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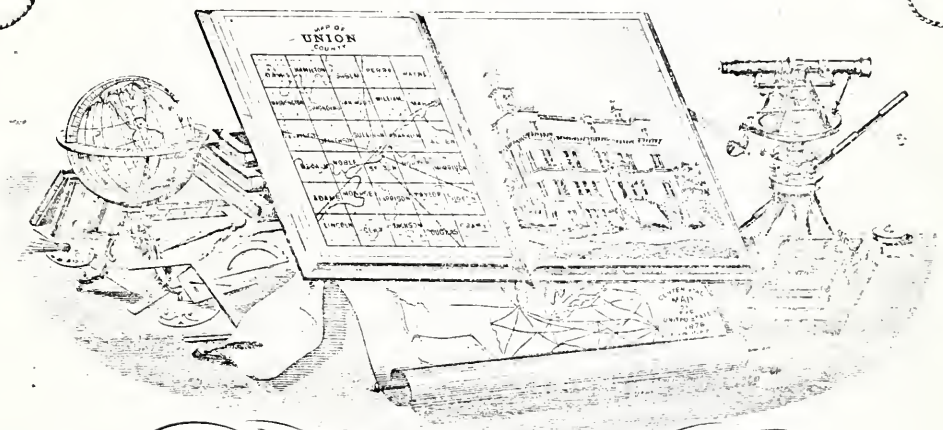
COMBINATION ATLAS MAP

OF

MIAMI COUNTY



INDIANA

Compiled, Drawn and Published From Personal Land Surveys, and Examinations

18 By 77

KINGMAN BROTHERS

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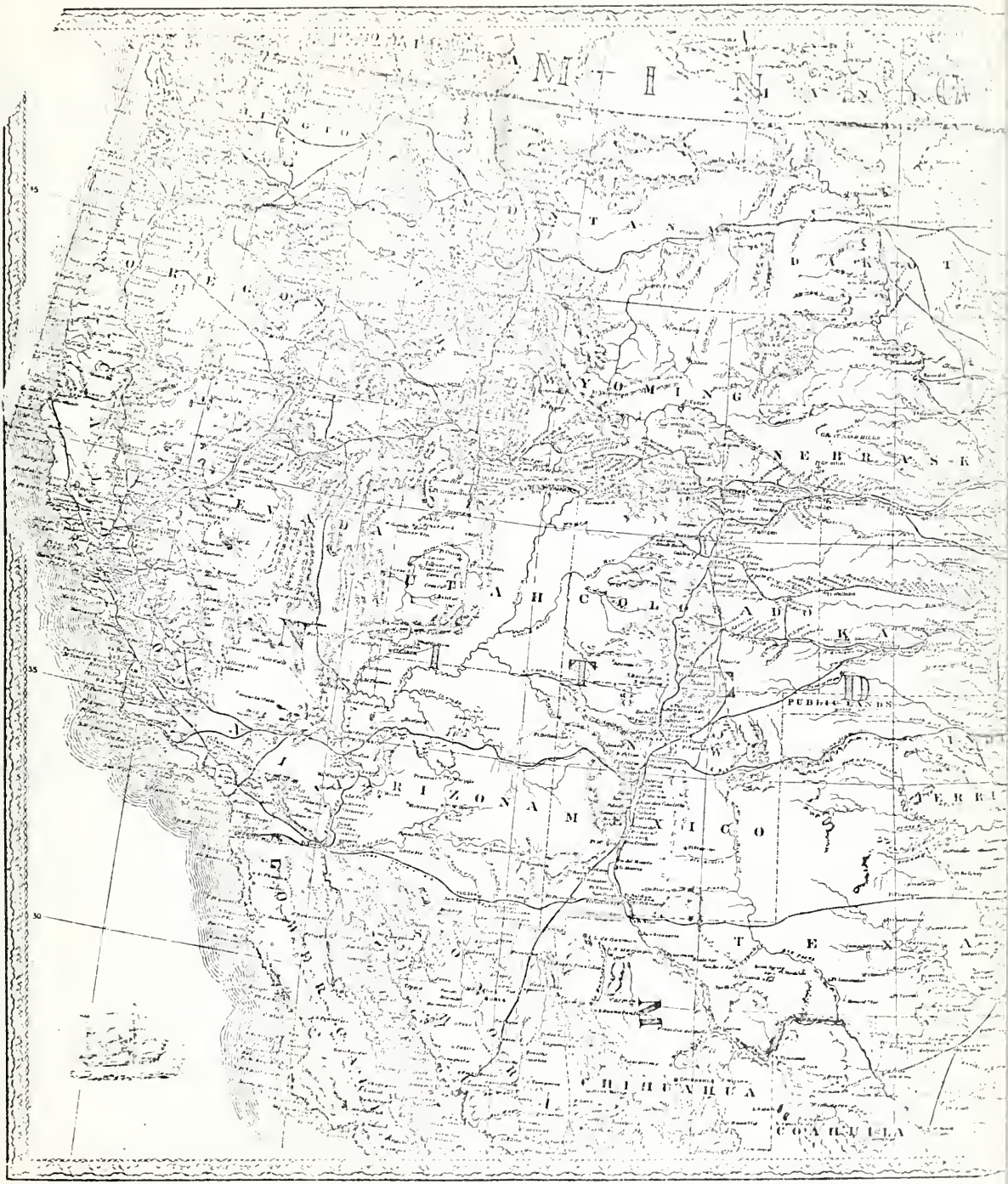
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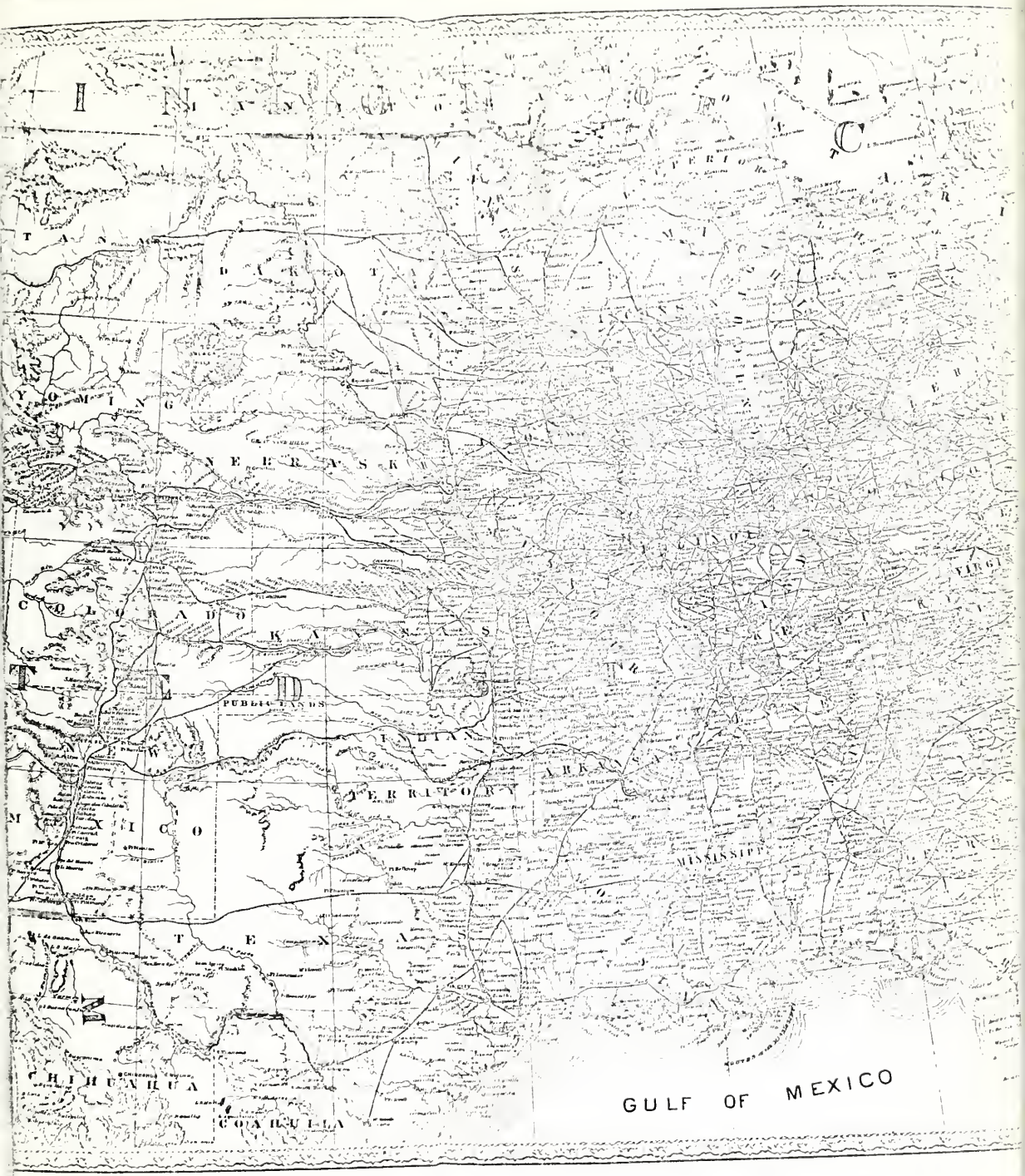
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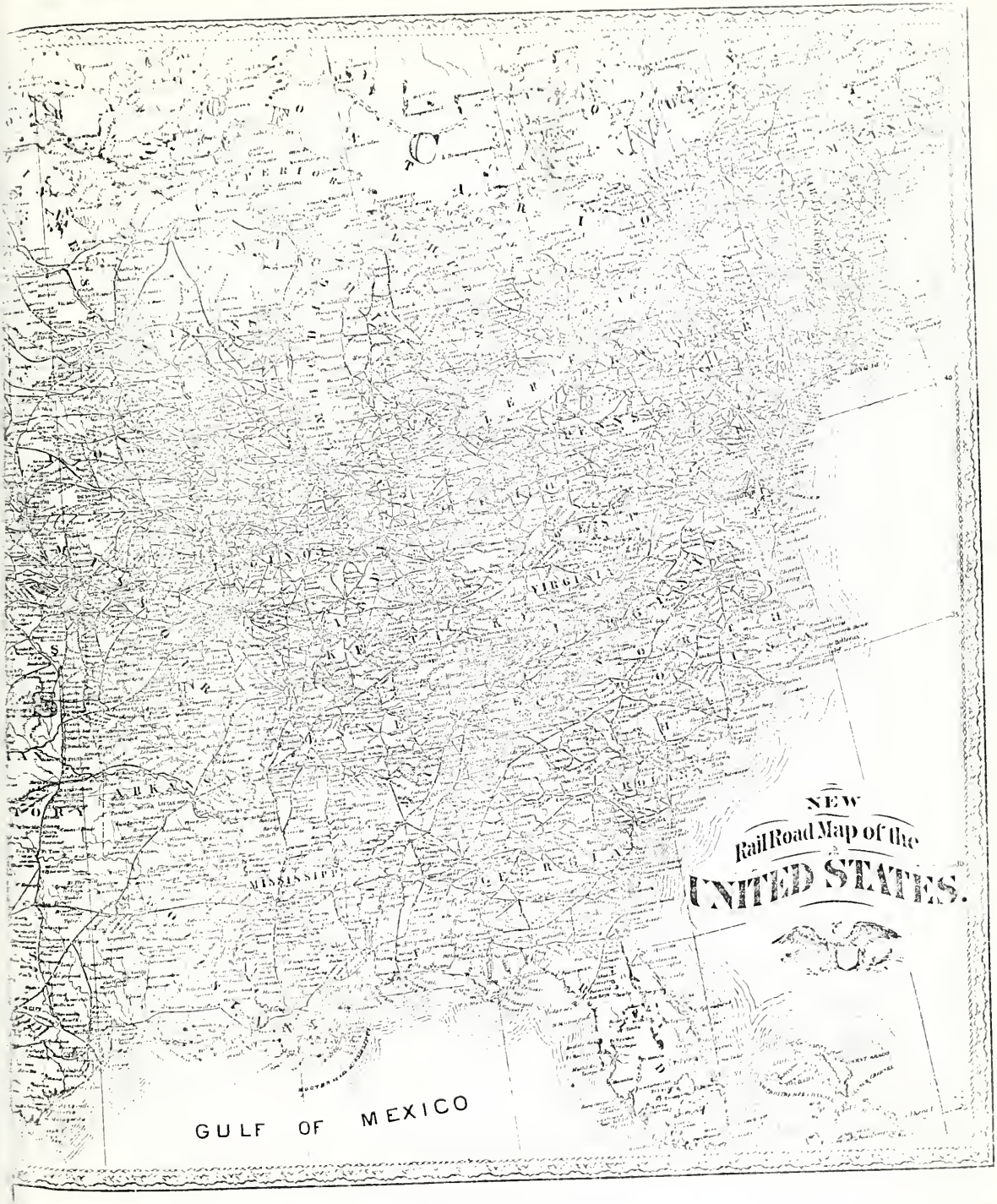
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I N D I A N A
I L L I N O I S
ST JOSEPH
ELKHART
LAGRANGE
STEUBEN
LAPORTE
PORTER
LAKE
NOBLE
DE KALB
STARKE
MARSHALL
KOSCIUSKO
PULASKI
FULTON
WHITLEY
JASPER
NEWTON
WHITE
CASS
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WABASH
HUNTINGTON
WELLS
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GRANT
BLACKFORD
WARREN
TIPPECANOE
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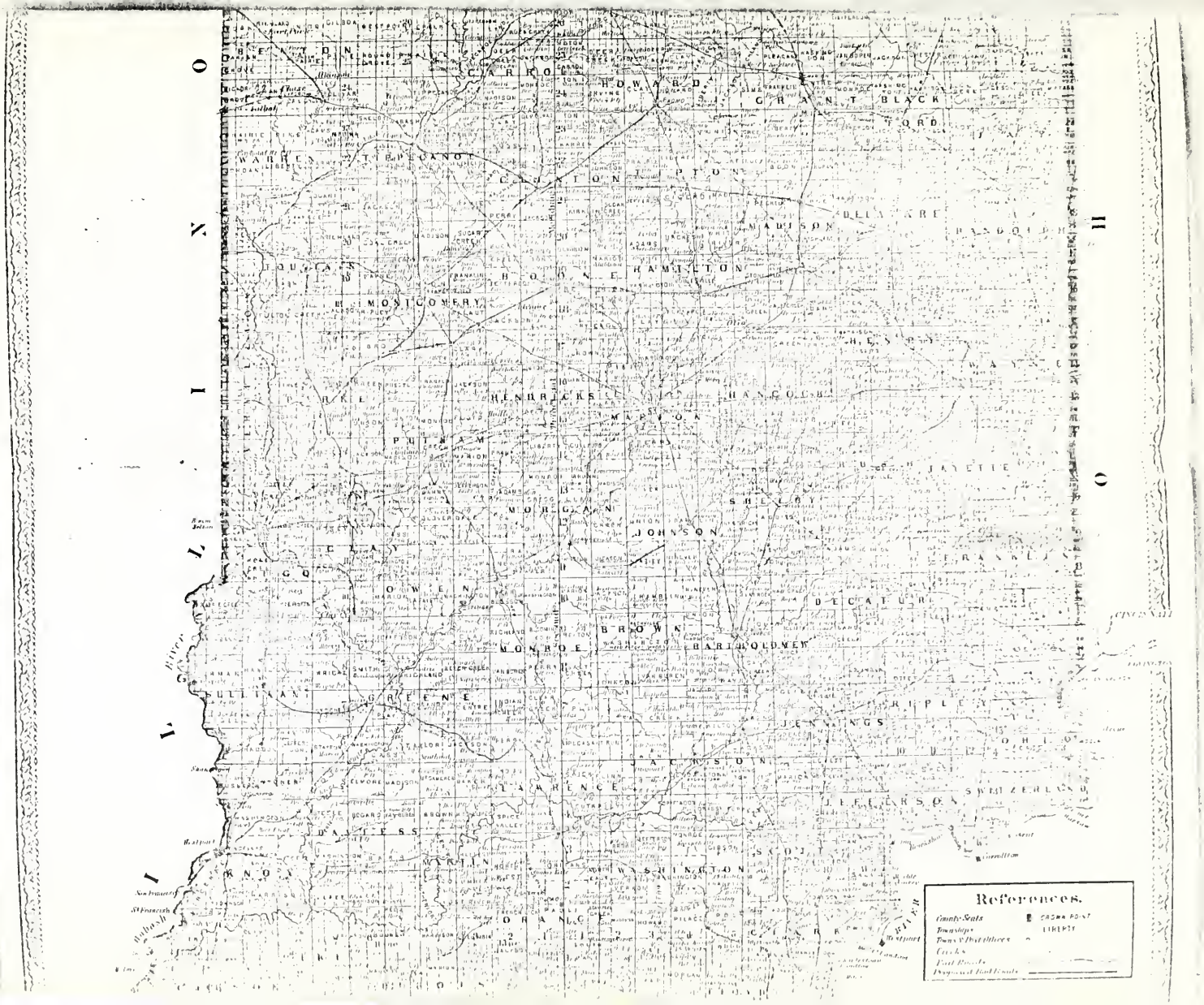
MADISON
DUBOIS
BOONE
HAMILTON
MONTGOMERY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Rail Roads
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PUBLISHED BY
KINGMAN BROS
1877.
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Logansport
Fort Wayne
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Rockville
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Kokomo
Muncie
Anderson
Marion
Peru
Wabash
Huntington
Bluffton
Warsaw
Goshen
Elkhart
Laporte
Michigan City
Valparaiso
Crown Point
Liberty
Westport
Carrollton
Cincinnati
Ohio River
Wabash River
White River
Lake Michigan

HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY.

BY JOHN A. GRAHAM.

INTRODUCTORY

On the 11th December 1816 and [illegible] the date of the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State was fixed by the Territorial Legislature on the 29th, in a preamble [illegible] in the House, to which the people of Indiana Territory form a constituent. The appointment for Indiana, made by the Territorial Legislature was approved by Congress and the election of Delegates took place on the 13th of May, 1816. The convention met at Corydon, Harrison County, on the 10th of June, 1816, and adjourned on the 29th of the same month, having formed a constitution. On the 7th of November, 1816, the first regular session of the Legislature of the Territory, of all the states was formally admitted into the Union under a joint resolution of Congress, which was approved on the 11th day of December of the same year.

But little over sixty years have passed since the new state epitomized brought our state into the Union, and within fifty years, nearly six entire northern half was owned in sovereignty by various tribes of Indians. By treaties with the aboriginal owners, it was acquired by the United States in large tracts of this territory were ceded to the general government, and thrown open to the occupancy of the adventurous pioneer at an early day.

INFLUENCE OF THE WABASH

The Wabash River had much to do in directing immigration to its fertile banks, on the same principle, perhaps, that large streams generally draw past large towns.

The Wabash is not noted, in chronicle or legend, as remarkably salubrious or eminently conducive to longevity, and, it may be set down as a fact, was never mentioned for its fountain "perpetual youth whose rejuvenating waters the early Spanish explorers sought and so sought hardships or seeking.

But way back in the last part, when France held dominion from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, it was possessed with romantic interest, as being part of a great line of communication, eastward, by lakes and the Mississippi in the Southwest, by which the hardy trader or courier, embarking in his pirogue at the one, made nearly the entire journey to New Orleans by water. How he did it might be regarded as an after study, but the tradition says that it was he following the streams that coursed in the desired direction, dragging his frail craft around and over falls and other obstacles, and transporting it from the headwaters of one stream to the of another, across what were called portages. It was not so difficult, after all, when one knows just how it was done. A journal of one of these voyages would be interesting; the dangers along the Wabash of to-day, and to cause the fair hearted that the greatest difficulties may be overcome by one who sturdily paddles his own canoe.

The French explorers and missionaries of to hundred years ago spoke, in letters and journals, of the Miamis and Wabash, as a route of communication between the lakes and the Mississippi, and from that time until the country came into the possession of the United States and was opened to white settlement, those rivers have been used for a like purpose by the traders and others having intercourse with the many Indian tribes living in their vicinity.

Among the modern explorers of the Wabash, as compared with Hennepin and LaSalle, who make the earlier mention of it, are Gen. Israel Richardville, father of John B. Richardville, who for fifty years, and up to the time of his death in 1841 was principal Chief of the Miamis. Capt. Jacob Godfroy, father of Francis Godfroy, late distinguished war chief of the same tribe, was born in this county in 1840, and whose children still live among us. Gen. Hyacinth LaSalle, the first white child born at Fort Wayne, and whose children live at Logansport. Capt. Wells, killed in the massacre of Chicago, son of his so-called grandfather, the Indian Chief, and the oldest and most worthy citizens, and Joseph Barron, who, in 1810, was sent by Gen. Harrison from Vincennes to the Prophet, at his town near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, with a message concerning the troubles which led to the Battle of Tippecanoe, which was interpreted at most of the Indian treaties for the 40y years preceding his death, and whose grand and great-grandchildren are among our citizens today.

These men followed in the wake of the first explorers and missionaries, and are prominent in the history of this region from about the period of the Revolutionary War to the time of their deaths, which, among the last survivors of their number, occurred not long recently years ago. They were generally engaged in trade with the Indians, made their headquarters at Fort Wayne in Vincennes, and, in the requirements of their business and the Wabash as a highway, traversed the country.

James Ave. one, of our own county now some seventy years of age, is one of the few survivors of the time when the Indians were the sole possessors and occupants of this region of the State. His whole life, from early boyhood, has been passed among the Potawattomies and Miamis and in his business of buying furs and skins, and visiting the different trading posts, has been on the Wabash and its tributaries, from Mississippi to Fort Wayne, in those early days when the Indians were the only inhabitants of the Upper Wabash, and the stream was an important thoroughfare for travel and transportation.

Rum, flour, whisky and other necessaries of life were brought from Lafayette to Peru by pirogue, on the Wabash, a distance of fourhundred.

The early settlers of the Wabash as a highway suggested to the practical first settlers the improvement in that direction. Their experience drew to light the necessity before Congress. They claimed that a union of the Ohio River and the lakes, by a ship canal, of course, was essential to the perpetuity of free government, being a great public expenditure for the transportation of troops and munitions of war from the ships to the lakes and new areas, wherever it could be necessary to transport those elements of carnage to suppress disorder. They demonstrated that the Wabash Valley was the nature route for the commerce of the waters, by the alleged fact that the river was navigable as far up as Lafayette, and that it needed but a canal from that point to Lake Erie to secure the country a state route upon which to ship and transportation of it would be carried free of toll. Congress was unacclimated by the force and arguments and adopted, by some supposed, that it was long sighted the strategic advantages now so apparent, hastened to strengthen a national bulwark of the country by providing for the early construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal. Thus it was that the Wabash had much to do in stimulating early settlement in its vicinity.

A LITERAL ALLUSION

A grant of land (solemly, they call it mosaic-days) of every alternate five miles on each side of the proposed canal, embracing a strip five miles wide in entire length, was made by Congress to the State of Indiana, and in the consideration of the work Congress claimed, with some show of reason, that the United States, thus securing important military for sites, might not be the sole beneficiary, and that the State, in view of possible advantages to accrue to her, should furnish whatever means the funds failed to supply. This was hardly remote at this day, that there could have been much hesitation about receiving this bounty from Congress. Yet it is a fact that its reception at the time was labored for some time. But the heavy deposit of company [illegible] called and, one long ago points they all dead [illegible] of the accepted [illegible] and with all the credit [illegible]

It is said, that being [illegible] in public sale, was sent to private entry, at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per acre, payable in ten and the balance in seventeen years, with interest at six per cent, payable annually in advance.

The opportunity thus afforded of getting homes at the cheapest land in the United States was seized on the ground of the real being in active progress, made of Upper Wabash stations, or groups of settling homes in a new country.

Pressure to the location of the Wabash & Erie Canal, the settlements along the same were few, and scattered, almost to the sites where it was carried on with the Wabash. One of these on this county, was that of Chief Godfroy, at the Wabash, above the mouth of the Mississinewa. A century, written in French between Jacob Ege, Christopher Gaff, the one part, and Francis Godfroy, merchant of the Mississinewa, of the other part, and signed for Godfroy by Lucien Couchois, for the building of a trading house, 30x25 feet with four fireplaces in each, story, doors, chimneys, etc., on the Mississinewa, was made on the 15th of October, 1822. The price to be paid for the same was $200, with board, and the use of a yoke of oxen to haul the logs necessary. The building was to be completed by the 15th of June, 1823, and 50 to be paid at the Indian payment of that year, and 50 at the payment of 1824. Frances Godfroy, of Fort Wayne, signs the contract as a witness. Michael Gouquerel, father of Francois and Joseph, was killed in the raising of this log hut, by a log falling on him. Accounts, letters and other papers in the possession of Gurdel Godfroy, son of the Chief, running back to the building of this house give the name of a good hearty man who seem to have been employed and engaged in business there. The whites thus employed and engaged in business at this place were, doubtless, the very best white settlers in the county. Among the names are: John Forsyth, a clerk, prominent of Miamisport; Thomas Forsyth, Antoine Gamelin, J. B. Duret, David Bourie, Robert Wilson, Joseph Quatrel, Michael Gouquerel, Laurant Avalone, and many others.

MIAMISPORT.

By the treaty, made at the mouth of the Mississinewa October 23, 1826, the section of land on which the original town of Peru was laid off was granted to John B. Richardville its eastern boundary being a north and south line, which strikes the Wabash about half-a-quarter east of the south end of Broadway. Wm. N. Hood and Joseph Holman, then residents of Fort Wayne purchased this section, shortly after the treaty.

On the 12th of March, 1827, they laid out the town of Miamisport on their purchase (the town being in the extreme bend of the Wabash, and consisting of Water, Market, Market and Canal streets, running east and west, and Cage, Cherry, Produce, Main, Walnut and Richardville streets, running north and south—or, rather, this is the direction, as the true course of the street, running parallel with the river, is south, sixty-four degrees west, and is others, commencing with Clay, crossed them at right angles. There were a market-place and public square, and the lots were laid out on a more liberal scale than those of Peru, being 70x132 and 75x132 feet, and those intended for business about the public square 66x200. These facts are gathered from a certified copy of the original plat, obtained from the Recorder of Cass County, by Jos M. Brown, of this city. The plat and survey were made by David Burr and the plat was recorded in the Recorder's office of Cass County, on the 12th of July, 1830—J. B. Duret, Recorder. The general boundaries of Miamisport, indicated by lines familiar to the citizens of the present day, would be Lafayette street on the east, Main on the north, Holman on the west and the river on the south. Water street which embraced all the ground between the southern tier of lots and the river, is the one on which nearly all the buildings in the town were erected when it was first laid out. These houses were of round, scutched and hewed logs, and footed on Water street, at the river. The subsequent location of the wood yard, now occupied by the tier of lots between the one-mile and Water, were built along the berm, or north side of the canal, which would lead to the inference that the owners of the next tier changed front to suit the exigencies of the case.

