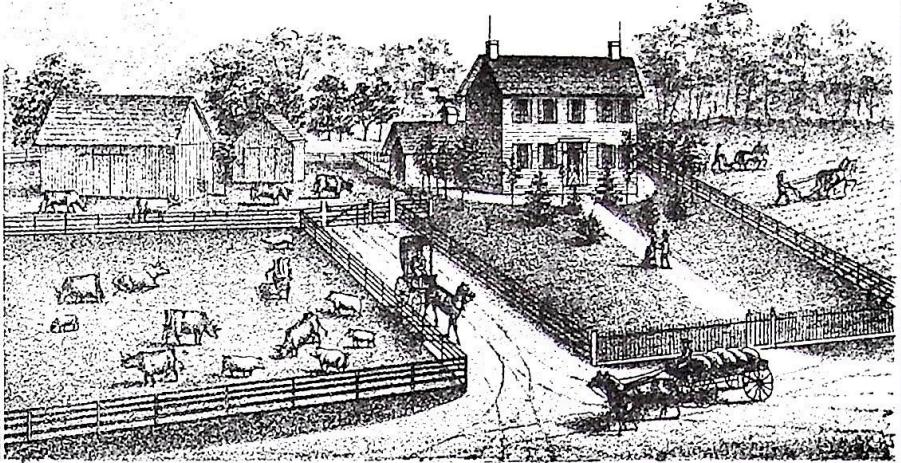


# LIBERTY

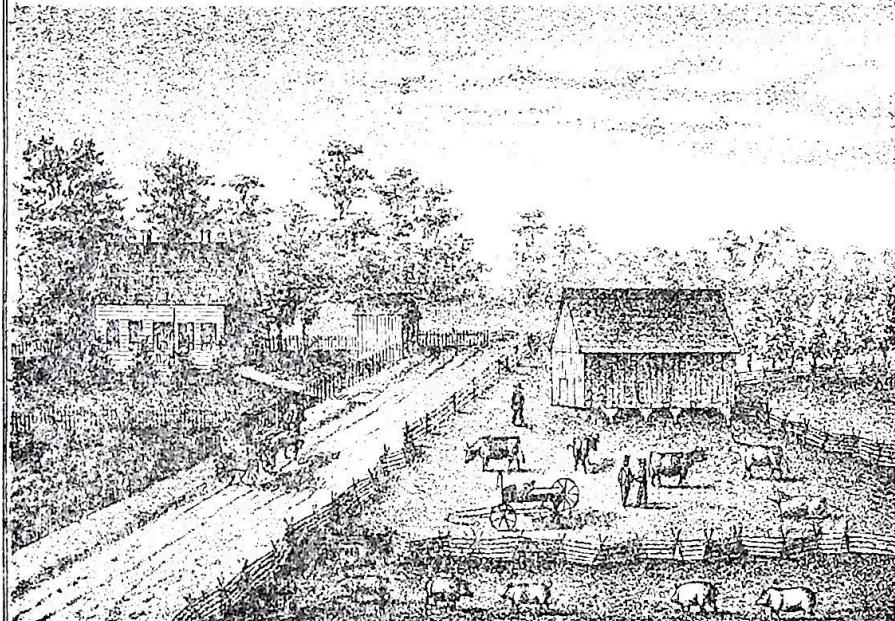




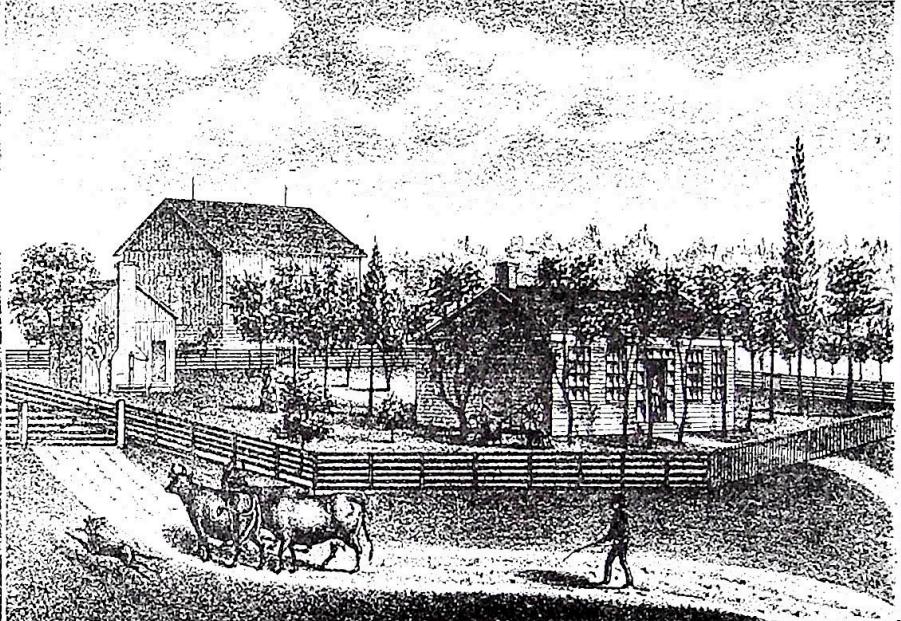
RESIDENCE OF JACOB THOMAS, LIBERTY T.P. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



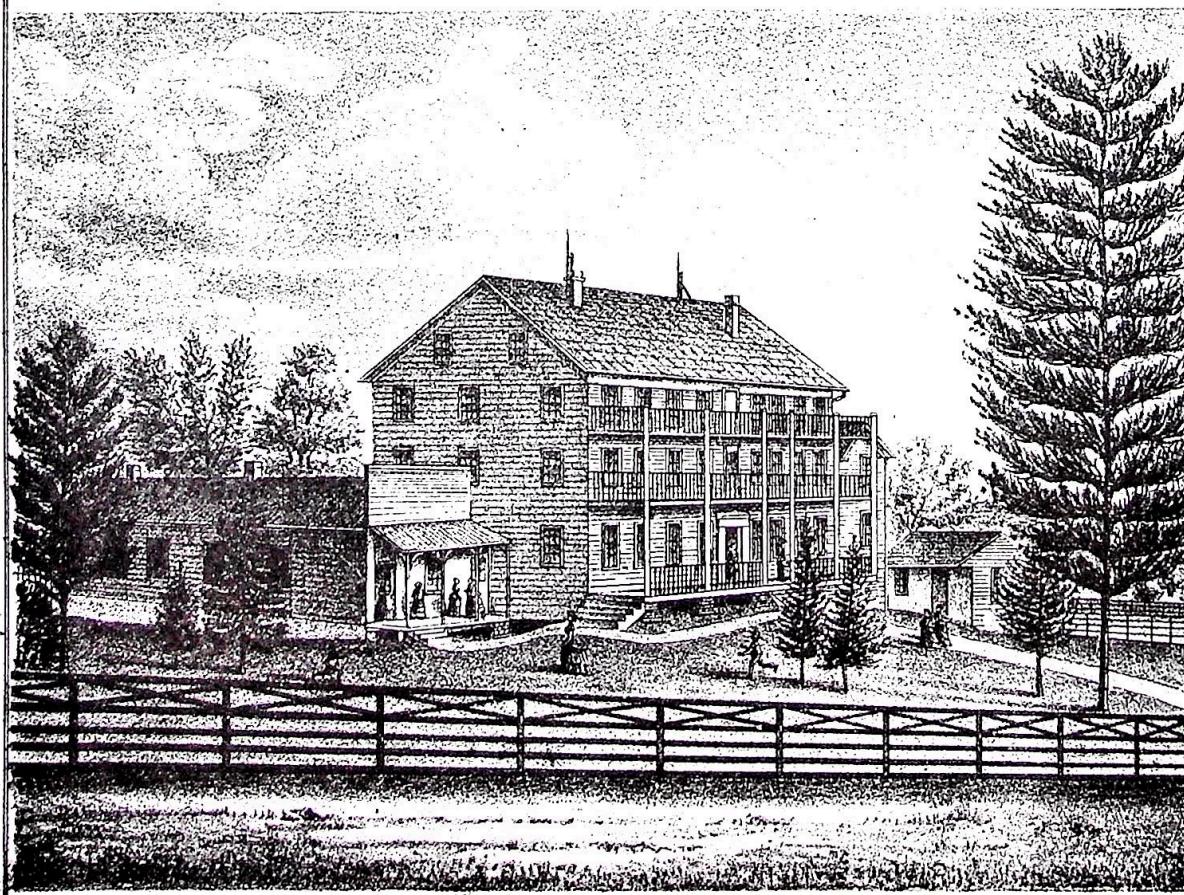
RESIDENCE OF ROBERT STEWART, LIBERTY T.P. WABASH CO. IND.



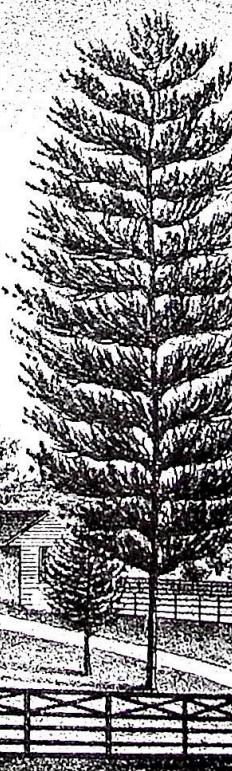
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R. SCOTT, LIBERTY T.P. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN SCOTT, SEC. 24, LIBERTY T.P. WABASH CO. IND.



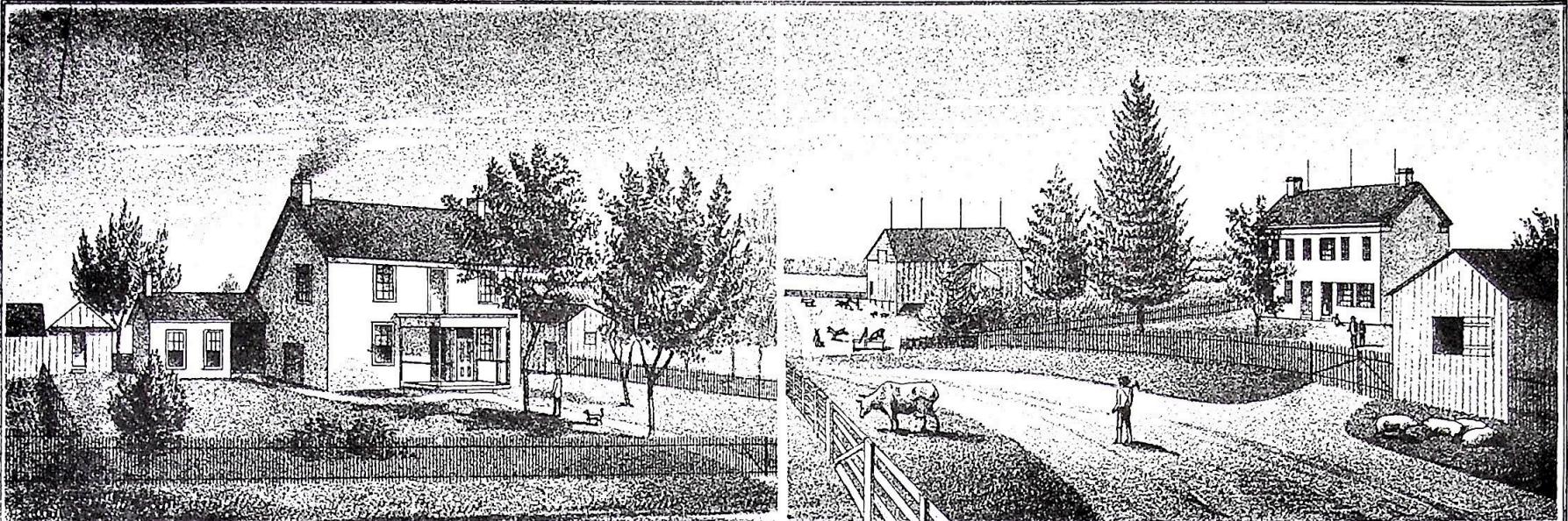
SOUTH WABASH ACADEMY, NOBLE T.P. WABASH CO. IND.

**SOUTH WABASH ACADEMY.**

On another page will be seen a pleasant, home-like picture representing the South Wabash Academy, which was established by Prof. F. A. Wilber, of Wabash College, about the year 186-. The school was under the care of the Presbyterian Church, and was known as the Female Seminary at first, but was soon afterwards changed to admit both sexes. In 1873, Prof. Wilber resigned, and the institution fell into the hands of the Friends, and S. G. Hastings, of Earlham College was secured as principal. In July, 1874, he was succeeded by J. Tilman Hutchens, of the Spiceland Academy, under whom it will continue.

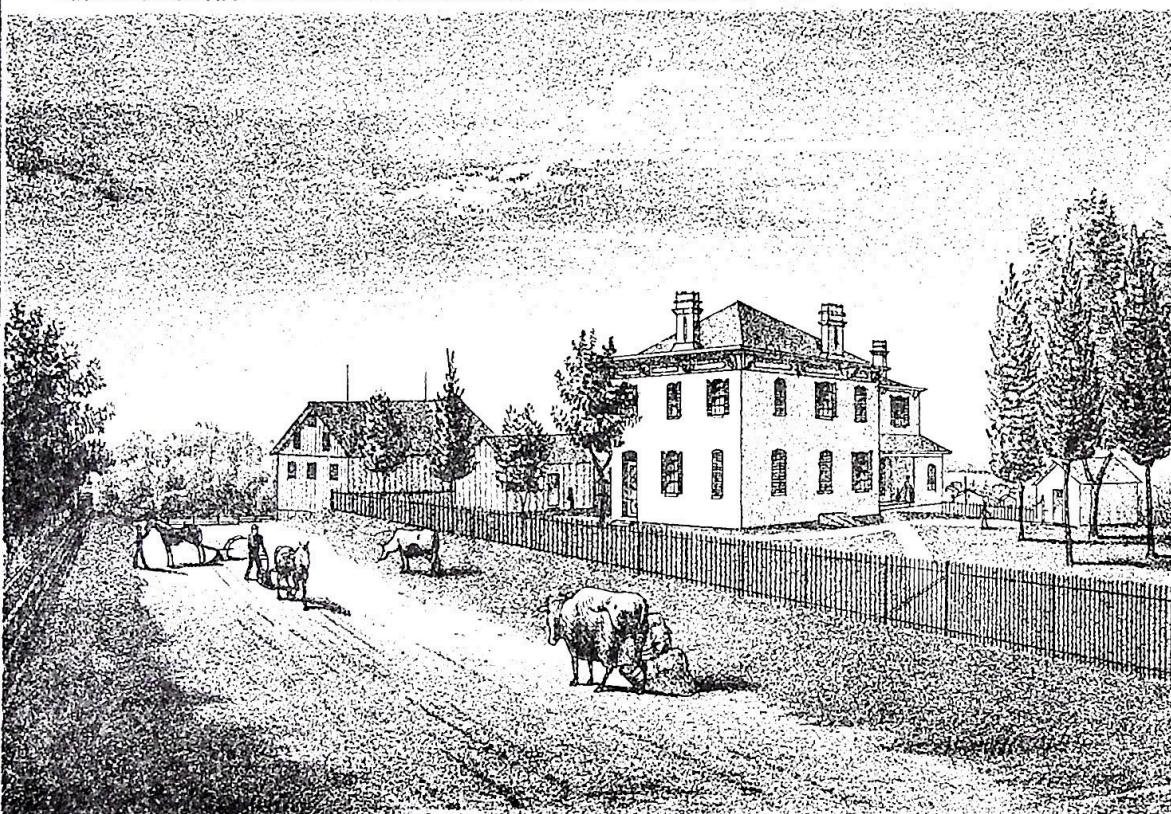
The Academy is most pleasantly situated on the pike road, about a mile south of Wabash, in a quiet and peaceful, though thriving little village, surrounded by lovely and picturesque scenery. No students of immoral character are retained in the school, and it is the aim of the directors to provide an institution in which the moral atmosphere shall be pure and untainted, the physical surroundings salubrious and healthy, and the mental stimulus keen and bracing. The course of study has been arranged with much care, so as to provide for those who may wish to prepare themselves for a college course, as well as to give a practical business education to those who do not anticipate anything further than the academic course. Arrangements have recently been made by which students who wish can club together and board themselves in the building, thus reducing their expenses about two-fifths.

The present Board of Directors consists of David Coble, Daniel Hutchens, James Coppock, Benoni Hill, Jesse Hill, all of whom are doing very liberally toward building up the school.



FARM RESIDENCE OF LEWIS ROW SEC 10 T 26 R 6 WALTZ TP. WABASH CO IND.

FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY COCHRAN, T 26 R 6 WALTZ TP. WABASH CO. IND.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES ANDERSON T 26 R 6 WALTZ TP. WABASH CO. IND.  
LEWIS ROW

Prominent among the citizens of Waltz Township stands the one whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in the year 1835, and came with his parents to this county in 1847, his father, John Row, being one of the first settlers of Waltz Township. Mr. Row, Sr., was a native of Holmes Co., Ohio, Mrs. Row, his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Holdenbaum, being a native of Bedford Co., Pennsylvania. During the first seven years of their married life they lived in Holmes Co., afterward removing to a place near New Bedford, Coshocton Co., where they continued to reside until 1847, when they emigrated to the wilds of Indiana. Here they settled on the fertile lands of the Miami Reserve, then but recently purchased, and Mr. Row built his log cabin in the woods, about a half mile north of the present residence of his son, and commenced clearing up a farm.

He died in December, 1858. Of his family of thirteen children ten are still living, though scattered through many States of the Union. Lewis, the subject of the present sketch, was the second son. He was married to his first wife, a Miss Sarah Crumrine, in 1857. She was his helpmate for eleven years, at the end of which time she was removed by the hand of death, her only son, Aaron, soon following her.

Mr. Row was married to his present wife in May, 1869. His aged mother is still living, and bears well the weight of sixty-four years, many of which were spent amid the hardships incident to the life of the early pioneers. A woman's labors in those days were varied and arduous, often including such work as piling and burning brush, "nigging off" logs, etc., in addition to household duties, which, with the slender conveniences of those times, were of themselves sufficiently wearisome. They had brought a cooking-stove with them from Ohio, in which respect they were much better off than their neighbors, it being, with one exception, the only one in the settlement for many years. Their neighbors used to imagine that bread tasted better at their table than elsewhere, and its superiority was attributed solely to the fact of its having been baked in the oven of said cooking-stove. In our later day we should probably suggest that the credit was rather due to Mrs. Row as an excellent cook.

Mr. Lewis Row owns one of the finest farms in the neighborhood, and is a general favorite on account of his excellent moral principles, and kind and genial bearing. His success in the accumulation of property he attributes mainly to a close and careful following of the trade his father gave him, that of a farmer, and the entire avoidance of all speculative enterprises.

#### HENRY COOCHRAN

Was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in the year 1805. He was the fourth of a family of eleven children, whose father, John Cochran, was of Scotch descent, coming from Ireland at the age of fourteen. His wife, to whom he was married in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in the year 1798, was named Martha Ralson. In 1818 they moved to Warren Co., Ohio, where young Henry was raised until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then left home and went to the city of Natchez, where he learned the gunsmith trade, becoming a very proficient workman.

In the spring of 1832, being of an enterprising turn of mind and wishing to see something more of the great world, he started out on what was at that time considered a very long journey; going to Cincinnati, from thence to New Orleans, and from that point to New York city by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Leaving New York he passed up the Hudson River to Albany, and proceeded from there via Erie Canal to Buffalo. From here he went by way of Lake Erie to Sandusky City, and from there across the country by way of Urbana, Bellfontaine, and Springfield, to Dayton, Ohio. In 1836 he visited Galena, Ill., and several other points in the west, afterwards returning to Ohio, where he remained eleven years. Satiated with travel and adventure, he then came to Indiana and settled on the Miami Reserve, amid the solitude of the wild woods, with only the dusky red men for his neighbors.

The country was not yet opened to settlement, but he built his cabin on the choice piece of land which now forms his farm, and followed his trade of gunsmithing among them. They would come by dozens with their old flintlocks, to have them repaired, and finding him quite useful to them, were always very friendly.

Here he lived, a lone hermit for many years, seldom seeing a white face, but withal contented and happy. Game was very plenty, and he was generally able to shoot all the deer and turkeys required to supply his wants from the windows of his cabin, which were arranged with small slides for that especial purpose. During a part of this time he suffered severely with the rheumatism, often being crippled so as to scarcely be able to help himself for weeks together. A man of less inborn grit and strength of character would have been crushed out of life by the sufferings and privations which . . . undergone; but, buoyed up through these trials by the indomitable spirit within him, Henry Cochran has lived through it all to be a heartier man to-day at nearly seventy years of age, than many men who have not experienced one-half so much.

Mr. Cochran was married several years ago, and now lives in a fine brick house (a view of which is given), surrounded by a pleasant family, and amid the well-earned rewards of a life of toil and industry. He has always been a member of the Republican party since its organization, casting his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and is universally respected as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity.

#### JAMES ANDERSON.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of ten children of John Anderson, who emigrated from Culpepper Co., Va., to Ohio at a very early day in that State's history. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Lower, who also came from Virginia. The story of their emigration is still preserved in the family history as having been one of extreme hardship. They came on horseback, following the bridle-paths, which were then the only roads of the country, and carrying a child all the way. When within two miles of their destination the hardships of the route proved too great for one of their two old horses, and he laid down and died by the wayside. Mr. John Anderson served in the war of 1812, enlisting in Virginia, and was married in that State in about the year 1816.

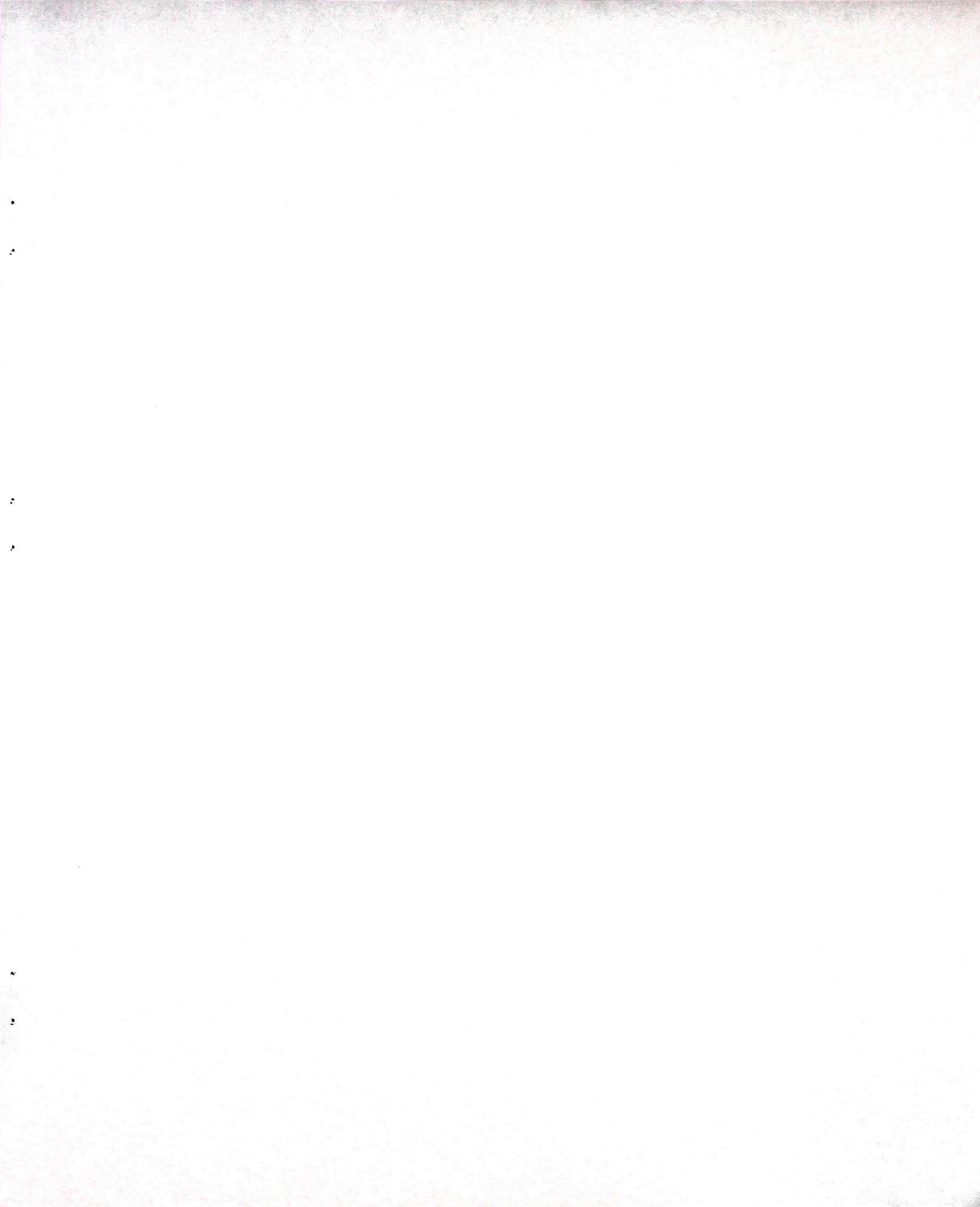
At the age of twenty-three years James Anderson, who had spent the greater part of his life up to that date on his father's farm in Champaign Co., Ohio, emigrated to Grant County, in this State, being at the time of his arrival there the possessor in fee simple of horse, saddle and bridle, and thirty dollars in money.

On the 17th of March, 1847, he was married to Miss Susanna Dbrook, of Grant County, this State. Four weeks after that event took place he was keeping house in his new log cabin, on the farm which he at present owns. They commenced with what would in more modern times be considered a very moderate "setting out," consisting of only a skillet, a tea-kettle, one chair, and a bed; but among these surroundings, with all their attendant inconveniences, they had continually a large amount of company, and their hospitable fireside was alike the resting-place for the weary traveller and the pleasant resort of both the old and the young. Mr. Anderson and his estimable wife were then, and are still, though now well along in middle life, the liveliest of company and the most genial of the gay.

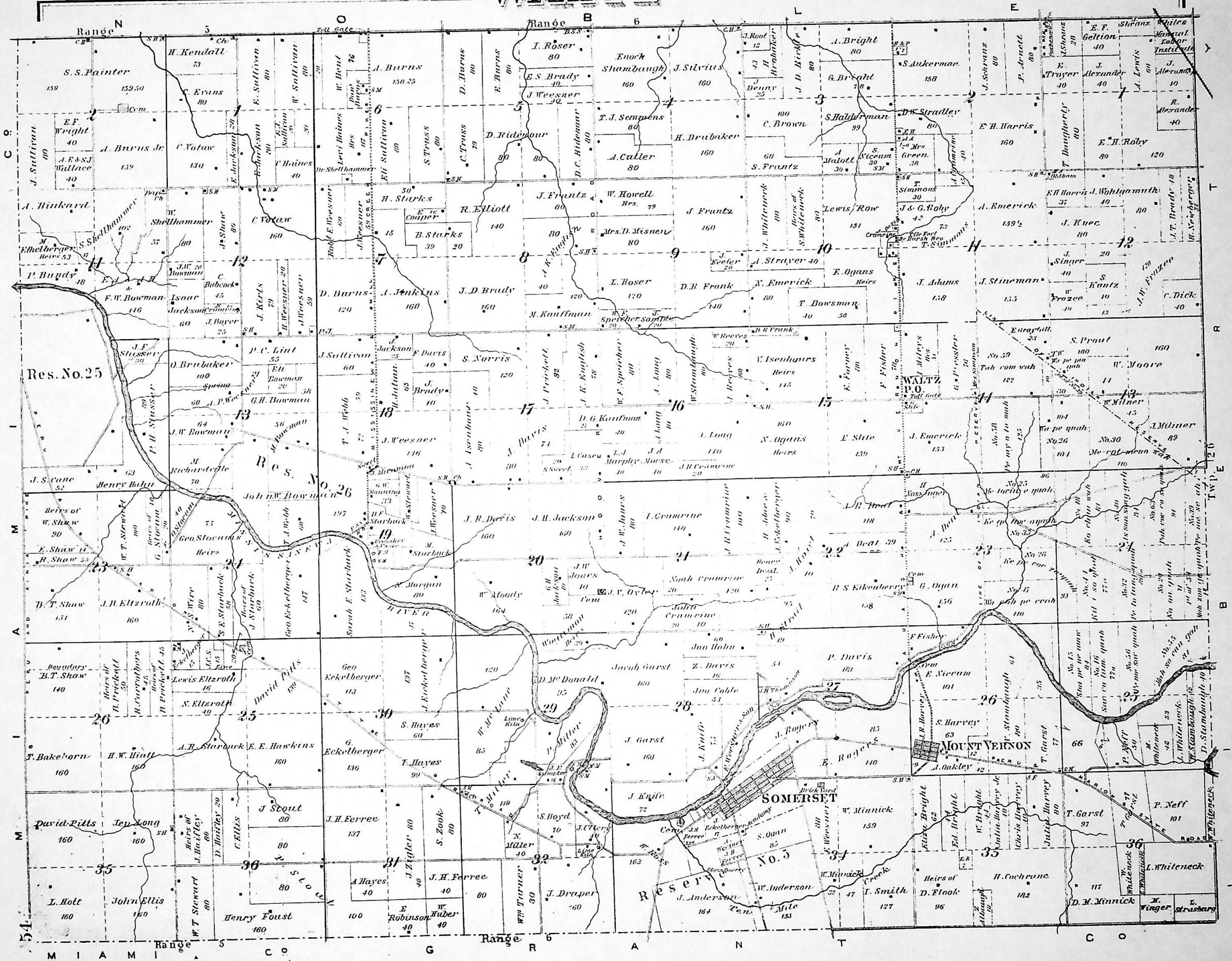
There were not many neighbors in those days, but those who were there were neighbors indeed. It was all a wilderness where the town of Somerset now stands, there being but two buildings within its present limits. One was a log cabin, occupied and kept as a tavern by John Shackleford, and the other a three-cornered blacksmith shop. Among the settlers of that day were Joseph Oalo, Jacob Malsbury, Daniel Hooner, and Josiah Jones. Mr. Anderson's house soon became a general stopping-place for all who came that way, either to look at land or going through on their way to and from the mills on the Mississinewa. For some time previous to the building of these, they had been obliged to go fifteen miles, either to Peru or Marion, to have their wheat and corn ground, and that over very bad roads, which were utterly impassable during certain seasons of the year.