FIRST SETTLERS—AND-TRADERS.

The very best white settlers in the county must have been those who made their homes on about Chief Godfroy's trading-post, before referred to, and from 1822 to 1825 a great many names appear as those of persons who lived and were engaged in pursuits incident to the business carried on at that place.

In February, 1825, John McGregor entered on the site of Miamisport, and was, perhaps, the first settler of those who came to make permanent homes. He was shortly after joined by others, but the date and order of their coming are difficult to determine. About the time the town was laid off we find the names of Louis Drouillard, Rev. H. Scott, Andrew Marquiss, Isaac Mar-quiss, Abner Freeman, Zebulon Wells, Z. M. Pendleton, Michael Nesbit, and Joseph Holman and Wm. N. Hood, the proprietors. Of course there were other persons who lived at the time and other parts in the county before its organization, who are equally entitled to share honor and fame attached to being a first or early settler, but accident has not been so propitious in preserving their notice.

Joseph Holman built a residence on the banks of the river, below Miamisport, and lived there until nearly years later, when he built the stone house and hotel on the corner of Main and Broadway streets, and afterwards, some years later, erected a large building on the site, in front of now occupied by the house of M. N. Duke—Mr. Holman was a Miamisport merchant, and Miamisport, Wm. N. Holman—who owned the original Tippett tagbry, and lived on it—becoming his successor.

S. A. Holman, member of the sales of the early settlers, tanned their hides and furnished their leather at the point, while John McGregor, equally concentrated about their bodies, opened a tavern. He also looked after their interests as Justice of the Peace, and, in other methods by helping the weak of mind and goodness in exact equipoise, as doctor of the Peru Land Institute, and was one of the most honest processes. He lived at the east end of Water street, where he had a store for trade with the Indians, and supplied the necessities of the people at low prices, and never dreamed of being oppressive.

"A WELCOME GUEST

"Not much in the ferry

which he kept at the point, for the price fixed by law was for a man, six and a fourth cents, and for a man and horse, twenty five cents.

Joseph Holman was the owner of the west, and Wm. N. Hood of the east end of the section, for division line, north and south, running about the east end of the Peru wood-yard.

In the Spring of 1828, Isaac Holman moved from the Salmonson on to the Louis Godfroy Reserve, one mile below Peru, on the north bank of the Wabash, and in 1829, John W. Miller moved on to the same section from Preble County, Ohio. Isaac Miller his son, was born there on March, 18 2, and is now the oldest white children born in the county. Joseph Holman, son of Isaac Holman, and Isaac A. Holman, son of Joseph Holman, are among the oldest who have lived in the county, since 1828.

Walter B. Nesbit came in the Spring of 18 2 to Miamisport and there while our territory was attached to Gibson County, and resided in it for the county longer than any other person.

Among the early settlers on Eel River, in the Jefferson Township were the Wilkinsons, family, consisting of the old folks and the county, the sons being Rudolf, John, Joseph, Ira, Jesse, Francis and Simeon. Abraham and Woodward Bond, also, Joseph and Levi Cyrus, Hiram, Sol Bull, William Bunn, Jesse Ratcliff, Moses Wysner, Ralph Gray, Isaac Hicks, Wm. Smith, Thomas Smith, Nathan Bunn, Thomas Harmon, B. L. Daniels and Gaylord Barnes. Ratcliff, still living, settled on Eel River, on the farm now owned by R. W. Matthews in 1828.

Miamisport was but one month with the expectation that it would be made the county seat of the new county than to supply any very pressing want of the few settlers in the vicinity, but its aspirations for urban distinction were utterly crushed by subsequent events.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

By an act of the Legislature of January 2, 1834, the boundaries of Miami County were established and Commissioners appointed to carry into effect its political organization. They met, shortly after the passage of the act, at Miamisport, to discharge the duties imposed upon them, and that town of great expectations and filling the requirements, they found a flue county seat where Peru now stands. By this decision, a bright young life, full of hope and promise, was forever blighted, and who in the playful sunlit wind of that fateful day, on which the union of Miamisport was sealed, crossed at the ferry, as was its wont, and looked in at the tavern and deported itself in frisky gyrations through the tan-yard and found no sympathetic response to its merry gambols, it is filled with sorrow and crept away to the surrounding forest to chant the mournful monody of the stricken young:

> "I have watched the highest point of all my greatness,
> And, from that full meridian of my glory,
> I haste now to my setting."

FIRST COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The first meeting of the first Board of County Commissioners was held on the 3d of June, 1834, at the house of John McGregor, in Miamisport. Alexander Jameson, John W. Miller and John Crutchson were the Commissioners, by appointment, as no election had yet been held. John McGregor was appointed Sheriff by Benjamin H. Scott, Clerk *pro tem*. At this meeting, Wm. M. Reyburn was appointed County Agent and the county divided into two townships—Peru and Jefferson. An election of Justice of the Peace of Jefferson was ordered to be held at the house of the widow Wilkinson, on the 23d of June, and William Bain was appointed Inspector; John Plaster was appointed Constable of Jefferson, and James Petty, of Peru. At a special meeting of the Commissioners, at the same place, on the 4th of June, 1834, by authority of law and in pursuance of notice given by Sheriff McGregor, the necessary arrangements were made for holding the first State and county election on the first Monday of August ensuing. The Clerk was ordered to prepare the books, and Wm. M. Reyburn was appointed Inspector. Among other business transacted at this term was granting a license to Louis Drouillard for a ferry across the Wabash, at Miamisport, for the sum of five dollars per annum, and having the following rates to be charged: Each person, 37½ cents; each person and horse 25 cents; each two horses and wagon, 50 cents; each head of cattle, 8 cents; each head of hogs and sheep, 4 cents; and each head of horses and cattle, 25 cents; children under twelve years of age, of a family, to cross free.

On the 7th of June, there was another meeting of the Commissioners, at which Simeon and Peter Lanier were drawn for the first term of the first Grand Court. The names of these jurymen will give an idea of who were citizens of the county at that time. Grand Jury—Zenas Wade, Geo. W. Holman, Jacob Lanier, Abner Freeman, Wm. Potts, John Hoover, Joseph Clymer, Aaron Rhenberger, Ira Evans, John Plaster, John M. Jackson, Wm. N. Hood, Peter Lanier, Geo. Tom and John Wilkinson, Jas. F. Elston, Wm. M. Reyburn, Robert Wade, Richard Rainsford, Isaac Marquiss, Isaac Stewart, Aaron Ray, Wm. Wilkinson, John Smith, Joseph C. Taylor, Wm. Cannon, Stewart Forgy, Alexander Jameson, Joseph B. Campbell, Walter B. Nesbit, Rudolf Wilkinson, John Saunders, Nathaniel Measure, Jesse Wilkinson. Of this list, Walter B. Nesbit is the only survivor living in the county at this time.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election under the act organizing the County of Miami was held at Miamisport on the Monday of August, 1834, at the house of Jackson Drouillard.

Benjamin H. Scott was elected Clerk, Jacob Lanier, Sheriff, John W. Miller, Alexander Jameson and John Crutchson, County Commissioners, Jacob Wilkinson and Stephen G. Shinks, Assessors-Collectors. Abner Freeman, Treasurer, D. R. Beers was appointed School Commissioner, and Joseph Holman, Probate Judge. At this election only sixty votes were cast.

When the county was first organized, and for some years afterward, there was a county officer known by the title of School Commissioner, who had charge of the school fund. John Plaster, Eli Cook and B. Mendenhall successively held this office by election until it was abolished.

The clerk of the Circuit Court was also, Clerk of the Probate and Commissioners' Courts, and discharged all the duties now devolving on the Auditor and Recorder.

For several years after the organization, the taxes were collected by the Sheriff, and by him paid over to the Treasurer

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

At the first meeting of the County Commissioners, held June 3, 1834, Peru and Jefferson Townships were established for the territory of the county lying north of the Wabash; that south of the Wabash, being owned by the Miamis. Perry Township was organized February 27, and Union and Richland November 8, 1836. Peru, first called Richardville, August 1, 1836. About this time there was a township called Lake, lying on the east side of the county, which remained a part of the county until about 1841 [illegible] when it was attached to Fulton County by an act of the General Assembly. The territory south of the Wabash, having been acquired by treaty, was organized into townships as follows: Butler, September 1, [illegible] Washington, June 6, 1841; Deer Creek, September 1, 1841; Clay, March 2, 1840; Harrison, September 8, 1840; Jackson, about the same time; and Allen, by dividing Union, September 6, 1841. All of these townships [illegible] original townships were changed as new townships were created.

NAME, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

Miami County takes its name from the tribe of Indians that [illegible] occupied its territory. It is one of the central counties of the State and bounded on the north by Fulton, east by Wabash and Grant, south by Howard and west by Cass and Fulton.

Its area is 384 square miles.

SURFACE, STREAMS, SOIL, TIMBER, GEOLOGY.

J. M. Brown says, in his centennial sketch: "It may be described as comparatively level, with but slight undulations and somewhat hilly along the Wabash and Mississinewa Rivers. Its general elevation above tide-water is about 750 feet, the bed of the Wabash being about 100 feet below the general elevation.

"The principal streams are the Wabash, Eel and Mississinewa Rivers, all having numerous creeks tributary. Along these rivers and creeks are large tracts of bottom land, constituting about one-seventh of the area of the county. The balance is rolling table-land, with the soil somewhat sandy north of the Wabash, more clayey in the northwest part.

"The county was originally covered with a dense forest, except now and then [illegible] of the [illegible].

"[illegible] the different kinds, [illegible] black walnut, [illegible], hackberry, [illegible] hickory.

"In geological formation this county belongs to the Upper Silurian, with slight traces of the Devonian on its western edge. [illegible] of the Glacial epoch are quite noticeable, especially north of the Wabash. The rocks are chiefly [illegible] of a [illegible] limestone. A limited quantity of fine-grained sandstone is also found. [illegible] found in combination with the soil, but also filtered [illegible] stone [illegible], which being disintegrated and combined with the drift, have formed variable soils, not excelled in productiveness by any in the State.

"Possessing such fertility of soil and being well watered, and having an enterprising population scattered over its entire extent, it ranks among the finest agricultural portions of the West.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Circuit Court in Miami County was held in September, 1834, at Miamisport, the next in March, 1835, at Tukington's Tavern, northeast corner of Main and Miami streets, in Peru, and the September term, 1835, at the house (tavern) of Hugh A. B. Peoples, a two-story log building that stood, until a few years ago, on a lot east of the northeast corner of Cass and Second streets.

Gustavus Everts, of LaPorte, was Circuit Judge, and Samuel C. Sample, who afterward represented the Ninth Congressional District in Congress, Prosecuting Attorney. Henry Cooper, Charles Ewing and David H. Colerick, of Fort Wayne, John W. and Williamson Wright, Henry Chase and Ben Hurst, of Logansport, were attorneys. We had none of our own until a later day.

The room in which the term of the court last named was held was not over eighteen feet square. The Judge, Prosecutor, Clerk and attorneys sat around a table near the north wall, and parties litigant and spectators stood wherever they found convenient places in the room and about the door outside. The indictments were generally for small infractions of the law, such as betting on shooting matches, selling whisky without license, and indulging in the innocent amusement of euchre or old sledge at twenty-five cents a corner.

PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATES.

The Circuit Judges at that time were elected by the Legislature, and two Associates, in each county, by the people, which gave the Court three Judges at the same time.

One almost regrets the absence from the bench of the Associates. It is true they were not distinguished, in a general way, for their profundity in legal lore, but they gave to the tribunal, especially when in consultation, a look of sapient dignity, and to judicial rulings the moral force of conclusions reached by three persons without division of opinion. Whether the Associates sacrificed their own convictions of the law in concurring so uniformly with the President, as they were in the habit of doing, or whether their concurrence was inevitable from an independent understanding of the law, is one of those mysterious questions of fact about which it might be unjust to express an opinion. It was no uncommon thing, however, for the irreverent first settler to speak of them as cyphers and of saving expense by supplying their places by wooden men.

REMINISCENCES AND INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY COURTS.

It is not to be inferred from what has been said about the Associates that their individuality was merged in that of the President, for they sometimes asserted themselves, and when they did they were a judicial power not by any means to be contemned, as James B. Fulwiler, of this city, learned at Huntington long years ago.

He had a case in that Court, as plaintiff—one of those very plain cases, that he thought ought to go to judgment on presentation. The President Judge, Borden, of Fort Wayne, thought so, too, and ruled in his favor on several points raised, but Judge Slack, of Huntington, then a young attorney for the defendant, did not think so, and adopted the practice of polling the court on points of law, with the result, every time, of overruling the President Judge. The plaintiff's attorney was amazed and speechless at the unusual proceeding of the Associates, and the plaintiff himself arose and asked leave to take a nonsuit. "Certainly," said the Judge, "you can take a nonsuit." "Can I take a nonsuit, can he?" said Slack. "I want the Court polled on that motion." And the Court was polled and the Presiding Judge again overruled. Slack then moved judgment for the defendant and had the Court polled. The result was that the plaintiff, with his very plain case—a note of hand—went out of court with a judgment against him for costs. He thinks to this day there was something wrong about that suit. It is entirely satisfactory that the Associate Judges could exercise the highest kind of judicial powers when properly moved in that direction.

On the first day of the term of the Court held at Peoples' house, the Court, in charging the Grand Jury, called their attention, among other things, to violations of the law by Justices in taxing fees. [illegible] McGuire, the first Justice elected in the county, and the only one in the town at that time, rose from the step of the stairs in the corner, where he had secured a seat, and announced with [illegible] energy that he was not one of the kind of Justices mentioned. The Court stated that the charge was general and had no personal reference, which was received by the Squire as a satisfactory explanation, and he resumed his seat.

Several citizens, one of whom was prominent among us until the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago, were in attendance to answer the charge of gambling, the consideration being that they could oblige, at twenty-five cents a corner. [illegible] was a contractor on the canal, who had [illegible] about the [illegible] and the dam. When called to the [illegible] he [illegible] that it was a matter of conscience with him to [illegible] the book being presented, the witness [illegible] sion of the words, reverently pressed it to his lips. [illegible] party [illegible] ceremony with deep interest, and when at one [illegible] "Well, by ——, that gets me; he'll tell the truth now, won't he?" with several other emphatic words expressive of [illegible] opinion of the witness. The Court told the Sheriff he must keep order.

[illegible] who [illegible] in the brick house that stood near the west [illegible] of town, was something of a character. Coming up to the crowd that stood about the door, he indulged in an oratorical display. The Sheriff was commanded to "stop that noise." The Colonel did not recognize the authority, and the Court ordered him to jail until morning. How the order was executed by Sheriff [illegible] is a mystery, for there was no jail until some years after.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The proprietors of the town, as part of the inducements offered for its selection as the county seat, gave the court house square and [illegible] to [illegible] the court house [illegible] was [illegible] Martin, [illegible] and McClure, of [illegible], and Mathew [illegible]. The [illegible] feet square and two stories high [illegible] the [illegible] three [illegible]. The [illegible] was under [illegible] March term, 184[illegible] at the close of which, on the [illegible] March, [illegible] it was [illegible] on the [illegible]. The [illegible] during the day, [illegible] at the court room. All the county records were [illegible] with the building.

The jail stood on the northwest corner of the square. It was a two-story, double-walled, hewed-log, [illegible] by an outside stairway and a trap-door through the second story floor. It was also burned some time after.

FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Samuel Pike, who in after years became celebrated in the West for the number of papers he had started and [illegible] came to Peru in 1834, from Leesburgh, [illegible] as the clerk and business manager of James B. Fulwiler in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1837, he issued a prospectus for the publication of a newspaper in Miami County, to be called the *Miami Chief and Peru Forester*.

The prospectus said that the paper should in no event be a "spectacled party organ, but in all things [illegible] the eternal principles of truth and justice; that it would disperse abroad those germs of [illegible] upon which the happiness of [illegible] people and the permanence of our institutions are based," and that it would furnish "the latest foreign and domestic news." The facilities for carrying out the latter promise were weekly and semi-weekly mails from the neighboring towns of Richmond, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Rochester and [illegible], which did not arrive on schedule time by any means. Mail matter from Cincinnati took about two weeks, from New York about four weeks, to reach Peru, and transatlantic news was very uncertain.

At the time this prospectus was issued, A. A. Cole was an engineer on the canal, at Delphi; W. Herod, a lawyer at Columbus, Ind.; Col. G. W. Ewing, an Indian trader, and D. D. Pratt, a young lawyer, at Logansport. They were all on the threshold of their future. Mr. Cole returned to Peru, finished his legal studies, became prominent as a lawyer, and represented this Legislative District several terms. William Herod was elected to Congress from this district, and was for many years a prominent man in the State. Col. Ewing was chosen Senator from the district of Cass, Miami and Fulton; had a most promising political future, but withdrew from politics in 1840 at the demands of a business in which he acquired a large fortune. D. D. Pratt achieved eminence as a lawyer; was elected to the State Legislature, to Congress, to the United States Senate, and appointed United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Gen. Grant's administration.

It gives point to the maxim, "Large streams from little fountains flow," to think that the success of these men was perhaps due to the early recognition of their abilities by the editor in appointing them agents to receive subscriptions to the *Miami Chief and Peru Forester*, and exalts, by the facts of history, his sagacity in selecting the right man for the right place.

The first number of the first paper ever published in Miami County appeared on the 22d day of July, 1837, not under the bicephalous cognomen announced in the prospectus, but as the *Peru Forester*. The editor, no doubt, concluded, upon reflection,

> "That one small head could carry all he knew,"

or at least that want of the necessary space in the paper for the "double header" justified the use of the guillotine.

The paper presented a handsome appearance and fair editorial management. A. W. Baker, previously editor of the *Ohio R[illegible]*, Cuyahoga Falls, was associate editor with Pike, who also had been on the tripod before as editor of the Highland (Ohio) *Democrat*. As would be very natural, the first number of the first paper had something to say about

THE TOWN AND COUNTY,

and, accordingly, the editor holds forth as follows: "This place, which is the seat of justice of Miami County, was laid out on a most beautiful site, on the north bank of the river Wabash, in the month of July, 1834, about which time improvements were commenced. The principal streets are one hundred, and all the others seventy feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The plat of the town occupies a delightful elevation from the river, neither too high nor too low. The Wabash & Erie Canal passes between the town and river, and the Grand Central Canal will probably terminate at this place. [The termination of this canal, as the editor supposed, was, by act of the Legislature, made at the mouth of the Mississinewa; but shortly after the whole internal improvement bubble burst, and whatever hopes were based in this work were doomed to an early blight.]

"The rivers and streams of the whole country abound with fish of the most delightful flavor. All travelers concur in the opinion that the county of Miami embraces the best body of land to be found in the State, or, perhaps, in the world. A large portion of the land is heavily timbered, and, when cultivated, yields almost every species of grain and other productions in the greatest abundance. Multitudes of springs of the purest water break forth in various parts of the county, and particularly along the margins of the rivers. The county of Miami contains about four thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the Miami Indians, who number between eight and nine hundred."

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

From the letting in 1834, this work has progressed steadily, and it was expected that the division from Fort Wayne to Peru would be open for the navigation of boats by the 4th of July, 1837.

Its completion was an important event and had been awaited for with interest and anxiety. Hence the *Forester* says: "Before 12 o'clock of that day the town was filled with people of the county to witness the grand display to be made on the occasion. Unfortunately, the boats did not arrive. The banks, being porous, absorbed the water much faster than was anticipated."

"P. S.—Since the above was written, we were informed that the packet boat Indiana, Capt. Columbus, had arrived at the head of the lock, about one mile above town, and that it would be impossible for her to reach the basin in consequence of the canal not having been sufficiently filled with water to buoy her up." "The Indiana was the

FIRST CANAL BOAT,

freighted with passengers alone, who left the canal boat at the lock above, and came down to town in the evening, where they were most cordially received by Mr. [illegible], proprietor of the National Hotel (northwest corner of Canal and Miami streets, formerly known as the Star Hotel in early days and burned down some years ago), at which place they were joined by a large and respectable party of ladies and gentlemen, and a few turns of the light fantastic toe, accompanied with music [illegible] the company were gratified at the long expected event. Capt. Columbus informs us he will make another trip to this place next week."

CANAL LAND OFFICE—LAND SALES—[illegible].

The treaty of 1834 was not ratified by the [illegible] Jackson on account of the numerous individual reservations; but in 1837, the bargain was struck by Martin Van Buren. The [illegible] Chauncey Carter commenced the survey in 1838.

Early in the spring of 1840, under the direction of [illegible] Williams, the Canal Commissioner, these lands were ruled and booked, preparatory to the public sale in the Fall of 1840.

Jno. M. Wilt, Clerk of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, was engaged in selecting and rating the land in the Spring of 1840, and in the summer the

[illegible] 1841 and [illegible] the same year, at the [illegible] Second [illegible] Miami.

[illegible] failure of the internal improvement [illegible] Wabash [illegible] the State [illegible] which [illegible] It was worth from forty to sixty [illegible] the country [illegible] 1837, [illegible] Ron's paper, which constituted a large [illegible] lands west of Tippecanoe [illegible].

AN ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.

At the session of 1846-7, an act was [illegible] through the Legislature, [illegible] for [illegible] for the State [illegible] entry.

The parties who got this bill through, without the [illegible] knowing its true character and purpose, were A. W. [illegible] and [illegible] Fitzgerald [illegible] [illegible] was kept closed from early morning [illegible] the Wabash Valley [illegible]. Mr. John Shields, who was operating [illegible], suspected that something was wrong. [illegible] gave the alarm, and parties from all along the line, that owned anything [illegible] land, [illegible] to know what had been done. A great excitement [illegible] this attempted swindle, and if the parties who got it [illegible] had fallen into the hands of the excited settlers, whose lands they were attempting to take under the color of law, it would have fared badly with them. The act and all that was done under it, was regarded as fraudulent and corrupt, and at the next session was repealed and the entries declared void.

The Land Office remained here until the passage of the Butler Bill, in 1847, and was removed to Logansport, in July of that year.

STEAMBOATS AT PERU.

In the early part of June, 1837, Peru had its first sensation. It was the arrival of a steamboat, called the "Science." She came without notice and left without ceremony. Her movements were governed by the maxim that time and tide wait for no—steamboat. The water was falling and delay was dangerous. Lying to at the bank a moment to allow those who desired a short ride to get aboard, she went up to Chief Godfroy's, above the mouth of the Mississinewa, stopped there a short time, returned, landed her excursionists, and then passed down the river out of sight, and was gone. The next Spring, another steamboat, called "Tecumseh," arrived, bringing goods for our merchants, from Cincinnati. The captain's name was [illegible], of Louisville. It was said that Chief Godfroy had offered five hundred dollars to any steamboat that would come up to his place. Both of these boats went there, but which of them got the money cannot be stated. [illegible] may be safely said; the Chief would treat each visitor with princely hospitality. The name of the "Tecumseh" was changed to "Logansport," and she made several trips to that place, afterward, under her new name.

With these facts in view it will not appear so surprising that [illegible] navigation to Peru was one of the important factors in [illegible] of our county.

LOST CHILD.

In March, 1837, an event occurred that caused great excitement. It was the disappearance of a child belonging to Thomas [illegible], [illegible] Spring before had settled on the farm some seven miles west of [illegible], where he recently died. The child was a boy, about two years [illegible], when last seen by its mother, was amusing itself near the cabin [illegible] family lived. Missing the child shortly after, and [illegible] its whereabouts, the terror-stricken mother gave the alarm, and [illegible] search was made by the near neighbors. As the cry [illegible], the people, for miles around, turned out to assist in a search that [illegible] tinued for days and weeks, but the fate of the lost one is as much [illegible] to-day as the most diligent search left it forty years ago. The [illegible] accepted opinion at the time was, that the child had been taken by some Pottawattomie Indians, who had been seen in the neighborhood a short time before, and carried with them to the West, where they were about going, under treaty requirements.

BACKWOODS COMMERCE, MILLS, ETC.

Lumber was rafted and provisions were boated, in flat boats, down the Mississinewa from above Marion and landed long distances to supply the wants of the first settlers.

The saw-mills and corn-crackers first erected in the county and [illegible] were one at the prairie east of [illegible] by the Government to grind for the Miamis under treaty stipulations [illegible] 1826; one on the south side of Eel River, below Mexico, built by [illegible] Wagoner in 1834, and afterward owned by [illegible]; one [illegible] [illegible] Creek, west of Peru, built by [illegible]; one [illegible] Pipe Creek, on the site now occupied by [illegible], built by [illegible] in 1837; one on Eel River [illegible] B. L. Bouse in 1837, and one at the Peru Dam, above town, built by Britton & Zern in 1838.

Nearly all the first saw-mills ran "nigger-head" mill-stones for grinding corn.

STORES—WHAT THEY KEPT; PRICES.

The stores kept dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, [illegible] ware, [illegible] cutlery, hardware, iron, nails, [illegible] and [illegible] each, in short, had to be prepared [illegible] every [illegible]. Brown [illegible] sold for from 15 to 25 cents per yard; [illegible], from 20 to 25 cents [illegible], from 20 to 50 cents; prints from 40 cents to $2.00; [illegible] pocket handkerchiefs—silk was the style then—from 50 cents [illegible]; coffee, 20 cents; sugar, 20 cents; loaf sugar, 25 cents; tea, [illegible] per pound; boots, from [illegible] to $5.00; women's shoes [illegible]; candles [illegible] 25 cents per pound; from 10 to 15 cents per pound; [illegible] 20 cents [illegible] per bushel from Cincinnati and [illegible] New York.

After the erection of mills, lumber was very cheap, [illegible] present prices. The best poplar for building purposes [illegible] per thousand; walnut, cherry, ash, oak and other kinds [illegible] demand, were about the same. [illegible] about the [illegible] cents per [illegible] delivered. Teams were [illegible] to $2.00 per day, and [illegible] penters and masons got from $1.00 to $1.25 per day, and laborers, [illegible] 75 cents.

LONG CREDIT, MONEY SCARCE—ITS SOURCES.

The merchants gave a year's credit and the customer took all [illegible] ever he wanted, and neither made anything in the operation. [illegible] ther had no money to spare in settling store bills, the great end and purpose of his life being to get enough money to pay for his land. [illegible]

he would make [illegible] Pennsylvania or hat to borrow twenty five or [illegible] the necessary amount.