In 1851 Mr. Anderson met with a severe accident, being caught under a falling tree while clearing, and while he escaped almost miraculously with his life, he has never fully recovered from the injuries then received, and will remain a cripple to the end of his days. He has always been a hard-working man, and has brought up a family of fourteen children, ten of whom are now living. One son is at the present time farming in Iowa, and two daughters have married and settled within the limits of this county.

In political belief Mr. Anderson has always been an ardent Republican, and has been prominently identified with the interests of the party in this county. Before the formation of the party he voted the Whig ticket, casting his first Presidential ballot for General Taylor.



# WALTZ.



(Continued from page 45.)

settlers along the east of it were willing to give their half of the way, and the red man having no voice in the matter, it was thrown wholly upon his side of the line. In after years, when the reserve had been purchased by the Government, and the Indians removed to their new reservation, west of the Mississippi, those who settled on the west side of the line were obliged to abide by that which had already been established, and so to the present day the boundary line road runs beside the line instead of on it.

### WALTZ TOWNSHIP.

This township, named in honor of Lieutenant Waltz, who was killed in a battle with the Indians fought on the Mississinewa, in Grant Co., in December, 1812, is in the most southwestern part of the county, and contains an area of forty-eight sections. It was the last land in the county to be opened to white settlement, being a part of the old Miami "Thirty Mile Reserve," but in line of improvements and wealth stands equal in rank with any of the older townships.

**Surface.**—Its southern extremity is traversed by the Mississinewa River, whose bottom lands, although not often of great width, are exceedingly rich and fertile. From these to the uplands, which lie at a much higher level, the country rises in gradual slopes, but few of which are too steep for cultivation. There is but very little waste land in the township.

**Former Swamps.**—Some parts of its territory were formerly so wet and marshy as to be considered unfit for agricultural purposes; but the era of ditching and underdraining which the past few years have inaugurated throughout the country, still further promoted here by the manufacture of an excellent quality of drain-tile, has caused these swamps to become valuable and almost exhaustless crop-growing and grain producing fields.

**Limestone.**—In some places along the banks of the Mississinewa and in the more deeply marked gullies leading down to it from the uplands, there are outcroppings of the argillaceous limestone common to the Wabash valley. It is burned in considerable quantities for agricultural purposes, and occasionally used for cement, besides furnishing a very passable quality of building stone.

**The Mississinewa.**—This river furnishes an abundance of never failing water power, which is utilized and employed by a large number of flouring and saw mills in this township.

**Indians.**—The Indians remained in this township until the year 1845, when they were removed to their new homes in Kansas, under the agency of Alexander Coquillard. Their number at the time of their removal was about six hundred. It was a sorrowful time throughout the township when they went away. Sad for them, for, savage though they were, they were human, and were tenderly attached to the land which had been for ages the home of their ancestors, and among whose forest shades their lives had been passed. Sad for the white settlers too, for many of them had come and built their cabins among them, and had almost invariably found them kind neighbors and true friends. They were a subdued people; the war spirit had died out among them, and they no longer looked upon their Anglo-Saxon neighbors as interlopers or antagonists. The contest for the supremacy had been decided against them, and they had accepted the bitter alternative. The pioneers at that time had but little market for their produce except that furnished by Indian consumption, and the money paid to the tribe by the government in exchange for their land was almost the only currency that found its way into the country.

**Indian Ponies.**—At the time of their departure quite a large number of their ponies were left behind, and these became the property of the settlers. During the ensuing fall and winter it became a regular business with many to hunt and capture them.

**Reserves.**—The land was surveyed in 1839, six years previous to their removal, by Chauncey Carter, a government surveyor. Several individual reserves were made, which, by the stipulations of the treaty, they were still to occupy, and on which they are living at the present day, slowly learning the ways of civilization.

**First Settlers.**—The first settlers of this township have nearly all passed away, most of them having sold out their claims and moved further to the westward when the country grew to be more populous and less of a frontier settlement than suited their tastes. When the time expired according to the terms of purchase, and the newly acquired territory would be subject to settlement, a general rush was made from all sides into the purchased territory, and hundreds of cabins were built as if by magic, and in a few days the whole country was taken by pre-emption.

**Voting Places.**—The first elections were held at the "Old Ashery," northwest of where Somerset now stands, and afterwards at Micajah Weesner's house, on Section 16; but in after years, as Somerset came to be more of a trading centre, the voting place was fixed at that point.

**Somerset.**—This thriving town, the largest in Waltz township, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Mississinewa River. It was laid out by Stephen Steenberger on the 14th of January, 1844. In the very earliest days of its history it was simply known as a half-way point on the road

between Peru and Marion, and consisted of a single log cabin kept as a tavern by a Frenchman named Kuntzan.

**An Indian Hostess.**—He had married a squaw, who is described as being an excellent cook, and who played the part of hostess to the general satisfaction of all who had occasion to pass that way. The cabin was situated at the "Twin Springs" as they were called, quite a noted natural feature at that day. Their locality was at a point northeast of the present town of Somerset, and just outside its present limits, where the place is still pointed out; although no traces of either springs or cabin are now to be seen.

**The Homeliest Man.**—Probably the next settler in the vicinity was Sam Ankurt, who moved into an Indian hut near by at a very early day. He was in after years celebrated as the homeliest man in the county, and appears to have maintained the palm in that respect until the township had become quite thickly settled. At last, however, a new-comer arrived whose ugliness of visage threw old Sam entirely into the shade, and after standing them side by side for comparison, at a raising, the assembled populace unanimously decided in favor of the later settler, and the laurels which Sam had borne so long were conferred upon the newly arrived pioneer. Both he and old Sam have long since passed away; and, like the springs and the cabin, all traces of name and lineage have faded out of memory.

**The First Store** in Somerset was kept by Daniel Hoover, in a log cabin where the Riverside House is now situated. Then Derreck Lamar sold goods in a hewed log house on the opposite side of the street, and afterwards A. M. Brown of Wabash put up a log tavern near where Miller's store now stands. A harness shop was opened at about this time on the present site of O. S. Ferree's drug store—and so the little town grew and prospered.

**The First Mill** on the Mississinewa in this township was built by a Mr. Coppac near the present site of Mount Vernon. Another was built soon afterwards near where John R. Sumpter's mill now stands, but on the opposite bank of the river, and a trifle lower down.

**First Pottery.**—The first kiln of pottery burned in the township was put up by William Cochran, near Mount Vernon, on the place now occupied by John Rogers' barn.

**Mount Vernon.**—This little town was first laid out on the old Whiteneck farm, but the lots were all subsequently bought up by Mr. Whiteneck, who thought it a pity to have so much good farming land wasted, and the prospective village was accordingly resurveyed in the locality where it is now situated. It was laid out by Wm. Dayton on the 29th of July, 1817.

**Battlesnakes.**—These reptiles, especially the large yellow kind, were very numerous along the rock ledges, and though no instances are known where their bites proved fatal, they were very poisonous, and much dreaded by the settlers.

Dancing was a favorite amusement throughout all the early settlements, among the younger members of the community, and after a hard day's labor was over a party of young men and maidens would frequently organize and start through the woods to the cabin of some distant neighbor, gathering all between them and the place of their destination as they went, and there spend the greater part of the night in "tripping the light fantastic" over the rough, uneven puncheon door.

At one of these pleasant gatherings, which took place at a cabin down among the bluffs of the Mississinewa at quite an early day, while all was going as merrily as a marriage bell, a large rattlesnake glided among the dancers. This appearance caused a general stampede among the fair ones on the floor, and the fact that a severe thunder-storm was raging at the time did not prevent their leaving the cabin and remaining outside until some time after the venomous reptile had been killed—long enough, in fact, to make sure that there were no others where this one came from. Whether his snakeship had been attracted by the sweet sounds of the violin, or his quarters under the floor becoming uncomfortably damp, had caused his sudden and unwelcome appearance, it does not come within the province of this narrative to decide. Suffice it to say that his foolish intrusion cost him his life, as the assembled young men, knowing that the eyes of the fair ones were upon them, did not fail to call forth all their valor in dispatching the uninvited guest.

### RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The principal religious denominations in the county are the Methodist, Christian, Lutheran, and German Baptists, or "Dunkards," as they are called; also, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Friends or Quakers, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. A very large portion of the population of the county are church-going people, and such has been the case ever since its first settlement.

The Baptists undertook the conversion of the Indians at an early day, and were quite successful in getting converts among them; but notwithstanding this, it was a task of greater difficulty to get the sons and daughters of the forest to conform to habits of strict morality and temperance.

The Christian Church at the boundary line, one mile and a half

north of Ashland, was organized on the 14th day of August, 1836. Present, the Rev. Daniel Jackson, and Rev. Jefferson Matlock. The whole number of members at that time was eight persons. Lucas Morgan was appointed the first elder of the church; this was the first church organized in the county. The organization took place at the house of William Grant. A Methodist church was organized at La Gro in June, 1837; and in the same year a Methodist church was organized at the house of Ezekiel Cox, four miles west of Wabash. The Baptist church at America was organized in October, 1837, by Rev. Abraham Buckles; whole number of members seven. This was the first Baptist church organized in the county. The following are among the first sermons preached in the county: Rev. Daniel Jackson, at the house of William Grant, in Liberty Township, in the spring of 1835. Rev. Alexander McLane, local Methodist preacher, preached at La Gro in the summer of 1835. The Rev. Bryant Fanning preached at the house of Peter Ogan, where Manchester now stands, on the first Sabbath in September, 1836.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Wabash Circuit was organized in 1847, with O. V. Lemon, Presiding Elder, and M. S. Morrison, pastor.

Wabash Station was organized in 1858, with W. R. Kistler, pastor, who was reappointed in 1859. The following have served as pastors: 1860, R. D. Spellman; 1861, L. W. Mouson; 1862-63, H. J. Meek; 1864, C. N. Sims; 1865, J. Colclazer; 1866-67, S. N. Campbell; 1868-69, T. Comstock; 1870, '71, and '72, W. J. Vigns; 1873, '74, and '75, M. H. Mendenhall.

From the minutes of the 22d session of the Northern Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church, says the "*Plain Dealer*," we derive the following information as to the county of Wabash:

"From the fact that the circuitis are not created with any reference to county lines, we have found it impossible to make our statement full. For instance, Pawpaw Circuit embraces a part of Miami and a part of Wabash County, and so with a number of others. It is impossible to tell what part of the statistical matter applies to one, and what to the other county. We give only those we suppose to lie wholly within our county."

"Wabash reports 40 probationers, 408 full members, 1 church, valued at \$16,000, 1 parsonage, valued at \$3000, one Sabbath-school, with 225 scholars.

"LaFontaine, 7 probationers, 113 full members, 4 churches, valued at \$1200, 1 parsonage, valued at \$800, and 3 Sabbath-schools, with 100 members.

"North Manchester, 23 probationers, 202 full members, 3 churches, valued at \$11,600, 1 parsonage, valued at \$1500, 3 Sabbath-schools, with 255 scholars.

"Liberty Mills, 11 probationers, 70 full members, 2 churches, valued at \$2500, 1 Sabbath-school, with 150 scholars.

"La Gro, 12 probationers, 274 full members, 4 churches, valued at \$5700, 1 parsonage, valued at \$400, 5 Sabbath-schools, with 300 scholars."

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN WABASH.**—In May, 1836, the First Presbyterian church of Wabash was organized by the Rev. Samuel Newberry, and Isaac Fowler chosen its first ruling elder.

From 1837 to 1842, the church was under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Johnson, of Peru, who preached for it once a month. In 1842, he was succeeded by the Rev. James Thomson, who continued its pastor till 1847, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel D. Smith, who labored with the church as its pastor for two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Thomson, who filled a second pastorate with the church.

In Sept. 1856, the Rev. John Fairchild was settled over it as pastor, who, in Oct. 1862, was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. J. Essick, its last pastor, and who closed his labors with the church in the spring of 1870.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized in 1837 by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, then of Fort Wayne. The Rev. Matthew R. Miller was its first pastor, who was succeeded in turn by the Rev. A. C. McClellan, Rev. J. W. McClusky, Rev. S. T. Thompson, Rev. J. W. McGregor, Rev. R. A. Curran, David Kingery, who was followed by Rev. Wm. B. Brown, its last pastor.

Sept. 14, 1870, the two churches were united as "The Presbyterian Church of Wabash," and in Nov. 1870, Rev. A. S. Reid became its pastor, who was succeeded in Nov. 1872, by the Rev. Charles Little, its present successful and popular pastor.

**EVANGELICAL CHURCH, WABASH.**—The Rev. H. B. Price, of Huntington Circuit, in the spring of 1872, began to preach in German at the court-house. He was so far successful as to organize a small class during the summer. The Indiana Conference then in September established the "Wabash Mission," of which Rev. J. Miller received charge. He at once began to labor zealously for the erection of a church, and in the following year saw this accomplished. The membership is now thirty-eight, who have a comfortable church in which to worship. C. C. Beyner is the present pastor.

**THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WABASH,** commonly called Disciples.—On the hill, a few rods northeast of the depot, thirty years ago stood the village school-house, a rude log cabin of the primitive style, where on Sabbath days the villagers occasionally gathered to hear a sermon from some preacher that perchance might pass that way.

It was here, on the first Lord's day in September, 1842, that a few Disciples were gathered to hear a discourse by Daniel Jackson, an early pioneer, and who was at that time one of the Associate Judges of the Wabash Circuit Court. After the sermon an or-

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—PERSONAL SKETCHES.

ganization was entered into—the nucleus of the Christian Church at Wabash.

The members of this first organization were Daniel Jackson, Lydia Jackson, Sen., Lydia Jackson, Jr., James Ford, America Ford, Elizabeth Caldwell, and Simeon B. Loyd. After the organization, Daniel Jackson and Jas. Ford were appointed elders.

Brother Jackson made this congregation his home and labored for its success about twelve years, when he was gathered to his fathers on the 26th day of June, 1854.

There were then a number of different pastors located here at various times, who preached occasionally for the brethren, but

services were not regular for a number of years, owing to the limited membership. The court-house and such other buildings as could be procured were used until March, 1863, when the Baptist house was secured for the purpose of holding meetings when not occupied by that denomination. In July, 1865, the foundations of the present edifice on the corner of Miami and Hill Streets were laid, and the dedicatory services held on Sunday, Jan. 8th, 1871. The building is of brick and stone, and cost in the neighborhood of eight thousand dollars. Rev. L. L. Carpenter is the present pastor, and the membership of the church numbers about 248 persons.

## Statistics of Religious Denominations, Census of 1870.

	Edifices.	Number.	Sittings.
All denominations . . . . .	53	78	18,900
Baptist . . . . .	21	4,400	
Christian . . . . .	13	4,000	
Friends . . . . .	1	900	
Lutheran . . . . .	5	800	
Methodist . . . . .	24	5,600	
Presbyterian . . . . .	4	1,000	
Roman Catholic . . . . .	2	1,000	
United Brethren in Christ . . . . .	5	600	

## PERSONAL SKETCHES.

## FIRST WHITE NATIVE.

In a former brief history of the settlement of the county written by Hon. Elijah Hackleman, in the year 1860, it was stated that one John Willson, a son of Robert Willson, was the first white child born in the county. Old Mrs. Jonathan Keller had given that as her recollection of the facts in the case, in answer to Mr. Hackleman's inquiry, but upon subsequent thought she remembered that she had carried her son (Jonathan Keller, of Wabash, then a babe but a few weeks old) with her at the time of attending the ceremonies incident to introducing the young Willson aforesaid into the world, thus establishing the fact that her son was born first of the two, and was consequently the first white native of the county of Wabash.

## ROBERT STEWART.

Robert Stewart, Esq., was born on the 4th of July, 1824, in the village of Uniontown, Belmont County, Ohio. His father, James Stewart, was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and descended originally from Irish parentage. He was married in 1821 to Miss Mary Wellman, whose parents were among the earliest pioneers of Eastern Ohio. They were of English descent.

Robert Stewart was married Feb. 12th, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Grates, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. In September, 1853, Mr. Stewart emigrated to Wabash County, and settled in Liberty Township, in the same section where he now resides. Since that time he has been one of the leading men of the township, and also of the county, filling at the present time the responsible office of county commissioner. He was township trustee for six years previous to his election to the present office. Politically, he is a staunch Republican; religiously, a consistent member of the Christian church, which both he and his wife joined previous to marriage; and, socially, a great favorite in the society in which he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been the parents of a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living at the present time. A sketch of their very pleasant homestead is given on another page of this work.

## CHARLES R. SCOTT,

One of a family of eleven children, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in the year 1813. His parents were probably Virginians by birth, but came to this State from Tennessee in about the year of 1806. They at first settled in the southern part of the State, at no great distance from the Kentucky line; and were frequently obliged to return on horseback across the border in order to purchase the necessities of life which the stubborn wilderness as yet refused to furnish them.

Mr. C. R. Scott was married in Fayette County, in the year of 1832, to Miss Mary Clumley, and in 1835 emigrated to the wilds of Liberty Township, where he entered one hundred and twenty acres of land on the place which is now his home. Here he experienced the common lot of the pioneer, one of much solitary toil and many privations; but in the end succeeded in clearing up and fitting for cultivation the large farm which he at present owns. At the time of his coming here, wolves, deer, wild turkeys, and wild hens were very plenty in the woods, and, excepting the first, contributed largely to the supply of the woodman's table. The former pests were a great annoyance in many ways. At the time of his coming Mr. Scott brought a small flock of sheep with him, which required the closest watching to protect them in the cleared pasture during the day, and had to be housed in a securely covered pen at night. The wolves came so near them one night, however, that they broke out the door of the pen in their fright and escaped to the woods, where they were every one devoured.

On the 24th day of July, 1854, his beloved partner was removed by the hand of death, after a short but painful illness. She had been the devoted mother of a family of twelve children.

Three of Mr. Scott's sons were in the war of the rebellion, and one lost his life in the service of his country. He was killed on the field of Shiloh or at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, about the 7th of April, 1862. The precise date and locality of his death are, and ever will remain, shrouded in mystery.

Mr. Scott was married to his present wife in January of 1856. Her name was Hester Watson, the relict of Charles Watson of Huntington County. Only one of her four children by her former husband is now living, and he is engaged in following the profession of school-teaching in Kansas.

Since his second marriage Mr. Scott has had three children, all of whom are living. Though not a member of any church, he is a strictly moral and upright man, and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church.

A fine view of the neat and tasteful residence which forms their present home, is to be seen on another page of this work.

## JOHN F. KNIPPLE,

One of the older settlers and leading citizens of La Gro Township, emigrated from Ohio in November, 1811. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1816, of German parentage, both father and mother having emigrated from the old world to the new when they were children.

Mr. Knipple was united in early life to the choice of his heart, a Miss Mary Keshling, who is still his devoted wife. She also was a native of Warren County, Ohio, where she was born November 12, 1816. They have been the parents of nine children, several of whom are married; one son, William, being engaged in the hardware trade in La Gro village, and one of the principal business men of the place.

Mr. John F. Knipple now lives in a very pleasant locality south of the Wabash River in La Gro Township, where he has recently erected a neat and tasteful residence, a view of which goes to embellish the pages of this work. Both he and his wife have long been members of the Methodist Church, and are universally esteemed and respected throughout the community in which they live.

## JOHN AUGHINBAUGH.

The biography of the one whose name heads this sketch furnishes a notable example of what industry and good financial management may accomplish, even when unaided by the possession of average bodily health and strength. In the spring of 1844, John Aughinbaugh came to the then straggling village of North Manchester, in poor health, without money, and an entire stranger. Being a saddler by trade, he opened a small shop there—the first in the place—having managed to borrow money enough to make a start with. In the course of time he accumulated a sufficient amount to enable him to buy out Richard Helvey's tavern stand, and in 1847 to start a drug store. A general grocery, dry goods, and hardware establishment was subsequently added, and in course of time he came to own more than one-half the town of Manchester.

A close calculator, though by no means a penurious man, he has been remarkably successful from the very first. On the ensuing spring after his arrival in the place a total stranger, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and afterwards appointed Postmaster, serving in the former capacity five years, and fulfilling the duties of the latter seven.

In April of 1855, Mr. Aughinbaugh, having at that time a large family and becoming tired of town life, sold out his interests in the village and bought a part of the large farm on which he at present resides.

At the time of his coming to the country Mr. Aughinbaugh brought with him a pony which he had purchased of the Wyandotte Indians (with whom he had passed seven years of his younger life very happily), and the pony is at the present time, May, 1875, still living. Her age, according to the best information at hand, is thirty-six years.

## JACOB THOMAS.

Jacob Thomas, one of twelve children of Benjamin and Anna Thomas, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in August, 1828.

At the age of twenty-six years, he emigrated from Ohio to Wabash County, settling in Liberty Township in 1851. In

1855, he was married to Miss Phoebe Coomler. They have a family of eight children.

Mr. Thomas is one of the substantial men of Liberty Township. A view of his pleasantly situated home is given on another page of this work.

## JONATHAN SCOTT.

The one whose name heads this sketch was born January 26, 1816, in Fayette County, Indiana. On the 4th of January, 1845, he came to the then new and undeveloped wilds of Wabash County, and settled in Liberty Township, where he has since resided. On the first of Nov. 1840, he was married to Mary Pearson, who was born in Granger County, Tenn., August 18, 1824.

His father, Mahlon Pearson, is still living in the township, and has already reached advanced years, having been born Jan. 10, 1797. His father moved to Jefferson County, Tenn., when he was nine years of age. He himself moved to Wabash County Nov. 9, 1834. He entered the first forty acres of land in Liberty Township, and served on the first grand jury ever impaneled in Wabash County. He was the father of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Scott raised a family of three children, two sons, and one daughter. Both sons served in the war of the Rebellion, and the older one died in the service of his country at Otterville, Mo., Dec. 16, 1861.

Mr. Scott has already passed the prime of life, but is still in the vigorous enjoyment of his faculties, both bodily and mental. He is one of the leading citizens of the township, and is distinguished for his many acts of public spirit.

His farm is well improved, and ornamented by a tasteful home-like residence, a fine view of which is given on another page.

## DR. T. R. BRADY.

Among the rising young men and prominent practitioners of this county stands Dr. T. R. Brady, of Lincolnville. His father, William Brady, was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was born July 1st, 1816. He moved to Wabash County in October, 1840, where the subject of this sketch first opened his eyes to the light of the world on the 2d day of January, 1843. He was married to his first wife on the 1st of April, 1848, who was a daughter of Thomas Dougherty, and died within less than a year of her wedding day. Mr. Brady's second marriage took place June 2d, 1870, his bride being a daughter of John Brown, of Huntington. They now have a family of three children. Mr. Brady graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and settled at Lincolnville, where he has since pursued the practice of his profession in such a way as to gain the esteem and hearty good will of the entire community, being respected as a private citizen and trusted as a physician. His residence, which has a very fine situation just north of the little village, is pictured on another page of this work.

## JOHN FALL.

Daniel Fall was born in 1778 in Guilford County, North Carolina, and emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in 1805. He served six months in the war of 1812. Mary, his wife, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Christman, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1782, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1803. John Fall—subject of present sketch—son of Daniel and Mary Fall, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 23d, 1813. Anna Fall, his wife, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Leedy, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, November 3d, 1817. John and Anna Fall removed from Preble County, Ohio, to Wabash County, Indiana, in 1838, and located on the farm on which they now live. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter (the youngest son deceased). The eldest son, S. M. Fall, with his family, removed to Conley County, Kansas, in 1871. Anna R. Hussey, the only daughter, and her family resides in Clinton County, Ohio. The three remaining sons reside in Wabash County, mostly on the old homestead. All are farmers except the third son, Jacob, who is engaged in the dry-goods business in Dora, Indiana.

Age of J. Fall's children: Samuel Martin Fall was born Nov. 17th, 1838; Daniel Fall, born June 3d, 1841; Anna R. Hussey, born October 2d, 1843; Jacob L. Fall, born April 5th, 1846; John C. Fall, born October 26th, 1848; Joseph Fall (deceased) was born March 10th, 1856.

#### SAMUEL HUBBARD,

Who is now living at the good old age of seventy-eight years, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1798.

His early life was spent in several States, and a number of different counties. When he was ten years old his father's family emigrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, where they remained about eighteen months, and then removed to Warren County, Ohio, where they lived about two years. They afterwards lived in Butler County, Ohio, and finally in Brookville, Franklin County, where Samuel Hubbard was married, in 1821, to Miss A. Glidewell. In 1823 he removed to Fayette County, where his first wife died in September, 1848.

He was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Green, in May, 1850. In April, 1856, he emigrated to Wabash County, settling on Sec. 30, T. 28, R. 6, where he still resides.

By his first wife Mr. Hubbard had eleven children, four girls and seven boys. Of these, two girls and six boys are now living. The present Mrs. Hubbard has been the mother of nine children, seven boys and two girls, of whom one son, Edgar, is dead.

#### JACOB HEETER.

Although not among the very earliest settlers of the township, Jacob Heeter came to Chester while a very large portion of its territory was still in a state of nature. He emigrated from Montgomery County, Ohio, in the year 1851. The farm on which he now lives was at that time—to all appearances—one of the most unfavorable localities in that part of the county, being for the most part a continuous tract of swampy forest. There were three "leaders" living on the place, each in his diminutive log cabin, with a little cleared space around it. Other improvements there were none. Jacob bought out these parties on his arrival, and with his young wife, brought from a home within three miles of the city of Dayton, Ohio, moved into one of the cabins, and went to work clearing and farming.

Their nearest neighbor was a mile distant, through the woods; and the change from a populous country, with all the advantages of a city market close at hand, to a home in the heart of the wilderness, many weary miles distant from any point where even the bare necessities of life could be purchased, must have been great indeed; but a life of toil and industry has had its rewards. During the years which have intervened since his first settling in the country, he has seen the forests transformed to clearings, the clearings reduced to deadenings; and these in their turn expanding into broad and fruitful farms before the axe and fire-brand of the woodman. The swamps have been underdrained to become most productive fields; and the log-cabins faded away, to be superseded by substantial brick or frame houses, with commodious barns.

The railroads have developed the resources of the country, and built up the struggling village into a thriving town, affording a ready market for all the productions of the farm. Jacob Heeter has ever been one of the foremost to appreciate the importance and necessity of these great auxiliaries of commerce, and has given his means and influence freely in their favor whenever an opportunity has been offered.

#### DR. R. H. WOODWARD

Was born at Hyde Park, New York, April 10th, 1832. In 1840 his parents removed to the then wilds of western New York, where Indians were plenty, and he acquired an early knowledge of their language, habits, and medicines. From 1843 to '46, he was sent to school in New York, and in 1846, went to St. Louis, where he joined a party of explorers, and in company with them crossed the continent, finally reaching Puget Sound on the Pacific coast. Here he took up his abode with the Blackfoot Indians, and trapped for the Hudson Bay Fur Company, where he remained as one of the chief's family until 1852, when he returned home in company with some trappers, by way of the Red River of the North, wintering in its valley. He reached St. Paul in November, 1853, and arrived in New York in December, after an absence of seven years. From 1854 to '55 he attended Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1856 moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and commenced the practice of Indian medicine. He carried on a successful practice here for two years, when he buried his young wife, and in a distracted state of mind started for South America, visiting the principal cities of the coast, and spending a season in Cuba. He subsequently returned to New York in the spring of 1860, and started west to visit friends at Fort Wayne, Indiana, who prevailed upon him to remain and practice there. In 1861, he married again, and his practice becoming extensive, he took a student, who is now his partner.

Dr. A. Simon was born in Allen County, Indiana, in 1839, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Woodward in 1861. In 1865, he and Dr. Woodward commenced practice together in Warsaw, Indiana, and in 1866, Dr. Woodward, finding his health failing, left him in charge of his practice, and with his wife and child crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, where he renewed many old acquaintances. In 1867, he was engaged in a trading expedition which left Denver City, Colorado, for the Red River country. In Wyoming several hostile bands of Indians were encountered, and in one affray Dr. Woodward was severely wounded, but subsequently recovered so as to proceed with his party. Communication being cut off in their rear, for two years their friends supposed the party to have been totally destroyed, until their return to Denver City, in 1869. In 1870, the Doctor was at the head of another party who travelled through Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, and Lower California, spending some time in mining in those regions with varied success, until at last, when they had made rich and valuable discoveries, and seemed on the point of realizing unbounded wealth, they were obliged, on account of a general uprising among the Indians, to flee for their lives. Upon reaching the western terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Doctor sent his wife and child home by rail, but being short of funds, started across the country on horseback himself. In this dangerous trip the Doctor became separated from his companions and came very near being captured by Indians, being hotly pursued by them until his horse, exhausted by the length and severity of the long ride, without food or water, fell dead under him. In the long and tedious journey which was left him to perform on foot, the Doctor suffered hardships from which he has never fully recovered. He finally reached Fort Dodge in safety, however from whence he was sent home to Fort Wayne on a free pass. He found Dr. Simon still practising, and prevailed upon him to re-establish the old firm of Woodward & Simon at North Manchester, in 1874.