The [illegible] days came [illegible] the construction of the canal, [illegible] Indian [illegible] fox and bear skins. It was [illegible] for a good hunter and trapper to have a hundred dollars' worth of skins and furs to sell in a season.

From twenty-five to fifty cents was the price of a saddle of venison, and the people were happy.

With wages so low and the prices of many of the necessaries of life so high, the question naturally arises,

HOW DID THE PEOPLE OF THAT DAY LIVE?

At a tea party, where very small waists was the theme under consideration, an old lady whose weight was over two hundred pounds, said that when she was a little [illegible] she was so small they put her in a quart measure and [illegible] the top with a saucer. "And did you live?" was asked. "Oh, yes [illegible] and did well."

So of the [illegible] they "lived," but whether they "did well" or the best thing, [illegible] is a question involving "the eternal fitness of things" that it is unnecessary to investigate at this time.

Some general facts in regard to their way of living and their

HABITS OF ECONOMY

may serve to show how the thing was done. They did not build fine houses, buy costly furniture or maintain expensive equipages. The boys did not lay awake of nights [illegible] about the style of their clothes, or spend their money [illegible] and the [illegible] wasted no time at the piano, [illegible] for they were expected to be on hand, helping the beloved maternal parent to do the housework while she was [illegible] to them, and learn what it was with one.

The men were [illegible] in home-made jeans, tow linen and cow-hide boots, and the women well dressed in linsey, calico and substantial leather shoes.

When the female head-gear got to looking dingy and weather-beaten, the old Leghorn bonnet that had done service for years, was run into some millinery dry dock for repairs, whence it emerged, in due time, looking as pretty as a freshly painted canal-boat.

When the men went down into their trunks and dressed up in their store clothes, they were clad in the same habiliments they had worn for years, and would be recognized as far as they could be seen as readily as the wooden figures that serve as signs at cigar shops.

And these people, in their ignorance of what is called elegance and refinement, now-a-days, rested under the delusion that they were happy. Poor souls! they didn't know any better and should not be blamed.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Peru Forester was the first paper, the press and material for the publication of which were brought from Wayne County by Samuel Pike, Esq., the editor and proprietor. The first number appeared July 22, 1837. Being governed "by the eternal principles of truth and justice," it was neutral in politics. It ceased to exist in January, 1839.

The Peru Gazette was commenced July 20, 1839, by James B. Scott and Augustus Banks. It was a Whig paper, and was continued by Mr Scott until April 16, 1842, when the brothers, James B. & John H. Scott arranged to run the paper one-half sheet Whig, and the other half Democratic, under the names of

Peru Gazette—Peru Democrat. This arrangement was intended to deal with all according "to the eternal principles of truth and justice," and the brothers, to show that no effort was spared on their part, belabored each other most fraternally for the public good, to such an extent, in fact, that the Siamese monstrosity died on the 15th of October, 1842.

The Cork Screw about this time made its appearance, and was a humorous paper of considerable merit. It was published anonymously by "Nehemiah, Hezekiah and Obadiah." It ran along for a few months with such success that "Nehemiah" (David Douglas) got a fancy engraved head for the paper and assumed its paternity. It met the fate of its predecessors, and suspended for want of the necessary support.

The Peru Observer was started June 8, 1844, as a Whig campaign paper, by James B. Scott, and ended its career June 28, 1845.

The Peru Herald, Democratic, was next started by John H. Scott, November 28, 1846, and departed May 20, 1848.

Miami County Sentinel. Shortly after the demise of the *Herald*, the press and material which had given existence to all the papers thus far published in the county, were purchased by John A. Graham, who commenced the publication of the *Sentinel* June 28, 1848. It was published without intermission until 1861, a period of over thirteen years.

The Daily Miami County Sentinel, commenced June 19, 1854, and continued until July 25th of the same year. It was the first daily paper ever published in the county. The daily was started without any expectation that it would be sustained, and nobody was surprised when it quit coming. It was a very neat little daily, and answered the purpose of calling attention, for the time being, to the county.

W. B. Loughridge became owner and editor of the *Sentinel* after Graham's retirement. He sold to T. J. McDowell, and in 1867 Loughridge again became the owner. In 1871, it was conducted by Loughridge & Foley, after a year under this management, by Foley, Jamieson & Conner. Then J. A. Miller came in, and it was run for a few weeks by Foley & Miller, when Foley sold to J. C. Maxey, and the firm was Miller & Maxey.

The Daily and Weekly Times, which had been started by T. J. McDowell & Sons, in November, 1874, was consolidated with the *Sentinel*, under the name of *Times-Sentinel*, by Maxey & McDowell, and run this way for about a year, when the firm dissolved, each party retaining his paper and its name. The *Miami County Sentinel* passed into the hands of Ewing & Maxey as a weekly Democratic paper, and, at the latest writing, they are succeeded by Samuel Winters.

Free Press. This paper was started in 1852 as a Whig paper, by J. H. Smith, and was printed on the second press ever brought to this place.

Wabash Olio followed the *Free Press* in 1853-4, by E. & E. R. Trask, on the same press.

Republican Argus succeeded the *Olio* in 1854, J. H. Shirk & Co., proprietors.

The Peru News was the next started, by H. & L. Holderman, their paper being the successor of the *Free Press*.

The Peru Republican was commenced in 1856, by F. P. Loveland. Republican, as its name implies, and is the foundation of the present paper of that name. It has been successively edited and owned by W. S. Benham and H. C. Chapin, which carried it up to March, 1868, when it was bought by Messrs. Reed & Brown. At the end of a year, Mr. Brown sold his interest to Mr. Reed, by whom it was run until May, 1873, when Mr. Reed sold a half interest to M. E. Stoks. Reed & Stoks are now the proprietors, and G. I. Reed editor.

The *Republican*, under its present management, is successful and well-established, both as a newspaper and as a business. It has a power press, and is run by steam. It occupies its own building, a handsome, two-story brick, corner of Main and Court streets, built expressly by Mr. Reed for the business.

Daily and Weekly Times. In November, 1874, the first number of the *Daily Times* was published by Thomas J. McDowell & Sons. It was a neat and useful paper, but the town cannot support a daily, and this, of course, had to succumb. After a short consolidation with the *Sentinel*, under the name of the *Times-Sentinel*, the proprietors dissolved, each taking his own office and resuming the name and publication of his own paper. The *Times-Sentinel* is still published as a weekly, and printed on a power press, and the office has all the material of a first-class printing establishment.

Xenia Gazette. This is a handsome weekly paper printed at the enterprising town of Xenia, Jackson Township. It was established in 1870, and is now in the sixth year of its existence. [illegible] by B. R. Robinson, and [illegible] of permanency.

The *[illegible]*, originally [illegible], established in 187[illegible], a [illegible], published at Bunker Hill [illegible] publication and is conducted by Messrs. Stewart & Metzger.

CHURCHES.

Nearly all the denominations had adherents among the first settlers, not many, however, a sufficient number to form even a single congregation, but they were a church-going people, and the essential [illegible] for worship were always well attended.

In laying out the town of Peru, the proprietors donated to each of the denominations represented by its first settlers lots for church purposes.

The Catholics, Presbyterians and Methodists were [illegible] and the first public buildings erected in the county were their houses of worship.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

was built in 1835, by Joseph R. Campbell, who supplemented the office of County Surveyor with the avocation of carpenter and joiner. The first church stood on the [illegible] occupied by the Catholic school building, and was destroyed by fire some years ago. There was no resident pastor for several years. Rev. Jno. A. [illegible], a visiting priest, [illegible] illness, in the Summer of 18[illegible], and was buried in a grave which then a part of the farm of Wm. M. Reyburn, but now [illegible] cemetery. After a priest was stationed at Logansport, the church was attended from that place until 1839, when Rev. M. J. Clark became resident pastor.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was commenced in 18[illegible], and finished early in 1837, by Jno. W. Timberlake and Henry Robinson, builders. It was a frame building, and stood upon the site of the present [illegible] edifice owned by [illegible] congregation.

Rev. Samuel Newberry was the minister, from the first organization of the Church, in the Fall of 18[illegible], until the Fall of 18[illegible], when he was succeeded by the Rev. Asa Johnson, who held the place until 1848. The church has been maintained regularly, with several changes of ministers, up to the present time. A union with the Old School Church and consolidation of their property interests took place several years ago.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

was built in 1837, by George S. Fenimore and John Carroll, builders, on the northeast corner of Cass and Third streets. It was a frame structure, much like the others. Col. Wm. M. Reyburn, who settled on the farm on the north bank of the Wabash, west of Miamisport, in October, 1831, and H. A. Tarkington, who kept the tavern, corner of Main and Miami streets, were local Methodist preachers. The first circuit preachers were Amasa Johnson and Miles Huffaker, in 1834, followed by Jno. A. Brouse, in 1835. The first Presiding Elder was Allen Wiley.

The church, in after years, grew large enough to divide into two charges, one east and the other west of Broadway, but after remaining separate for several years, they have again united and consolidated the property which they held separately.

Simultaneously with the organization of the churches and the building of edifices in Peru, congregations were forming, and the log school houses were being used all over the county, for purposes of public worship by the different denominations whose ministers came along.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

had a respectable membership at an early day, but no church organization until about 1846 or 1847. At that time a room was fitted up, over Decrees' drug store, East Broadway, north of the Broadway House, and afterward the room over Kilgore & Shirk's store, until the church edifice, corner of Main and Miami, was completed. This is a tasty and convenient building and the church, having a stationed clergyman, use it regularly for religious services.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

has had a large and influential membership in the county from an early period in its history. The church in Peru is well established, and its house of worship is one of the best buildings in the city. It was erected some years ago, has regular services and a resident pastor.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

(St. John's, German) was organized about 1861, and in 1862 a neat brick church was erected on Second street, west of Hood. This the congregation occupied until 1876, by which time they had erected one of the finest church edifices in the city, on the southeast corner of Main and Fremont streets. Unlike most of the church buildings of the present day, it is completely finished. The financial affairs of the church are satisfactory, and the church is progressing steadily. The old church edifice on Second street is used for the school of the church. A resident pastor is in charge.

METHODIST CHURCH—COLORED.

The colored people, though generally poor, have succeeded in building a neat brick church on East Third street, in which services are held according to appointment. They are not yet able to maintain a regular pastor. Their energy in accomplishing what they have is highly creditable.

EDUCATION

was not overlooked any more than spiritual affairs, by the first settlers. Almost the first undertaking of a public character was the building of the rough log school house, in which a school for the primary branches was kept, during the winter months, and in which all kinds of meetings were held when not occupied for school purposes.

Among the earliest institutions of learning in the county was a log house that stood on the third lot west of the southwest corner of Third and Miami streets, where our respected fellow citizen William Smith, familiarly known to the first settlers as the old "curmudgeon," taught "the young idea how to shoot" among the lower branches of the tree of knowledge, and bent "the twig" in the most approved manner to make the boy smart. If any of them failed, in after life, to secure that reasonable reward of youthful assiduity—the Presidency—it was owing to some other cause than a defect in the curriculum of their *Alma Mater*.

THE PERU COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

was founded by the leading citizens and controlled by a Board of Trustees, and, as its name implied, was intended to furnish a thorough academic course.

Jno. Stocker, A. M., a Presbyterian minister, was Principal and taught the academical department, and Mrs. Stocker, his wife, an amiable and accomplished lady, had charge of the female and primary. The Presbyterian Church was used for the female, and a log building on Second street, west of Cass, for the male department.

The Institute is remembered by old citizens as a school that has never been excelled by any in the county. H. Wallo, A. M., succeeded Mr. Stocker as Principal. Rev. S. Newberry, Wm. N. Hood, Richard L. Britton, James B. Fulwiler, Alfred Keiser and others, whose names are not at hand, were officers and members of the Board of Trustees.

MILITARY COMPANY.

"In time of peace prepare for war" is a maxim to which the first settlers gave due heed by organizing a military company, the name of which is but dimly remembered as the "Peru Blues." The name no doubt indicated the cerulean hue of the uniform they expected to wear, but which, "owing to circumstances, etc.," they were never able to procure.

A. M. Higgins, of Logansport, then a citizen here, was Captain, and Vincent O'Donald, father of Vincent O'Donald, the present Sheriff, First Lieutenant. The death of Lieut. O'Donald is a melancholy incident in the company's history. It had participated in the citizens' celebration of the 4th of [illegible] and at the close of the day's festivities [illegible] musket which [illegible] He [illegible] was not [illegible] Mr. O'Donald [illegible] worthy [illegible] and his loss was [illegible] deplored.

Jno. W. Timberlake is [illegible] the only survivor of that band of heroes who, in days long gone, were [illegible]

[illegible]

The heroes, who [illegible] were no mere "carpet knights," but stood ever ready to [illegible] at the call of duty. Their motto [illegible]

"[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]"

So when the [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] and went [illegible] and there [illegible] to the call, and marched out with to the [illegible] bright [illegible] After the [illegible] that [illegible] campaign, they [illegible] they had earned a fair share of its [illegible] glory [illegible] and some twelve years and [illegible] of the [illegible] their [illegible] into plowshares, or something of that sort, and resumed their peaceful avocations.

SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE—DOCTORS.

The health—well, the less said about some things the better. This has a good deal of health, such as it was in the early day, but [illegible] it would not rank high.