#### FREDERIC KINDLEY.

Frederic Kindley, one of the first settlers of La Grange Township, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1792. He was the fifth of a family of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown. Owing to their home being twice swept away by sudden freshets within three years' time, his father decided to move at once to a more favorable country for habitation. In 1801 he sold his farm and emigrated to Ohio, which was at that time known as the "Northwestern Territory." He and his young son Frederic walked all the way, the mother following on horseback carrying one young child in her lap, and another, four years old, behind her. They came through Cincinnati, which at that time consisted of only a few log cabins built along the river's brink, and gave little promise of the beautiful city of the present day. After seven weeks of hardship on their journey, they reached Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio. Here Mr. Kindley, Sr., lived during the ensuing thirty-five years, becoming one of the pioneers of the country. Frederic Kindley, his son, was married in 1830 to Miss Mary Farr, a native of Loudon County, Virginia, but who had emigrated to Green County, Ohio, some years previous. In 1836, he moved to Wayne County, Indiana, and in the spring of 1841 came to Wabash County, which was then almost a wilderness. He had to cut a road three miles through the woods (from the present site of Lincolnville) to the place of his new home. He had moved a family on the place the fall previous—Jacob Slyter—and had built two cabins, one for them and one for his own family. He had also brought a cow which they wintered on boiled elm bark and the small limbs of trees. He arrived on the 4th day of May, 1841, with one hundred young fruit trees on his wagon and no ground cleared except for his cabin. To clear four acres and plant his trees was the first thing to which he applied himself after fitting the rude cabin for a habitation, and the young orchard bore fruit ere many years, long before any other in the vicinity had reached any degree of growth, and proved a very paying investment. He planted the orchard with corn, digging holes with a hoe to drop the seed in, and raised sufficient crop to carry him through the next winter. The cabin into which he first moved was an exceedingly rude affair, without chimney, floor, or door. A quilt hung across the doorway, served in the place of the latter as shelter from the cold, and to keep out the wolves which howled around the house almost every night. The "gate" or end-board of the wagon laid across a block of wood served for their first table on which to spread their humble repasts.

In 1842, his oldest son was removed by death, and as there was no cemetery within reach they selected a beautiful spot in the woods and laid him quietly to rest amid the soft shades of the grand old forest among which his young years had been spent, with a young maple tree at the head and another at the foot of the grave to mark the spot. The locality is now enclosed as a burying-ground, and belongs to the Society of Friends, of which he and all his family were members. About 1840 or '41, a log meeting-house was erected on the same plot of ground, it being presented to the Society of Friends by William McKinney, a minister among them, and one of the first settlers of the country.

It was a strong anti-slavery neighborhood in the days of the Underground Railroad, and Frederic Kindley's house was one of the prominent stations on that silent thoroughfare. It was known as "Orchard Hill," and by that name his children still call it.

In course of time, as the country developed, he cleared up and improved his farm and increased his stock until he was enabled to build a large and commodious frame house and surround himself with all the comforts and conveniences of life, amid which he passed his latter days in serenity and peace, arriving at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, when he departed this life on the 22d of May, 1875. Mrs. Kindley preceded him by only a little over three years, dying in the fall of 1872.

#### JOHN S. WILSON.

Prominent among the earlier citizens of Wabash, who are now seen no more, but "whose memory liveth ever," and whose deeds are indelibly recorded in the annals of the growth and prosperity of the town, stands the one whose name is placed at the head of this sketch. Kind-hearted, benevolent, and public-spirited, he was foremost in every movement which tended to the furtherance of public interests, and when he was so suddenly cut off in the flush of middle life, Wabash lost one of her best and most valued citizens.

John Spearman Wilson was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, August 13th, 1827. He was originally of Irish descent, his grandfather having emigrated from County Cork, Ireland, at an early day. He settled in the wilds of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the frontier struggles with the Indians and in the Revolutionary War. Family tradition states that he was thrice compelled to flee from his home on account of the raids of the former. Levi Wilson, his son, who was born April 3d, 1822, emigrated to Wabash County in 1839. He was married to Miss Mary Spearman, August 29th, 1822, and had a family of five children. Thomas was born June 4th, 1824; John was born August 13th, 1827; Sarah was born October 19th, 1829; Levi was born March 6th, 1832; James was born March 5th, 1834.

At the age of five years John Wilson was consecrated to the Lord by the ordinance of baptism, in accordance with the belief of his parents, who were at that time members of the Episcopal Church. In after life, although he never formally united with any religious organization, he was a very devout man, being a strict observer of the Sabbath, and a constant reader of the Holy Scriptures, on whose precepts his daily rule of life was founded. He came to this county with his parents in 1839, when they settled in Manchester, but subsequently removed to Wabash in the spring of 1841. All of those who were living here at that time will remember him as an honest, quiet, sober, and industrious boy. The same qualities made the character of the man in after years. Idleness was no component part of his make-up; the industrious habits of early youth continued with him to manhood, and became even more conspicuous in his maturer years. As might have been expected, his success in the business affairs of life was consequently remarkable, and he was probably the best example of industry and energy in the city at the time of his death, which took place February 12th, 1874.

John Wilson was married twice: in 1852 to Miss Eliza H. Lockhart, a native of Kentucky, and who died February 28th; and in 1857 to Miss Clara Cory, who still survives him. They had a family of five children, three only of whom are now living: Frank S., born May 23d, 1862; Harry E., born August 20th, 1865, died December 5th, 1867; Horace, born June 1st, 1867, died July 13th, 1867; Anna L., born January 20th, 1868; Emma H., born July 20th, 1874. He was a kind and devoted husband and a most affectionate father.

A splendid residence situated on a commanding elevation of ground in the northwestern part of the city, which he had finished up for a home but a short time previous to his death, as well as the public school building and large share of the business houses in town, are monuments of his hardiwork, while a street and an addition commemorate his name.

#### MATHIAS W. FARR,

Mathias W. Farr was at the time of his death one of the most respected citizens of Wabash County. He was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1817, his parents being of English descent. They subsequently moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he was left without the tender and protecting care of a mother at the early age of nine years. The remainder of his boyhood was spent with his grandfather in Pennsylvania, whither his father returned soon after his bereavement. At the age of twenty years, young Mathias came to Wabash County, settling here in 1837, at a time when the country was very new. Here his sturdy axe assisted in subduing the forests and rendering the land fit for cultivation. In 1849, he was united in bonds of holy matrimony with Miss Sarah F. Cory, a daughter of Jacob Cory, mentioned above. They settled on a farm just outside of the present limits of Wabash, where they lived very happily until he was removed by the hand of that fell destroyer—Death—in 1874. Though the end came suddenly, he was by no means unprepared, his entire life having been a most faithful following of that maxim, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." His children were as follows: Mary A., born November 15th, 1850; William, born June 8d, 1853; James B., born March 16th, 1855; John W., born May 21st, 1857; Allen S., born August 27th, 1861; Charley S., born August 14th, 1864; Cora, born April 20th, 1868.

(Continued on page 62.)

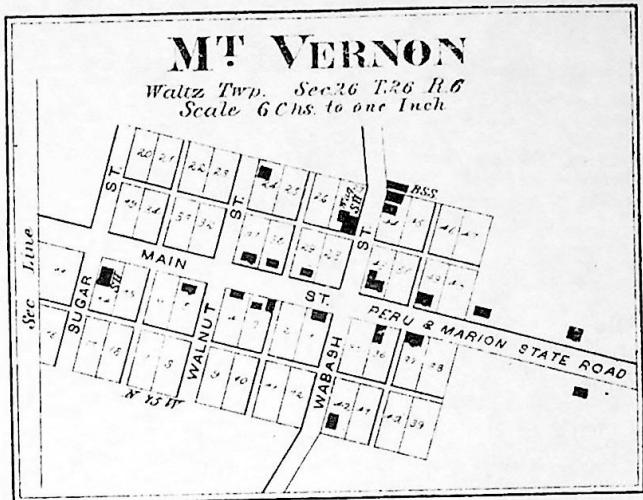
# LAFONTAINE

(ASHLAND)  
Liberty Twp  
Scale 6 chns per inch



# MT VERNON

Waltz Twp. Sec. 26 T. 26 R. 6  
Scale 6 Chs. to one Inch



# AMERICA

Liberty Tp.  
T. 27 R. 7

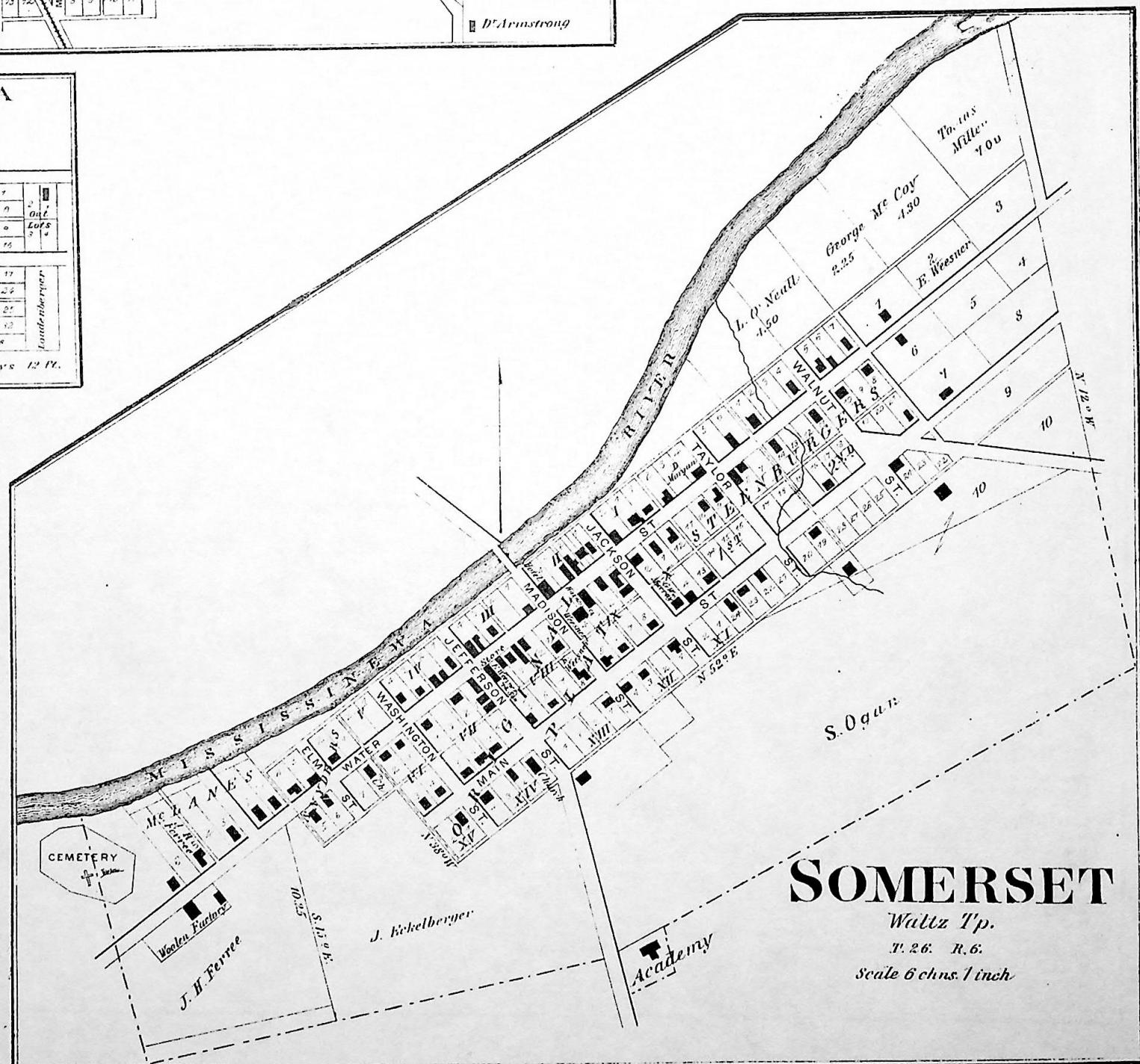


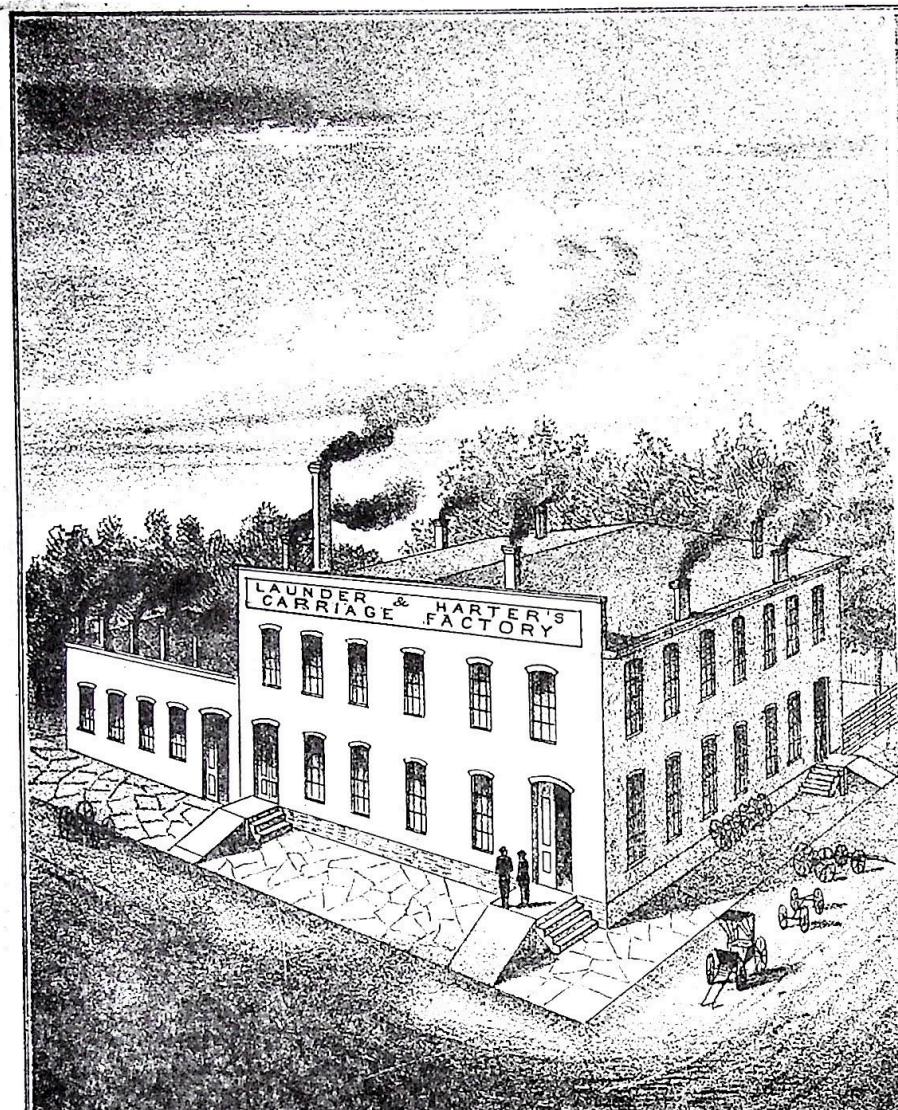
# SOMERSET

Waltz Tp.

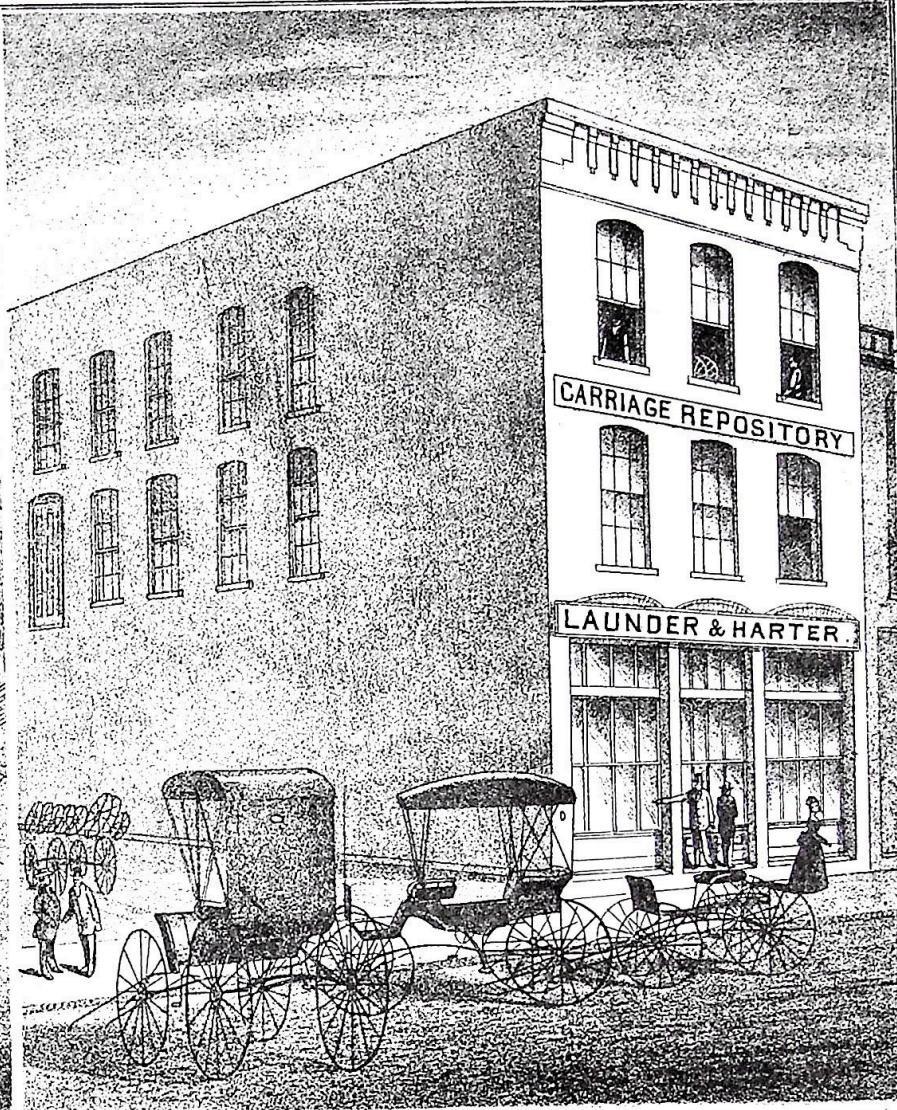
T. 26 R. 6

Scale 6 chns. 1 inch





FACTORY SOUTH OF CANAL, WABASH, INDIANA.



REPOSITORY ON MARKET ST. WABASH, IND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

W. H. LAUNDER,  
EDWARD HARTER,  
ALFRED HARTER,  
J. MILTON HARTER.

## ***LAUNDER & HARTER,***

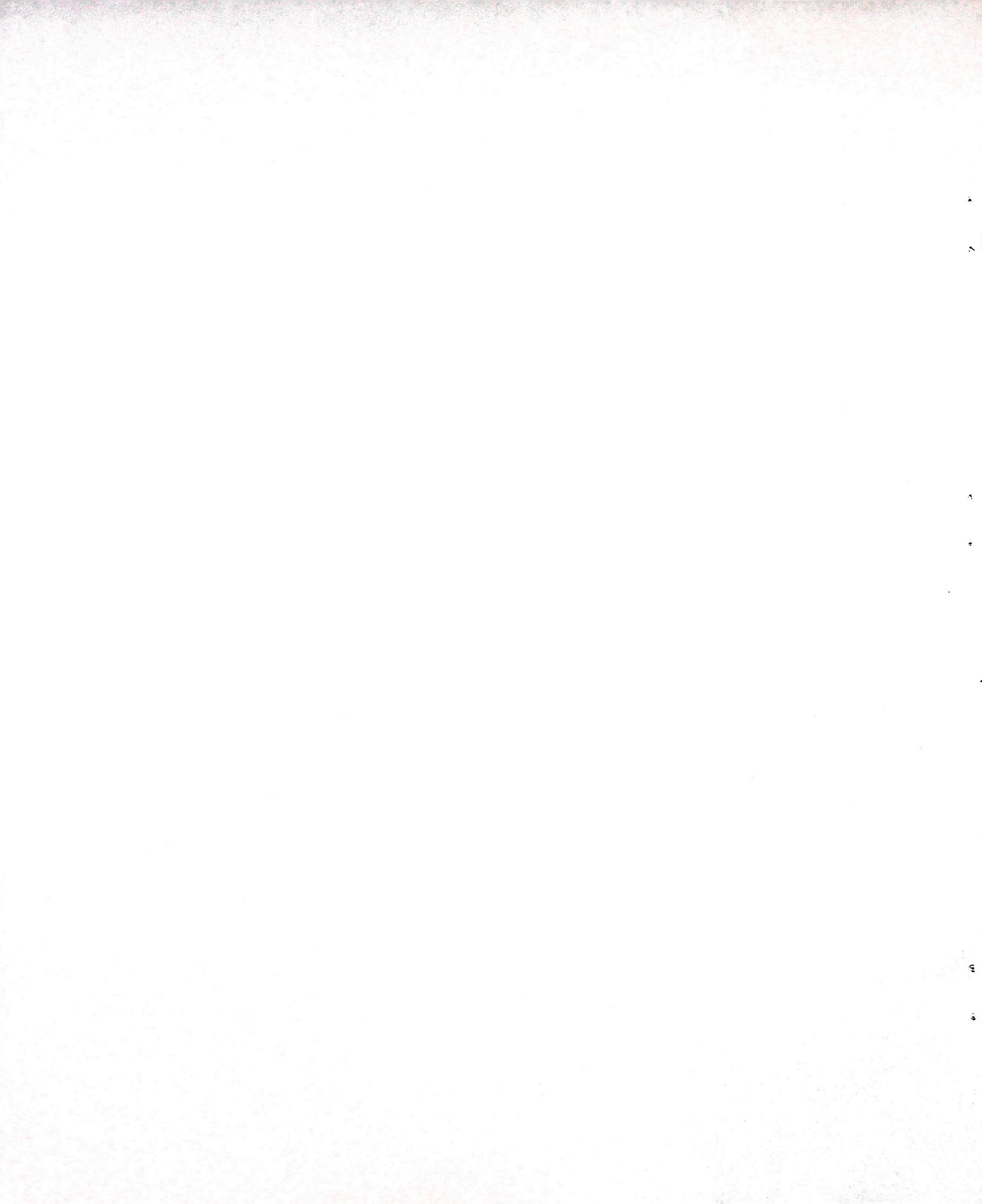
MANUFACTURERS OF

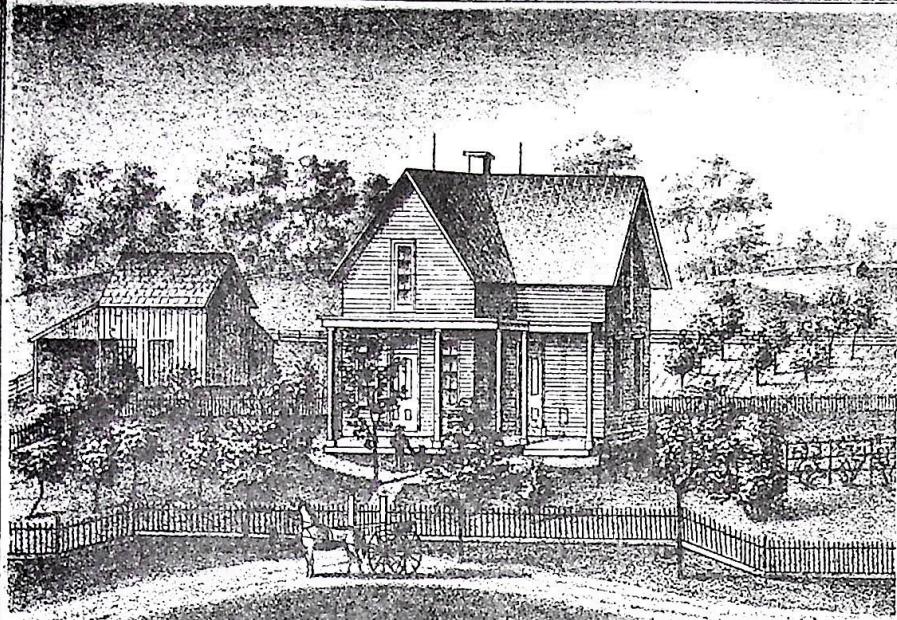
**Fine Carriages, Open and Top Buggies, Spring Wagons,  
Track Wagons, Sulkies, etc.**

A large and well assorted stock always on exhibition at our Repository on MARKET STREET. All styles of vehicles built to order, and all work warranted in *every respect* for one year.

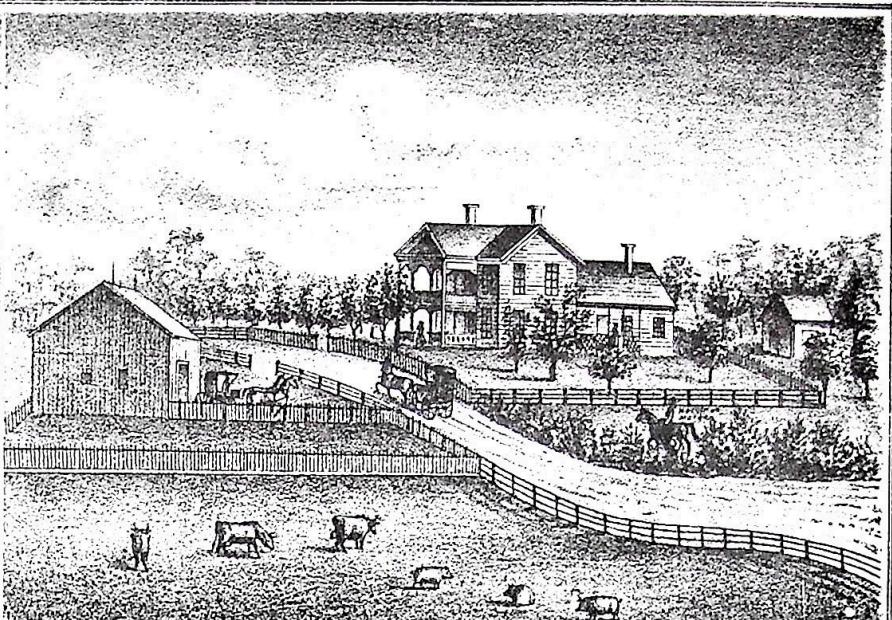
We make a specialty of Miller's Eureka and Steadman's Patent Two-bow Top. We have adhered strictly to the use of first-class material, and the increase in our trade from year to year encourages us to build *only* No. 1 work in the future. The superior quality, extra fine finish, and remarkable endurance of our work must and *shall* be its greatest recommendations.

NOTE.—Not having room enough in our present quarters, we have purchased ground across the Canal, and are now making preparations for building a more commodious factory there on the plan shown in the above engraving.

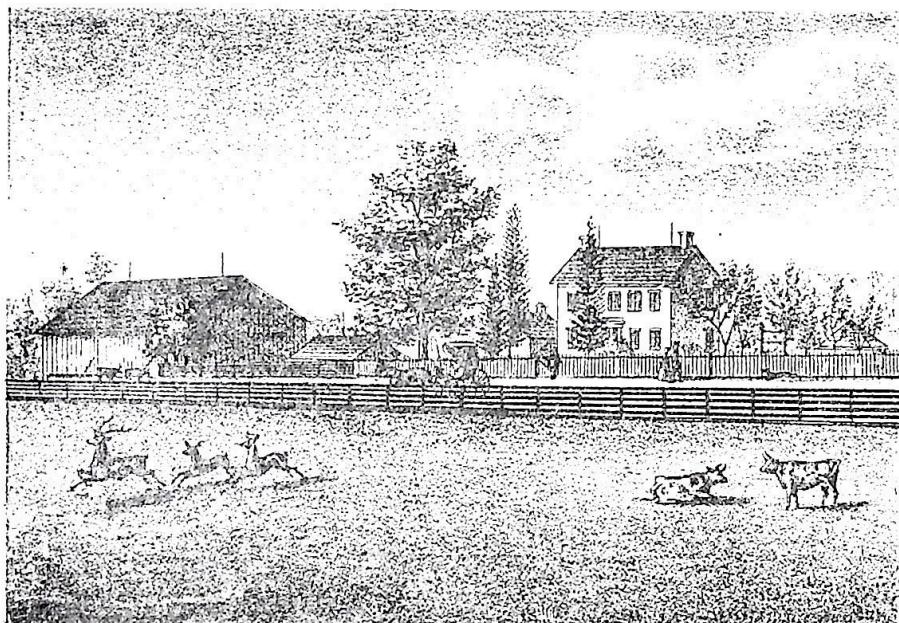




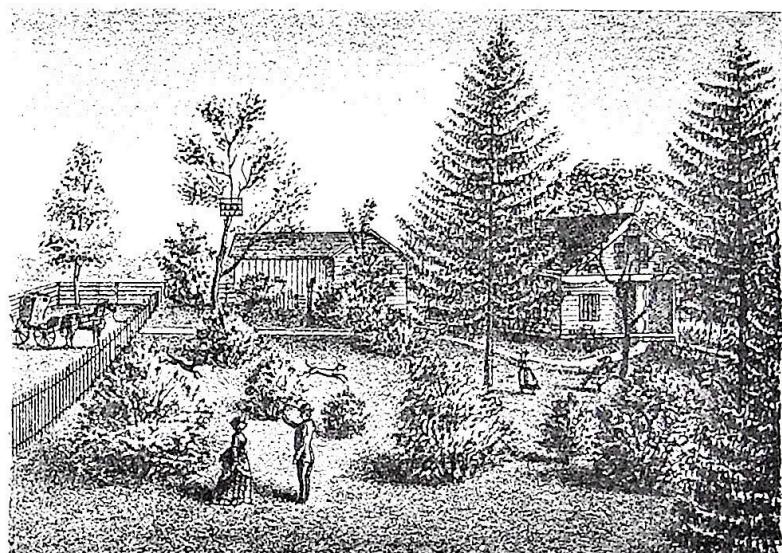
RESIDENCE OF DR. T. R. BRADY, LINCOLNVILLE, WABASH CO. IND.