The country was the most beautiful the eye could behold, but, like many other beautiful things in nature, it owed its striking [illegible] a bed of decayed flowers, in which lay coiled the deadly serpent. [illegible] ash and poplar trees, of giant [illegible], covering vast [illegible] of the river bottoms, [illegible] lofty [illegible] and there other monarchs of the forest, [illegible] self-admiration, and the duty of helping the dependent, [illegible] of verdant, clambering vines. In bright nooks and [illegible], where the genial sunshine peered in, the dogwood, sumach and wild briar displayed their white flowers and red berries in pleasing contrast with the deep green of the surrounding foliage. The rivers, obstructed by logs and drift, spread over the low grounds which grew up in willows [illegible] and the small streams, from a like cause, expanded into swamps [illegible] myriads of sweet singing-mosquitoes. The fruitless fertility of [illegible] nature, followed by the decay of her rank vegetation, loaded the exhalations with malaria, and made the balmy air of the summer evening a deadly enemy to the first settler "or any other man." Hence, it would not be strictly accurate to say that the country, a long time ago, was salubrious.

Doctors got to learn this and came to minister to the afflicted of this region quite early. Dr. Belden is the name of one [illegible] about the time the town was laid out; Dr. J. T. Liston and Dr. Alfred Keiser shortly after. Dr. E. H. Bruce arrived in 18[illegible], and Dr. Benjamin Henton in 1837. Drs. Liston and Keiser are still living; the others are dead.

The doctor's calling at that day was no sinecure. His field of labor extended over a great deal of territory. The roads were but little better than some of our turnpikes, and the toll gatherer was not there to cheer him on his lonely way. His pay, at best, did not promise a speedy fortune, and when a patient went under, as he sometimes did, with all his treasures laid up where they could not be made available to pay debts, he mourned [illegible] with a great grief over the actual cash loss he had suffered in medicines furnished the dear departed, under a vicious professional custom of the times.

MANUFACTURES

Our people know well the advantage of manufactories and have been liberal in securing their establishment. Those we have are on a sound business footing, and, having passed the crisis following the panic, will, doubtless, increase their productions in the future.

PERU WOOLEN-MILLS.

H. E. & C. F. Sterne, who for years before had been engaged in merchandising, buying grain and packing pork, built a woolen-mill [illegible] high on Canal street, near Broadway, in 18[illegible]. It was in a flourishing condition, when, in January, 1868, it was destroyed by fire, with most of its stock, manufactured goods and machinery, the loss being about $[illegible].

Immediately after this misfortune, the energetic proprietors, with M. Oppenheimer as a new member of the firm, set about rebuilding. They procured the ground of their present location and in a short time erected buildings, put in machinery of the most approved stand, and completed, in all respects, woolen-mills which are not surpassed by any in the country. The firm has the soundest financial standing, has passed through the hard times successfully, and their manufactures rank among the best in the country. The firm has changed some within the last year, but the Messrs. Sterne, Oppenheimer and Mergentheim still remain.

HOWE MACHINE CO.

When, in 1870, this manufacturing company was seeking a location in the West, they had their attention directed to Peru. Our people, by liberal donations of land and building material, secured the establishment of the works here.

They were pushed with vigor and soon got into operation, but in 1870 they were destroyed by fire, the loss being $200,000 in stock, machinery and buildings. They were shortly rebuilt and manufacturing resumed with largely increased productions.

Here the celebrated Howe sewing machine was made, but the company also got to making a variety of furniture used in schools, offices and churches.

A new company was organized in the Summer of 1875, in which the Howe was merged, whose corporate name is the Indiana Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $[illegible].

BASKET FACTORY.

This manufactory was established here by Messrs. Gardner, Bush & Co. It manufactures baskets, rolling pins, clothes pins and other wooden ware, and runs an extensive saw-mill to do its own and custom work.

FLOURING-MILLS.

Since the washing out of the dam, Messrs. Isaac Miller & Son have removed and rebuilt their mill at a point west of Broadway, near the L. P. & C. R. R. track, which is available for receiving and shipping. They have a first-class mill for merchant and custom work.

WAGON FACTORY.

Near the new L. P. & C. R. R. shops, F. Ulrich's wagon manufactory is located. He is an energetic German and has a business which is [illegible] steadily increasing. He makes a superior wagon, which finds its market south, and as far west as California, besides supplying a large home demand.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

Armantrout & Grey, on Fifth street, by strict personal attention to carriage making as a specialty, have established a manufactory of first-class vehicles of a quality which are not excelled by any in the market. The constantly increasing demand promises [illegible] for a permanent and largely increased business.

Sullivan & Greff, Canal street, are also manufacturers in this line, whose work is second to none and whose business is large. They are established citizens. Their business is permanent.

[illegible]

Since the death of F. S. Barkly, who established the first [illegible] with his brother, George, the business has been continued by [illegible] L. Barkly

Everything, as the saw [illegible] and machinery is made in this establishment which [illegible] business, has been probably to the [illegible]

M. [illegible] on Canal street, [illegible] and such as [illegible] all the [illegible] usually manufactured at a first class carriage [illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible] In ordinary good times, there is no [illegible] establishments [illegible]

PLANING MILLS

James Wagner, at the foot of [illegible] Ave., has a mill at which all the work usually made in such an establishment is furnished.

David Wilkinson, on [illegible] street, near Wabash Railway, has another mill of the same kind, with all the machinery for turning out all kinds of building work.

TOW-MILL AND PLANING FACTORY.

Messrs. Coyle & Torry are the proprietors of this factory. It is located near the northwest corner of the town. It is one of the most beneficial in this two county, in this county, giving employment to women and children and is a market for farm production of this virtue. It has sold all through the land times profitably to its owners, and is stocked up in a largely increased way. [illegible] Its manufactures are a [illegible] for nurseries, the cotton gin, and the demand is always in preparation to the amount of that staple. This factory, in all its appointments, is first class.

RAILROAD SHOPS.

The principal shops of the I. P. & C. R. R. are permanently located here. Engines and locomotives are made and repaired, and steady employment is given to a large number of employes, who are a general thing, industrious and ingenious citizens who will remain. John McKenna — Master Mechanic, George Young, Foreman, and George Herbert, Foreman of the carpenter shop.

These shops occupy some three acres of ground, on the west side of town, and are built with all the modern improvements, in the most substantial manner.

THE WABASH ROAD

also has repair shops here, on a small scale, which give employment to a few hands.

RAILROADS.

PERU & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

W. J. Hobson, of this county, was the projector of this road. He was the first to propose the undertaking, and to claim to give the credit of such a commencement as insured its completion. He made the preliminary survey and estimates, and by figures, which are as preversial for their veracity as is George and his little hatchet, they proved that its construction was entirely within the resources of the people living along its line. Hobson's zeal and visionary as the project seemed to many, and ridiculed as he was for advocating such a wild scheme, he never wavered in his convictions or wearied in the task he had undertaken. The first meeting on the subject was held in Peru, in 1847, at which a few enthusiastic men and men absorbed about five hundred dollars in stock. With this capital, Gen. T. A. Morris, of Indianapolis, was employed to run the line and make estimates preliminary to commencing. Other meetings were held along the line, in Indiana subscribed to the stock, and, shortly after, all the counties between this and Marion subscribed, as counties. The work was commenced at the south end, and the road was soon, after wonderful difficulties and the utter exhaustion of financial resources, up to Noblesville, as a flat bar road. About this time, they got some mortgages on it, and got it into court, and the workers came along and took the thing in, and left the Hoosier railroad builders to mature at their leisure what they knew about railroading and what they were going to do about it. They got more mortgages on it, until it was completed to Peru, in 1854, and finally sold out at such figures as to make it a first-class paying investment.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

Along about 1852, an enthusiastic man at Toledo commenced writing up the importance of a railroad from Toledo to St. Louis. He got up the first meeting at Logansport, which was largely attended from all the important points along the line. Stock was subscribed, and such an interest given to the work as secured its completion by the Spring of 1854. But the projector, who had expended his talents and money in giving the thing a start, was never heard of afterward, except occasionally as a crazy man. And so it goes.

THE CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

was completed through the southern part of the county in 1856.

THE DETROIT & EEL RIVER,

following Eel River from Logansport through Miami, was completed in 1872 and is in connection with the I. P. & C., which was finished from Peru to Michigan City in 1853.

These roads are all doing a heavy business in freight and passengers and give our county all the facilities of the kind she needs.

GRAVEL ROADS.

Some years ago, the city of Peru gave to four gravel road companies $10,000 each to encourage the building of good roads in the city. The money was not as well expended as it might have been, but still it made the roads much better. The Peru & Strawtown, Peru & Xenia, Peru & Cass and Peru & Paxton were the roads that received this aid. The Peru & Mexico, the best of our roads, was made before, and received none of this money.

THE WAR VOLUNTEERS.

In the patriotic duty of furnishing troops at the call of the General Government, Miami County will compare favorably with any other in the United States.

When the Mexican War required volunteers, our county was in its infancy, but she promptly furnished a company, which went to the field under the command of the late I. J. Wilson.

In the war of the Rebellion, we were represented in twenty-four regiments. In the first year, we had a thousand men in the service, and up to the close, 1865, as shown by the muster rolls, exclusive of some hundred volunteers raised to repel the Morgan raid. Of a total enrollment of 3,417 subject to military duty, over one-half, 45 per cent, had actually participated in nearly all of the battles in which Indiana soldiers were engaged during the war.

In addition to this force in the field, our people at home at once effectually organized to supply sanitary stores to the hospitals and to take care of soldiers' families. Their contributions for these purposes amounted to over three hundred thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Here is a showing of how the people's agents squandered the public moneys long ago.

An Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of Miami County, from the 1st of November, 1836, to the 1st of November, 1837.

RECEIPTS AT TREASURY.

Amount of state, county and other licenses	$ 270 67
Amount of revenue collected for 1836	856 65
Amount received for estrays	15 00
	$1,141 32

PAYMENTS AT TREASURY.

Amount of orders cancelled	$90 15
Amount of treasurer's [illegible]	51
Amount of Clerk's commission	[illegible]
	$1,103 11

EXPENSES FOR THIS YEAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1836, TO 1st MARCH FOR 1837.

Rent of room for court and jurors	[illegible]
Grand and Traverse Juries	127 [illegible]
Assessors	[illegible]
County Commissioners	[illegible]
State Council	[illegible]
Board commissioners	[illegible]
Supervisors	[illegible]
Clerk, sundry, Markers, etc	[illegible]
Associate Judges	[illegible]
Sheriff's extra allowance	[illegible]
Clerk's extra allowance	[illegible]
Making tax list	[illegible]
Ballots	[illegible]
Receipts of jail books	[illegible]
Books and stationery	[illegible]
Expenses of coupers	[illegible]
Seal, transcribing, repair of stove	[illegible]
Taxes refunded	[illegible]
Jurors of Inquest	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible]
Rent of Clerk's office	[illegible]
Treasurer's commission	[illegible]
Collector's commission	[illegible]
	$1,138 82
Balance in Treasury	2 [illegible]
	$1,141 32

ALEX JAMESON,
JNO. W. MILLER,
WM. M. REYDERS, } *Commissioners.*

Attest,
B. H. SCOTT, *Clerk.*

The ratification, in the latter part of 1837, of Marshall's Treaty, was a matter of great rejoicing, as it opened to settlement what was known as the Five Mile Reserve, which commenced east of Peru, extended up the Wabash five miles, and back to Eel River.

In July, 1838, Wm. N. Hood, one of the town proprietors, as I a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen, died, and his demise was regarded as a public calamity.

At the August election of 1838, 370 votes were polled. In the same month, Dr. Benj. Heaton, in digging a well on his lot, at the rear end of Broadway, near Second, came to the top of a tree at the depth of fifteen feet, and at about forty feet below the surface they struck upon the trunk of the same tree, out proved to be a chinquapin.

Saturday, the last of August, 1838, Thomas J. Wyatt was killed, at Mexico, by the accidental discharge of a short rifle, in the hands of Eli Peoples. The wounded man died in about fifteen minutes after the accident.

After the destruction of the records, by the burning of the court house, there was great excitement among the people as to the manner of their restoration—one party being in favor of the courts restoring their respective records, and the other of a special commissioner.

The compromise carried at the election, but the Legislature adopted the Special Commissioner method. It turned out, practically, that it made but little difference which plan was adopted, as but a small amount of this kind of business was ever transacted.

At the August election of 1840, there were but five townships in the county and the number of votes in each, on Governor, was as follows: Peru, 207; Jefferson, 86; Union, 162; Perry, 71; Richland, 5—making a total in the county of 550 votes. This would hardly show the vote of each township, as, under the law at that time, the voter could vote in any township he pleased, and Peru generally got more than her share.

The best public sale of canal lands in the county took place October 5, 1840, at the corner of Second and Miami streets, the Wilson corner. A large number of the buyers were up from abroad, and the taverns were full for several weeks before the sale. Some thirty acres were sold.

Godfrey's addition to the town of Peru had been laid off and a public sale of it and out lots took place on the 5th and 6th of October by Allen Hamilton, executor of the will of Chief Godfrey, to whose estate the land belonged.

The county went for Harrison, in 1840, by a majority of 68. The whole vote was 556.

The first bother in the county established himself here for a short time in 1841. He was a colored man named Bunch. A town seven years without a bother! Thank of the young bloods of today who part their hair in the middle and skate the ladies's second, suffering such a visitation. The next was Alexander Moss, who came in 1842, and lost his sore eye since.