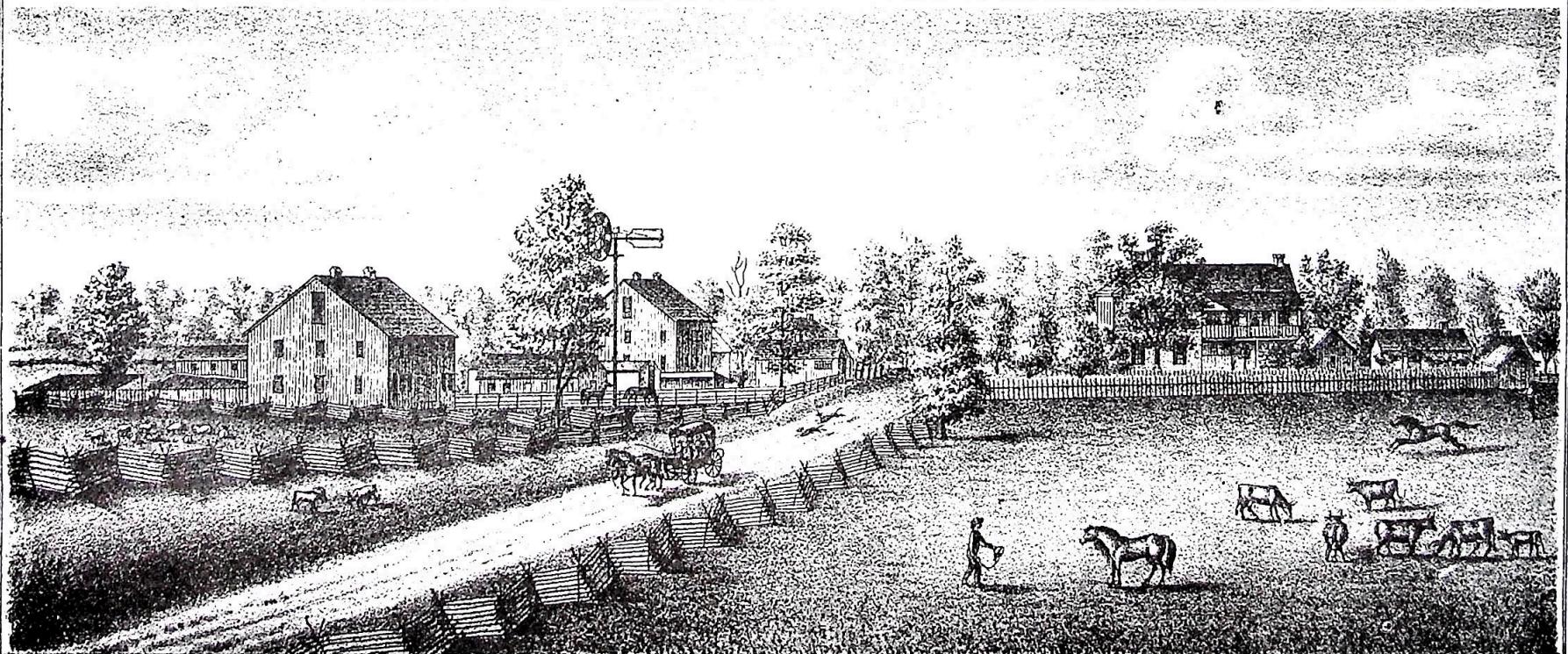
RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. KNIPPLE, LA GRO TP. WABASH CO. IND.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN FALL, SEC. 19, LA GRO TP. WABASH CO. IND.



RESIDENCE OF R. & S.C. CARSON, SEC. 22, CHESTER TP. WABASH CO. IND.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN AUGHINBAUGH, SEC. 15, CHESTER TP. WABASH CO. IND.

## HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY.—PERSONAL SKETCHES, ETC.

(Continued from page 57.)

## CHRIS. EBY

Was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in the year 1831. His parents, John and Mary Eby, were natives of that locality, having been born and raised there. John Eby was one of a family of six children, four of whom are now living.

Mr. Chris. Eby first came to this county with his parents in 1841, having spent the previous ten years in Ohio. The years of 1852 and '53 he spent in California, and soon after his return was married (in November, 1855), to a lady in Kosciusko, Indiana. They have four children, whose names are as follows: Anna Eby, Frank W. Eby, Samuel E. Eby, Daisy E. Eby.

Mr. Chris. Eby is one of the largest landowners in this county, and the possessor of a most beautiful country home, which once seen is not soon forgotten. A fine sketch of the place is given on another page of this work.

## MR. O. S. FERREE.

Among the most prominent citizens of Somerset stands Mr. O. S. Ferree, who has been during the last four years engaged in the drug business in that place. Mr. Ferree was born in Rush County in this State, and came to this county first in 1866. In 1870 he opened a drug store in Somerset where he has built up a flourishing trade, and at the same time gained the admiration and esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

## SCALE OF THE MAPS.

The township maps in this work are drawn on a uniform scale of two inches to the mile, or forty chains to the inch. Each sixteenth of an inch on the maps, therefore, represents ten rods of ground. As each quarter-section is one hundred and sixty rods in length, a strip one rod in width will make one acre, ten rods ten acres, and so on. With a little care any one can make such changes in the maps as may be necessary from year to year.

## IN CONCLUSION.

Having sketched with some fulness the various incidents of the county's history, and spoken of its natural characteristics, it remains for the writer to say a parting word.

The achievement of subduing a forest or "cutting a country out of the woods," as some have expressed it, has been accomplished. The trials, hardships, and labors incident to a pioneer life have been performed by generation now passing away. Many of them, indeed, fell by the wayside, and laid them down to die ere the task was half accomplished. With those that remained, their hair is whitening, their cheeks growing furrowed, and their steps tottering, but their eyes still glisten as they recount in striking words and homely phrases the stirring scenes of border life.

Old men, and true! May your remaining days be made happy by the kind offices of grateful descendants, and when at last, wearied with life's cares and conflicts, you sink to rest, may your memory ever be revered by posterity.

But though these men did so much, though the achievements of the past forty years have been so great, who can set bounds to what is yet to be accomplished in the future? Already three-quarters of the nineteenth century are gone, and yet what may not be done ere the twentieth dawns? New occasions bring new duties, and the generation now entering the stage of action cannot afford to rest on the laurels their fathers have won. They would prove unworthy sons of noble sires.

Small a space as this little community fills on the map of the globe, it is not too small to make itself felt in the coming years.

That its sons and daughters may make the most of the advantages which the sturdy pioneers have won with the labors of their lifetimes, it is necessary that they should follow honored and peaceful pursuits, ever shunning idleness and evil, and by striving to be good and to become better, live such lives that the world may be the better for their having lived.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## THE OLD RELIABLE MARBLE WORKS.

Among the enterprising manufactoryes of Wabash County we must not omit to mention the extensive marble works of Messrs. Ply & Nye, situated at the corner of Main and Wabash streets. These gentlemen have been located here ever since 1865, and their trade has been steadily growing until now, in amount and character of work produced, they are the leading establishment of the kind in the county. One reason is the superior quality of their work, both of the firm being practical men and understanding their business in all the various branches, and keeping themselves fully posted in all the improvements and novelties. Messrs. Ply & Nye are capable and courteous business men, and have fairly won the confidence they enjoy.

## INDIANA COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY, WABASH, IND.

This Institution was founded to meet the growing demand for a knowledge of artistic subjects, both by the public and by the photographer, who nearly monopolizes the important office of recording the personal appearance of the present generation for the benefit of the next.

Instruction is given to ladies and gentlemen in all branches of Drawing and Painting, and in the various scientific subjects which Photography employs in the service of fine art, as, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Artistic Anatomy, Natural History, etc.

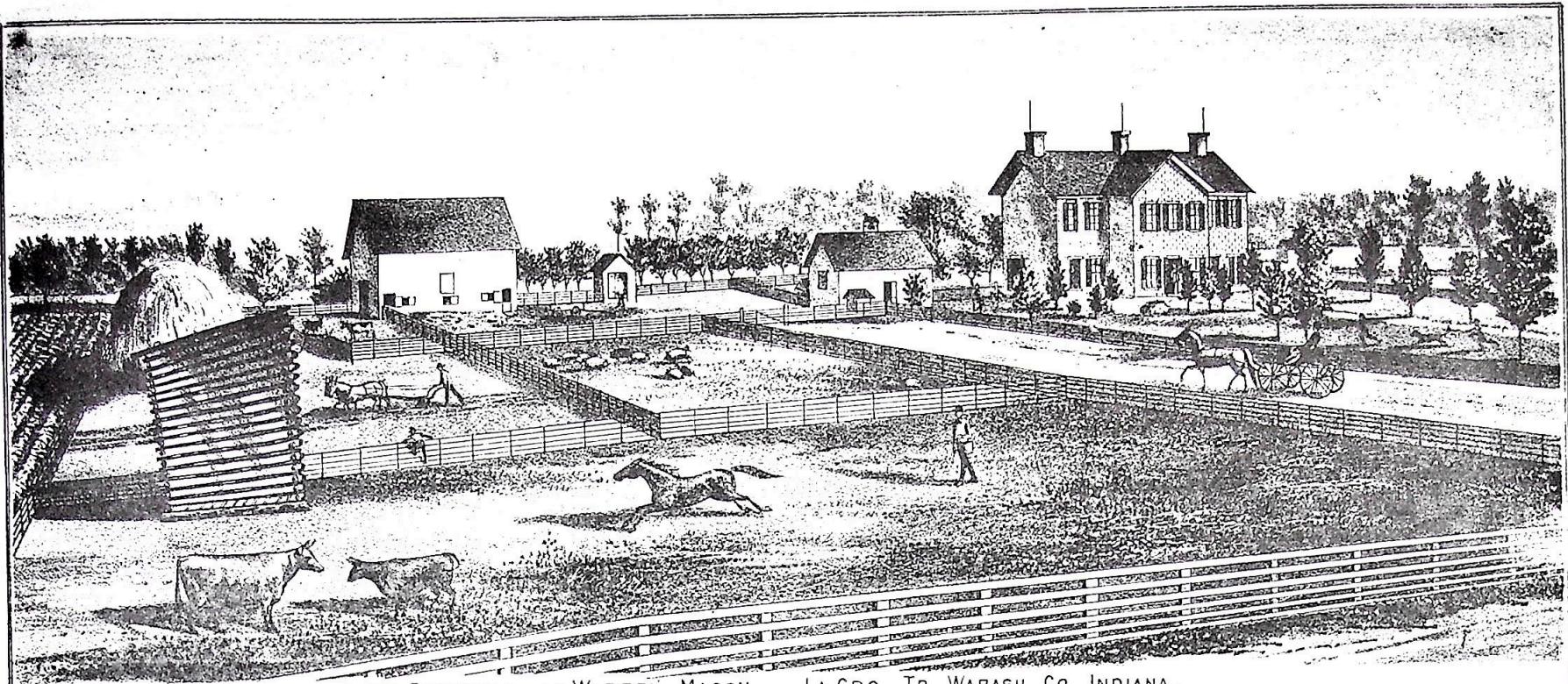
Besides personal and class instruction, the course includes lectures upon Art Criticism, embracing the works of ancient and modern Painters, Landscape Gardening, Architecture, and other subjects of practical importance to the artist, and of equal interest to the art-loving public.

The President, Byron W. McLain, A.M., Ph.D., is assisted by a full corps of experienced artists, enabling the College to operate a well-appointed photograph gallery for the practical instruction of students, as well as the accommodation of those who desire artistic work of any description from the cheap card photograph to a life-size portrait in oil or water-colors.

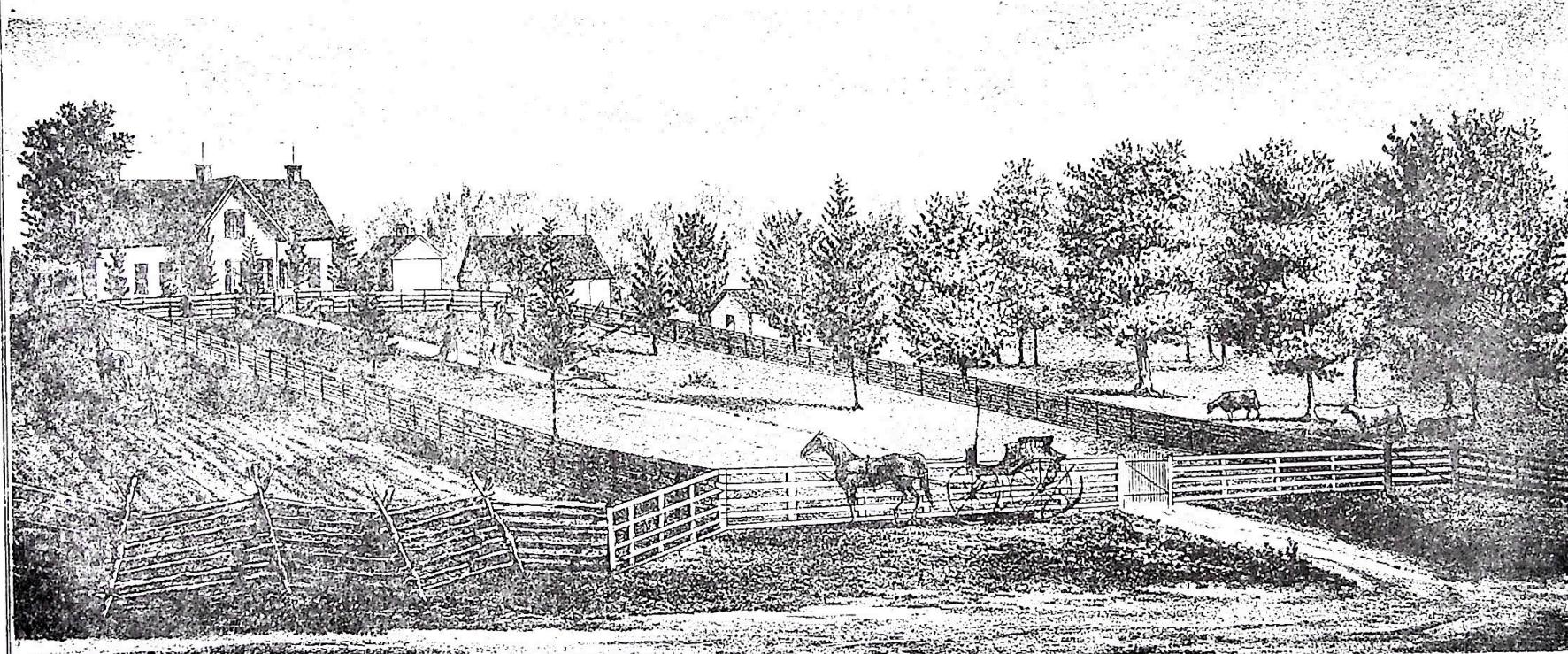
The School and Art Gallery occupy commodious buildings on the corner of Wabash and Canal streets, where an hour may be well spent in examining the fine pictures which adorn the walls.