In 1839 and 1840, A. Wilson & Co. packed pork. The first year, they undertook to get it to New York, but, on account of low water in the Miamies, the next year, they built flat-boats on the river bank above the bridge, and shipped to New Orleans. They lost money both times, but they showed enterprise, and all the out-at-elbows.

E. L. Britton, Wm. N. Hood, B. H. Reeves, Alfred Kruser and Alexander Wilson were the original Commissioners named in the corner of the Bridge Company, and called a meeting of stockholders for November 12, 1837. An amended act of incorporation was passed January 21, 1838, and the appointed Albert Cole, Z. W. Pendleton, Henry Zerr, E. L. Britton, R. R. Tracy, Geo. S. Teeple and Benjamin Hodson Commissioners. At a meeting of stockholders, held on the second of November, at Pendleton's, in Peru, 1842, Albert Cole, Alexander Wilson, E. L. Britton, R. R. Tracy, S. Fennimore, David Rogers and Z. W. Pendleton were elected a Board of Directors.

But, after all, it is the case of the Miami Bridge, we are the bridge, which at that day was a big thing. He became contributor and, and agreed to take part of his pay in stock, the stock less failed to pay up, he was sued on it, and Hamilton sued for what the Commissioners, sitting as jurors, was compelled for his own protection to empanel the work.

By delay, he died dying, and generously used all different parts in the vicinity of Peru, but more in our cemetery, and being entitled, April 1845, June 15, of this year, a quiet, easy hold, which A. D. G. W. Goodrich and N. O. Reeves were appointed a committee to question where and when what demise should be granted, and proceeded. At another meeting held on the 17th, they recited that since notice had been given, Z. W. Pendleton and E. L. Britton had gone to the seat of war on Texas, on a flat-bottom canal, the west foreright of Congress, in conversing that great military work, was strikingly apparent.

In May, 1844, a young man named Eli Mace, on horseback and carrying a little umbrella to fend the Wabash of footing a telephone line, where there was a fork. The river was up, and he was drowned. The body was found a few days afterward, on a point of land near Reynolds's Hominy Mill. The line passed, in hand with people and sorrowfully at a distance, on the banks of the river near the Bee Barn residence, as where he was buried.

For some to the organization, the territory of Miami was attached to Cass for judicial and electoral purposes, and many roll and other important records, pertaining to its early history, will only be found among the archives of Cass.

PERU

Richard L. Britton and Jesse L. Williams had been associated, I [illegible] Wilson. Mr. Britton was proprietor of the county seat.

Mr. [illegible] was the more indulgent of the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] east by the [illegible] from [illegible] west by Hood street and north by a line commencing on Hood street and running east to a point on Sixth street [illegible].

SALE OF LOTS

The letting of a division of the canal, from Lafayette Tomlinson's mill, was in progress, and about the latter part of July, 1837, the [illegible] brought in a good many persons to other towns, who were building [illegible] work, and the best sale of lots in Peru took place the next day after the letting.

The sale was well attended, and lots brought extra fancy prices. It seems curious to the citizen of today that lots along the canal, so many near the town at the foot of Cass street, should have brought higher prices, in many instances, than those on the best on Broadway, but such was the fact. The town was to grow there as an important adjunct of the grist mills from which so much was expected; where distressed craft was wont to lodge in time of freshing, and had to unload, and carry the cargo, if necessary to perform that old and honest adjunct of commerce, [illegible] all of which meant business. It is fair to presume that those who bought property here realized their hopes and future can continue at an early date, as no monuments remain as the neighborhood of former commercial prosperity.

BUILDINGS.

Frame as well as log buildings began to be put up immediately after the sale of lots. Among the earliest of these were a tavern, frame house, northwest corner of Second and Miami streets built and occupied by Alexander Wilson, as a store and dwelling house, since burned down; a two-story frame house, northwest corner of Canal and Miami streets, built and kept by John Cooper as a tavern, since burned down; Mr. Cooper was one of the contractors who built the dam; a one-story house, corner of Third and Dodge streets, built and occupied as a store—the "Emp Firm"—by Enos B. Palmiter, she now occupied by Union Hall Block; a two-story frame house, northeast alley corner, west side of Broadway, between Second and Third streets, built by D. E. Barrett and occupied by him and Judge [illegible] as a store and dwelling, they having first opened their store in a [illegible] building since burned down; a two-story frame house a [illegible] corner of Main and Miami streets, built and occupied by H. A. Tarkington, as a store, since torn down and now occupied in part by the Principal [illegible]; a two-story house, northeast corner of Canal and Broadway, built and occupied by Mechanicsburg, of Lafayette, as a store; a one-story frame house on the north side of Second street, west of Broadway, built and occupied by Ira Evans & Co., as a store, now owned by Wm. Smith, and still [illegible]; and a one-story house, on the southwest corner of the [illegible] and Cass streets, at the town, built and kept by P. Murphy; a double log house, a [illegible] west of Murphy's, built and kept by James Eaton, who also built, [illegible] year, a two-story frame on the third lot west of Murphy's, which he occupied as a tavern; a two-story frame on the northwest corner of Canal and Miami streets, built and kept by John Cooper and continued for many years after as the National Hotel, a two-story frame, northeast corner of Main and Miami streets, built and kept by H. A. Tarkington, as [illegible] C. Price, who kept the ferry across the Wabash, just below the bridge; also kept a tavern on the north side of Canal street, about half a square east of Broadway. The rear of Kilgore & Shirk's store, corner of Broadway and Main, was the site of the Broadway Hotel, owned and kept by Pendleton & Henby.

Beside these places of entertainment for the traveler, at the first settlers took care of friends who came to look at the country, and they would seemingly pass one in a stranger.

It is not to be supposed that these hostelries put on any such airs as the Palmer, of Chicago or Fifth Avenue, of New York, but, with their [illegible] obstacles, they spirited an I other game about the town pike hog and [illegible] in the larder, fish of endless variety in the river, and bee as well as [illegible] prairie hay, they were prepared to furnish a substantial meal at short [illegible] cents each, lodging at a shilling—board, by the week, was from [illegible] to one dollar and twenty-five cents, which could be paid for making [illegible] twenty-five cents a hundred, of which there was plenty, the people being tasty and wanting their lots neatly fenced.

BUSINESS MEN AND BUSINESS PLACES OF THE EARLY DAY IN PERU.

The business men and places in Peru, for a few years after the town was laid out, were as follows: Albert Cole, dry goods, etc., southwest corner of Broadway and Third street; Jacob Linzee, dry goods, hardware, [illegible], etc., and Sheriff of the county, Broadway. A. Wilson, any goods, etc., northeast corner of Miami and Second streets. Wm. M. Reyders, [illegible], northeast corner of Broadway and Second streets. James B. Palmiter, dry goods, etc., emporium, northwest corner of Broadway and Third street. E. L. Britton, dry goods, etc., Canal street; L. B. Bertholet, dry goods, etc., Canal street, east of Broadway. J. J. Miller & Co., dry goods, etc., Second street, north side, between Broadway and Miami; D. E. Barrett, [illegible], etc., Broadway, between Second and Third streets, west side. L. B. Lindsey, dry goods, hardware, northeast corner of Canal and Broadway. Z. W. Pendleton, grocery and provisions and liquors, northwest corner of Broadway and Main, west side of Broadway. Kilgore & Shirk, dry goods, etc., Second and Main, west side of Broadway. Kilgore & Shirk, grocery, second, between Miami and Cass. J. T. Lemon, northwest corner of Second and Bruce, corner of Main and Miami, were physicians, as and [illegible] Dodge, attorney at law, corner of Broadway and Second streets. B. Mowbray, County Treasurer, office also elsewhere—Fifth, between Dodge and Miami. A. Berry, dry goods, Second street. C. H. Hoffman, merchant, corner of Main and Cass. W. Mowbray, clerk—office and residence, Fifth street, east of Broadway. A. M. Higgins & Co., tinware, north side of Second street, east of Broadway. The carpenters and joiners were: S. Fennimore, John Gaffney, John W. Timberlake, Henry H. Jones, W. F. Burnett, James Fetts, Pendleton, John Waterson and Jesse Chenoweth. Bakers—Jacob Stroud, between Miami and Cass, and Thomas Cass, in Main and Fifth, were blacksmiths. P. O. Gordon, Miami street, between E. G. Bourne, J. Garner and L. L. Valley were tailors.

Nathaniel McIntire was the first director of the Peru in the county. John Mayer, was the first who the terrible [illegible] was attributed.

Samuel Fate was the [illegible] of the county city. He was justice, postmaster, auctioneer, general agent, painter and editor, and kept a Whig Tavern. He's a splendid, detailed house, owned and brought to the country by James B. Palmiter.

From the above it will be seen that business was not confined to one street, in the early days, but scattered all over town.

The one thing that is brought to mind that of the few, one, but few, who, forty years ago, were actively engaged in the different pursuits, but few persons among us to-day. Alex. Coyle, D. R. Bears, A. Wilson, [illegible], J. H. Palmiter, Patrick O. Dodge, A. B. McIntyre still survive, Dr. Jameson and A. M. Higgins live elsewhere, also all the others are dead.

INDIAN HISTORY.

BY JOHN A. GRAHAM.

THE most reliable Indian history, based, of course, on their traditions, is an interview in the Miami language, which has for clearness of detail all the territory bounded east by the Scioto, west by Eel River, south by the Ohio and north to the lakes. This would embrace, part of Ohio, all of Indiana, part of Illinois and the southern part of Michigan. That the Miamis should give the name to such a vast tract shows that they were powerful among the tribes composing it. Mr. McCullough—or Little Turtle, the great Miami Chief, and to Gen. Wayne, at the treaty of Greenville—"You have pointed out to me the boundary line between the Indians and the United States. But I now take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been occupied by my forefathers from time immemorial, and I understand it is equally so to the white people." It is well known by all my brothers present, that my grandfather killed the first deer at Detroit, from thence he extended his hunt to the best hunters of the Scioto, thence its mouth down the river, to the mouth of the Wabash; thence to Chicago, to Lake Michigan.

The Miamis were called Pankishaws and were the most powerful branch of the confederacy. They held and occupied the eastern portion of the common territory so destructive to them, and, as they prove to I believe white settlement, that portion of it lying along the upper Wabash and embraced within the bounds of Miami and adjoining counties was the very best to which they yielded possession.

They dwelt in permanent villages, thus indicating a higher civilization than that of the nomadic tribes of the farther west. For this purpose they selected the most beautiful sites on the banks of rivers and small streams. While their principal sustenance was derived from hunting and fishing, their selections for village sites and their treaty reservations, whenever of large or small tracts, are, proverbially, the very best lands for agricultural purposes.

The Miamis who resided within the area of this county numbered, in their most prosperous days, about 800 warriors. They were a proud and haughty people, looking the neighboring tribes in contempt, as an inferior race.

They were a warlike tribe and were allies of England in the wars between that country and this. Their chiefs were able leaders, the most conspicuous of whom, as a statesman and warrior, was Little Turtle.

Their prowess in the field is historical under the leadership of this celebrated chief, who, as commander of the allied Indian forces, defeated Gen. Harmer, October 19, 1790 and Gen. Sinclair, November 4, 1791—the most disastrous reverses suffered by the whites at the hands of the Indians.

And not less conspicuous is the warlike character they sustained in their defeat by Gen. Wayne, at the battle of Fort Wayne, August 20, 1794, by Gen. Harrison, at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 17, 1811, and by Col. Campbell, on the Mississinewa, about seven miles east of the southeast corner of this county, in December, 1812. Francis Godfroy, Lewis Godfroy, his brother, and Shipapecanouh, or Deaf Man, residents of this immediate vicinity, were noted war chiefs, and participated in the battles referred to. Lewis Godfroy gave the signal for the Indians to attack at the battle of Tippecanoe, and he and his brother Francis and Deaf Man were the Indian leaders in the battle with Col. Campbell, which was nearly a drawn fight.

The Indian villages in this county were: Wesawa, on the north bank of Eel River, below Denver, at the mouth of Mississinewa Creek; Flowers Village, on the south side, opposite Chili, and Squirrel Village, on the north side, near Stockdale. The Indians living at Flowers' Village were West, subsequently designated on the pay-rolls as Eel Rivers; at Wesawa's, Pattawatomies; and at Squirrel's or Seconds', Miamis. Miamis intermarried, to some extent, with the Weas and Pattawattomies, and, in the course of time, Indians of these tribes were recognized as Miamis, signing treaties and participating in annuities with them.

The most important village in this county was the village, on the west bank of the Mississinewa, one mile above its mouth, and two miles above Peru. This was, doubtless, the largest Miami village belonging to the tribe. It took its name from that of Osage, its tribe chief. It was a beautiful site for a village, but is now a vast cornfield. Shipapecanouh, or Deaf Man, was a war chief of the village. He married Francis Slocum, the Indian captive, and established what was called Deaf Man's village, further up the river. In the edge of Wabash County. There were other small villages at different points.

Francis Godfroy, son of Jacko Jacques, or James Godfroy, a French trader among the Indians, called Man-ee-ko-ko, or Big Deer, and his brother Lewis were distinguished men in the tribe from early manhood, and took a leading part in its important affairs. They were prominent in the battles of Fort Wayne, Tippecanoe and the Mississinewa. Their high position in the tribe is evidenced by the fact that, in the treaty of St. Mary's, made in 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Benjamin Park and Lewis Cass, Commissioners of the United States on the one part, and the Miami tribe of Indians on the other, Francis was granted a reservation of six sections of land on the Salamonie, at La Petit Prairie, and Lewis six sections on the St. Mary's, above the reservation of Jacksing Shange. The affection of the brothers for each other is shown by an article of agreement, made before the writer, made on the 29 day of December, 1824, witnessed by Gen. Tipton and Joseph Barron, in which they agree to exchange one section of these reservations, and neither shall have the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, unless by mutual consent—the sole object and purpose of the exchange being that "the brothers may live near each other."