## List of Principal County Officers from organization of County in 1835, up to Officers elect for 1875.

YEAR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.	AUDITOR.	RECORDER.	SHERIFF.	SURVEYOR.	COMMISSIONERS.
1835	William Steele.	Hugh Hanna.	Some of the duties pertaining to this office were for several years discharged by the Clerk, "Co. Agt." and other officers.	William Steele.	Wm. Johnston. Alpheus Blackman.	.....	Stearns Fisher, Levi Burr, Alpheus Blackman.
1836	"	"	"	"	J. R. Cox.	.....	Jonathan Keller, Levi Burr, Ira Burr.
1837	"	"	"	"	"	John Shallenberg.	Jonathan Keller, W. T. Ross, Ira Burr.
1838	"	"	"	"	Wm. Steele, Jr.	.....	J. H. Ray, W. T. Ross, Ira Burr.
1839	"	"	"	"	William Dickeson.	.....	M. Knoop, W. T. Ross, Ira Burr.
1840	"	"	"	"	"	.....	M. Knoop, W. T. Ross, Ira Burr.
1841	"	"	"	"	Wm. Steele, Jr.	.....	M. Knoop, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1842	Joseph Hopkins.	"	"	"	Wm. Caldwell.	.....	Jesse D. Scott, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1843	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Jesse D. Scott, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1844	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Thomas Ruble, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1845	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Thomas Ruble, J. J. Shaubhut, J. H. Keller.
1846	"	"	"	William Steele, Jr.	"	.....	Thomas Ruble, J. J. Shaubhut, J. H. Keller.
1847	"	Erastus Bingham.	"	"	Il. M. Stephenson.	.....	James Storps, J. J. Shaubhut, J. H. Keller.
1848	"	"	"	"	"	.....	James Storps, Jacob Vandegraft, Henry Lutz.
1849	John C. Sivey.	"	"	"	Benj. Pauling.	.....	James Storps, Jacob Vandegraft, M. Kircher.
1850	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Hackleman.	M. R. Crabil, Jacob Vandegraft, M. Kircher.
1851	"	Archibald Stitt.	"	"	"	.....	M. R. Crabil, Isaac Wamsley, M. Kircher.
1852	"	"	"	"	"	.....	M. Kircher, Isaac Wamsley, Josiah Bowles.
1853	"	"	"	"	"	.....	M. Kircher, Isaac Wamsley, John Wherrett.
1854	"	"	"	"	"	.....	James Comstock, Isaac Wamsley, John Wherrett.
1855	"	Calvin Cowgill.	T. B. McCarty.	Lewis Sheets.	Moses Scott.	.....	J. L. Sailors, Isaac Wamsley, R. G. Arnold.
1856	"	"	"	"	"	.....	J. L. Sailors, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1857	"	"	"	"	"	.....	J. L. Sailors, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1858	"	"	"	"	Mason I. Thomas.	A. P. Ferry.	Elijah Weesner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1859	Elijah Hackleman.	David Thompson.	"	Moses Scott.	"	"	Elijah Weesner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1860	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Weesner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1861	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Weesner, Mark Stratton, M. Kircher.
1862	"	"	"	"	Jas. M. Furrow.	S. S. Ewing.	W. B. Thompson, Mark Stratton, M. Kircher.
1863	"	Elias Hubbard.	Alanson P. Ferry.	John Piper.	"	"	W. B. Thompson, Isaac Wamsley, M. Kircher.
1864	"	"	"	Jona. R. Wilson.	"	"	W. B. Thompson, Isaac Wamsley, M. Kircher.
1865	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wamsley, M. Kircher.
1866	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wamsley, M. Kircher.
1867	Jim M. Amoss.	Charles S. Ellis.	John R. Polk.	Jim M. Hann.	Jas. M. McKahan.	"	Dillard Ross, R. G. Arnold, John Dufton.
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Weesner, R. G. Arnold, John Dufton.
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"	Robert Stewart, R. G. Arnold, John Dufton.
1870	"	"	"	"	"	"	Robert Stewart, Alonzo Mason, R. G. Arnold.
1871	"	Elias B. McPherson.	"	"	Geo. J. Stephenson.	S. C. Thralls.	Robert Stewart, Alonzo Mason, R. G. Arnold.
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	Robert Stewart, Wiley S. Jordan, John Dufton.
1873	"	"	"	"	"	S. S. Ewing.	Robert Stewart, Wiley S. Jordan, John Dufton.
1874	"	"	"	"	"	"	Robert Stewart, Wiley S. Jordan, John Dufton.
1875	Jim P. Ross.	R. M. Donaldson.	W. S. Stitt.	"	Harvey F. Wood.	"	Robert Stewart, Wiley S. Jordan, John Dufton.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WARREN MASON, LA GRO TP. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF ALONZO MASON SEC. 22 T 27 R.7 LA GRO TP. WABASH CO. INDIANA.

## WARREN AND ALONZO MASON.

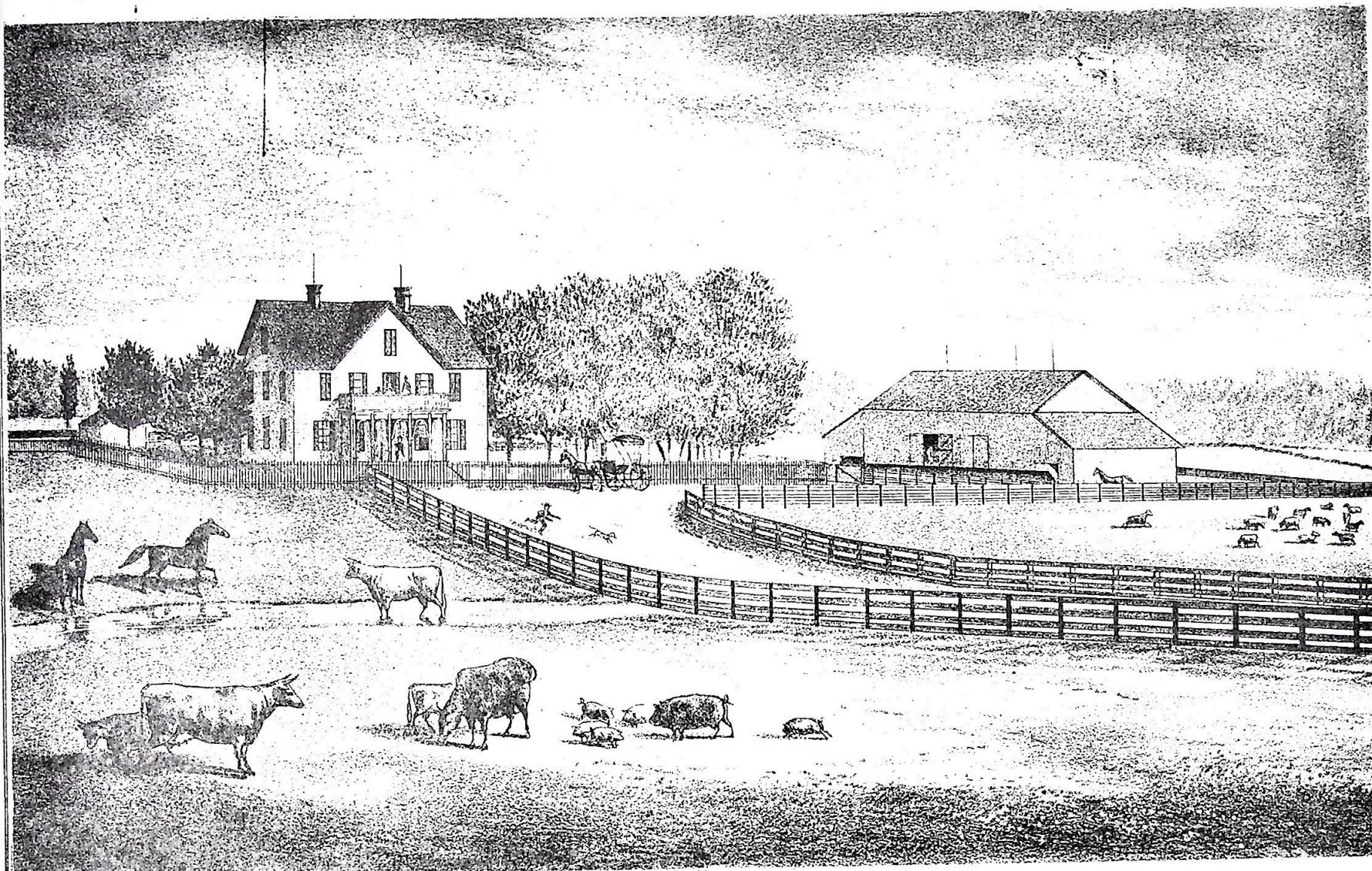
WARREN and ALONZO MASON, whose residences are pictured above, and who live on farms adjoining each other in La Gro Township, trace their ancestry back, in one unbroken line, to one Sampson Mason, who was a soldier or dragoonman in the republican army of Oliver Cromwell, in 1642. From the few items of history that can be gathered regarding him, he in all probability belonged to the famous "Iron-sides" regiment of cavalry which performed such prodigies of valor at the battle of Marston Moors, fought in 1644.

Sampson Mason came to this country about the year 1650, and settled in the early Puritan town of Rehoboth. On account of his Baptist principles, we find it recorded that he was only allowed the privileges of a sojourner there, though, in course of time, he became one of the founders of the township of Swansea, south of Rehoboth, where the religious profession of a Baptist—even at that day of persecution for conscience-sake—did not debar any one from the enjoyment of civil rights. His wife, the mother of this branch of the Mason family, was Mary Butterworth, also a native of England. They raised a family of thirteen children.

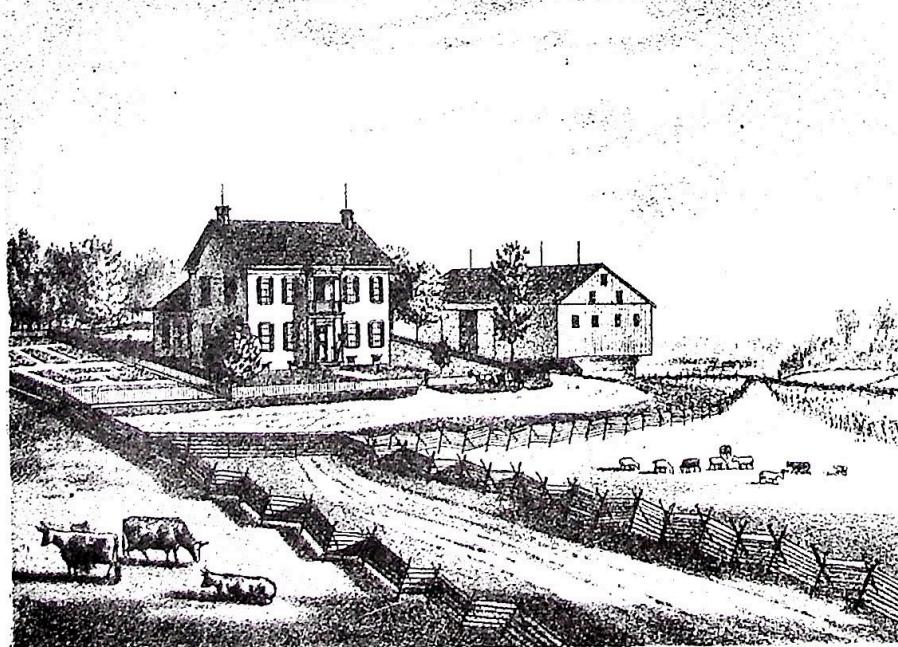
Warren and Alonzo Mason belong to the seventh generation of the children of Stephen Mason, the soldier who fought under Cromwell. Their father, Horatio Mason, was born in 1797, in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., New York. He married Amelia Perrin, who was a year younger than himself, in Connersville, Ind., July 24th, 1819. She was a native of Adams, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts. Their children were: Mahala Mason, born March 19th, 1821; Warren Mason, born April 11th, 1823; Alonzo Mason, born Nov. 13th, 1824; Amelia Mason, born Dec. 14th, 1826. Warren Mason, the oldest son of Horatio Mason, was mar-

ried to Mary Hauley, March 2, 1845. They have had seven children, but two of whom are living, Oliver H. Mason, born Oct. 21st, 1857; Owen W. Mason, born Sept. 20th, 1855. Alonzo Mason, the second son of Horatio Mason, was married to Elizabeth Green, September 11th, 1845. They had five children, all of whom are living, viz., Charlotte Mason, born Aug. 16th, 1846; Albert Mason, born Dec. 30th, 1848; Ernest Mason, born March 2d, 1851; Lawrence Mason, born Aug. 22d, 1853; Marietta Mason, born June 4th, 1863. Alonzo Mason came to this county in 1851, and Warren in 1853. Both are enterprising citizens, model farmers, and among the foremost men of the county. They are staunch Republicans, and though never seeking office, have held many public positions of responsibility and trust. Warren is now President of the New Holland Turnpike Company, and owns in that corporation more than double the stock controlled by any other member. Alonzo has filled the trying and responsible office of County Commissioner, and both have been County Real Estate Appraisers.

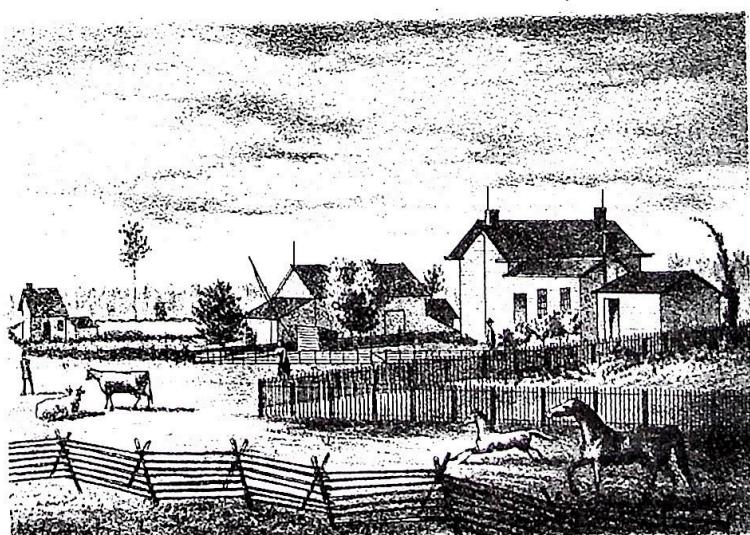
Alonzo Mason joined the Christian church in his youthful days, and has ever been a consistent member of that denomination; while Warren, though not an active member of any religious organization, has ever thrown his influence on the side of education, virtue, and morality. Every worthy public enterprise has always found in them most generous supporters. If more than an ordinary success has been attained by them in the affairs of life, and the accumulation of property, it furnishes to the young men of the rising generation a worthy example of what may be accomplished by earnest, energetic, and persevering labors, good management, and a strict regard for the rights and privileges of others.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHRIS. EBY, SEC.32.T.29.R.6. PAW PAW T.P. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JONAS LUKENS, SEC.12.T.29.R.5. PLEASANT T.P. WABASH CO. IND.



FARM RES. OF SAMUEL HUBBARD, SEC.30.T.28.R.6. NOBLE T.P. WABASH CO. IND.