The wife of Chief Godfroy, and her sister, the wife of White Wolf, were the daughters of a white man named Cole, who had been captured by the Indians, in Kentucky, when he was a child.

Francis Godfroy contracted for the building of a trading house on the Mississinewa, in 1822, as considers stated. This became his home-trade and trading-house, and was further evidence shows the mouth of the Mississinewa, on the Wabash. He did not remove from the Salamonie until about 1827—but for several years previous to his removal, alternated his residence between the two places—sometimes a few months each year on the Wabash.

The treaty of 1826, he was granted a reserve of a section of land which extends one mile up the Wabash on its north bank, from north and south line a little east of Broadway, including within its area the east half of Peru, and by the treaty of 1840, he was granted five sections between the Mississinewa and Wabash, where he lived.

He was a man of splendid physical development, being six feet high and weighing about three hundred pounds. He was sense, generous and dignified—sincere in his friendship, paternal in his care, and princely in his hospitality. He was known and estimated by the most distinguished men of his day, and among them those against whom he fought in battle. On this point may be introduced a letter from Old Richard M. Johnson, at the time it was senator from the State of the United States, which will explain itself:

"SENATE CHAMBER, 12 January, 1847.

"Sir: I have this day received the civil, and kind, and friendly letter from your hands, as a present from my friend and brother, the brave Miami Chief, Pechunsa, and I have written my thanks to that brave and generous chief and warrior and let him know that I shall ever keep up and keep alive the friendship

"In addition to this, I send by you a brace of pistols, which I am still present to that brave chief and warrior as evidence of regard. With sentiments of great respect,

"Your friend and obedient servant,

"(Signed) R. M. JOHNSON.

"To Gen. Tipton."

Pechunsa as he is called in the letter, was the Indian way of pronouncing the Christian name of Francis.

Before his death, the writer had known quite manner its, and in all his business intercourse with them, which was varied and extensive, he maintained his reputation of honor and strict integrity. He had a lively sense of what was due to and expected from a man of his position, and was ever prompt to second his white friends in any enterprise looking to the general good.

He built a store-room on his own section, just adjoining the eastern boundary of the original plat of Peru and street, and, with L. H. Bethel, under the firm of Godfroy & Bethel, kept a store at made with the Indians and whites, up to 1838. About 1837, he bought from J. W. Hamilton the frame house between the canal and river at the end of the bridge, which, after his death, was bought of his estate, A. G. L. Burr.

He was a pompous and liberal economist on all public calls for money—was gracious and hospitable to white visitors, and, like one of the old lords, always kept about his "Mount Pleasant" home a large retinue of his own people.

In the Spring of 1840, he was taken sick and, after a lingering illness, died on the first of May of that year. A numerous concourse of white citizens—as well as his own people, manifested their respect for the chief by attending his funeral, which took place at his own house. The grave being but a short distance from it on the rising ground to the south. Wapepanouh, called, also, Black Raccoon, a Chief and noted orator, delivered a funeral discourse on the occasion, which was translated at the time, as follows:

"Brothers: The Great Spirit has taken to himself another of our once powerful and happy, but now rapidly declining nation. The time has been when these forests were densely populated by people like you and me, and those blowing touch withered the majestic tree as before us, and caused the noble spirit by which it was animated to seek another home, has dealt in a like manner with his and our fathers; in like manner will it deal with us. Death, of late, has been common among our people, and that an instance of it scarcely elicits our notice. But when the brave, the generous and the patriotic are blasted by it, then it is that the tears of sorrow freely flow.

"Such is now the case; our brother who has just left us was brave, generous and patriotic, and as a tribute to his merit and a reward for goodness, the tears, not only of his own people, but of many white men, who are here assembled to witness the funeral rites, freely flow.

"At the scene the poor of his people weep, because at his table they were wont to feast and rejoice. The weak mourn his death, because his authority was directed to their protection. But he has left the earth, the place of vexations and contentions, and is now antitipating with his shorten and Logan in those joys prepared by the Great Spirit for such as well and faithfully discharge their duties here. Brothers, let us emulate his example and practice his virtues."

His sons, Gabriel, and William, own and cultivate their farms on the Mississinewa, the same is our part of their father's reservation of five sections. Gabriel has a splendid farm, which he cultivates largely, and a fine brick residence, where he lives with his family surrounded by all the comforts due to industry and good management.

The settlement of the Pottawattomies at Wesaw's Village, and of the Weas at Flower's Village, took place in 1826 or 1827, while Gen. Tipton was Indian Agent, or Superintendent, for all the tribes in Indiana. The Miamis did not like the near neighborship, and regarded these people as trespassers. This ill-will manifested itself in conflicts which sometimes resulted in the death of one or more of the parties engaged. One case occurred of the kind at Mississinewa in 1828. Three Indians of the Flowers party were going over into the reserve, south of the Wabash, to hunt. They were by Mississinewa, on that was a crossing-place and perhaps to get whiskey. They got into a fight with some Miamis there, and two of the Flowers party were killed, and the other so badly wounded that he died some time afterwards. The dead were buried on the bank of the river in the town, and for years afterwards, until the dirt taken out in digging the canal, covered their graves a white flag on a pole was kept floating over them.

After the Eel River Pottawattomies were dispossessed by treaty, the Flowers and Squirrel parties abandoned their villages on that river and established others in the Reserve, south of the Wabash, while the Pottawattomies that had not gone West moved up into Michigan. Wesaw settled on Deer Creek, and the Squirrel party on Pipe Creek, about 1838.

From 1838 until their removal West, the Miamis, as a people, grew miserably careless and dissipated. They placed no value on property and squandered it with lavish indifference. Their destitution led to frequent quarrels and homicides, so that their number decreased rapidly in the five years preceding their removal.

Some of the causes in which they killed each other attracted the notice of the whites more than others, among them the following:

Shoe-ee-sah, a half brother of Nicoomah (Squirrel), was a bad Indian, cantankerous and troublesome—such a bad one he called among the whites a Seminole. He had killed several and wounded, stabbed and threatened many others, and he was generally feared.

Old Mother Tippy, who had several daughters and Abdinobe-ee-sah, who had one daughter, and a son named Wawa-ee-sah, used to sit up now the Jewel Indian farm, in Butler Township. Their cabins were close together, and the Indians resided there. At the time of the occurrence about to be related, several Weas, among them the brothers Shipapo-lo-mesh, and Ipaco-mo-hesh-sah, and Shoe-ee-sah, Nicoomah, Shoe-ee-sah and Mesh-ee-pah, of the Nicoomah or Squirrel party of Miamis, were there drinking. They had spent the night in their cabins, in the course of which Shoe-ee-sah caught Mother Tippy by the hair and struck her in the face with his hat, bruising it and causing the blood to flow freely. This made the old woman mad for revenge, and she had her daughters to load her a pistol, heavily, so she was going to sell shotgun with. They loaded the pistol and gave it to her. This was the next morning after the night's debauch and the Indians were sitting in the house, sitting and standing and Shoe-ee-sah was on a bed from exhaustion, passing or lying on his chest. The old woman came to him and pointing the pistol at him, told him she was going to kill him, but one as she was about to pull the trigger Wapepanouh, who was generally called Lewis, a Chief and noted orator, and Indian agent, and an orator among the Indians, came round the house, caught her hand and inquired what she was going to do. She told him how she had been abused, showed her bruised face and the pistol she was going to shoot to sell Shoe-ee-sah. Wapepanouh took the pistol and told Shoe-ee-sah that he was a bad Indian, that he was no man, but a coward, to abuse an old woman in that way, and he made the Shoe-ee-sah feel not more from its reproaches, and Wapepanouh, standing close him, flashed the pistol, the ball passing between the eyes of Shoe and throat. After being shot, Shoe-ee-sah, spitting blood, got up and walked to see if Wapepanouh, who had shot Lewis, from where Shoe-ee-sah had been lying. As Shoe-ee-sah passed out to house, they ran, right he seized a weapon and chase pursuit and to Wapepanouh, who was pursuer, two one armed and unarmed. The will kill you, Take this. Pushing from a large Bowie knife. Wapepanouh took the knife, upon seeing which Shoe-ee-sah was again to plead, saying "Don't kill me my friend, you have done enough; I am your friend." To which Wapepanouh answer, "No, you are not my friend. You are nobody's friend, you abuse the Indians and kill them" and he plunged the knife into Shoe-ee-sah's heart. He threw it out of the breast of Shoe-ee-sah, a stream of blood spouting from the wound, and after wiping it on the grass, handed it back to Shipapanouh.

The Squirrel party to which Shoe-ee-sah belonged, threatened revenge, and the whites, who thought substantial justice had been done by Wapepanouh, brought him to town and protected him from his enemies.

Another case, which was regarded by the whites in a different light, and aroused their horror and indignation, was the killing, by Peshaw, a Pottawattomie, of two sons and a daughter of the Flowers or Wea party. He had hired at Wesaw's Village, and had two sons of the Flowers party. After the removal of the Weas from Eel River to the Reserve, south of the Wabash, he and his wives and the two half-breed children of one of these women settled on Pipe Creek, near where the Sweetsers now reside, near Peru. Their manner were Abdinobendah and Shap-pan-ho-ee-sah, and were nearly half-breed houses of one place. Shap-pan-ho-ee-sah's wife was named Kee-ko-ee-sah and Abdinobendah's, Me-sha-co-ee-pah. These two Weas, as I then saw them on a hunt some six miles southwest of where they lived, on Little Deer Creek, and camped. The men went hunting and the women remained in camp. The party of Me-sha-co-ee-pah, got lost at the camp and started back toward home. She followed, and did not catch it until it had nearly reached home. When she returned near to the camp she saw a dead Indian, like, cautiously, and seeing Kee-ko-ee-sah sitting very quietly and in a curious position, but fears of something being wrong, were aroused, and she crept quietly up to the camp. She found her sister-in-law, whom she had left but few hours before well, sitting in a half reclining position, dead, with a wild turkey she had been picking, in her lap. She presented in terror, got on her pony and went with all haste to the Wea Village, on Deer Creek, to give the alarm. A party at once started for the camp. They came upon the trail of the hunters in crossing the river. They followed it but a short distance when they found the body of one of the Indians, shot from behind through the back of the head, and his pony shot, following the trail still further, they found the other, shot through the body.

The Indians were furious and the whites turned out with them to hunt the murderer but the search was fruitless. It was considered a cruel murder, and if Peshaw had been found, the whites would have seconded the Indians in taking summary vengeance.

It is but justice, perhaps, to give Peshaw's statement. He was an Indian of great physical power, cool, and of dauntless courage. After the killing of the Indians, he coolly loaded up the deer they had killed and brought them home to his own cabin, so that the most should not be lost. He staid secreted near his own cabin, the Indians and white men around it hunting him. He was well-armed, and it is very doubtful whether all the force in the party could have captured him—certainly not without his killing several of them, which he had fully determined to do. The second night after the killing, he left Pipe Creek, crossed the Wabash above town west round the head of the prairie, and reached the house of Ephraim Bearss, on the top of the high ground north of the prairie, a little north of John Hunt's house. There he was concealed in the twine through which the Mexico pike runs for two days, the whites, as well as Indians, hunting him in all directions. The third night, he started north, and it is only recently he died at his home near South Bend. H. H. Bearss and his brother Ephraim were his friends, and it is from the former the relation of Peshaw's reason is obtained. Peshaw told Bearss the killing was done in self-defence; that Indian-ah was always making disturbance, and that these two men had attempted to kill him, and that he had only anticipated them. During his stay at Ephraim Bearss' he was out in the hunt excited or disturbed, and seemed to have entire confidence in his own ability to take care of himself against any odds. In after years he went among the Miamis, but they seemed willing to forget the past. There is a mournful sequel to his killing of these people, in perfect consonance, however, with Indian custom:

At his home, on Pipe Creek, he left two children, by a former wife a Pottawattomie woman. They were kept under strict surveillance by the Weas, as hostages, and it was understood that if Peshaw was not caught they would be murdered. The boy was gut away, and, like his father, found refuge at Ephraim Bearss', but the girl remained and shortly after died and disappeared, and the legend is—and it is believed by Pim-ay-sin-ten-ah, a Miami, now living in this neighborhood, to be true—that the old woman of the Flowers' party killed the girl by the usual method of cutting her to pieces. This she, no doubt, regarded as a sacred duty, to avenge the killing of her own people by the child's father.

The last of the foregoing murders is not remembered exactly, but it is somewhere about 1841 or 1842.

Among other cases of killing, the following may be mentioned:

Wah-pack-co-mah was killed by Wapepanouh, in 1841. Shap-an-ko-ee-sah's son, called Mahquon-ee-pan-ee-sah, killed Mahquon-ee-pan-ee-sah, in 1845, at the Osage Village. Pangah-ah-bugah killed Man-ee-ah or Mancie, as he was called by the whites in 1845. Keel-ee-ee-ee-ee-ah also died but a few years ago, at his home, near the Mississinewa—a noted character, mostly Indian, and remarkable for his great weight, some four hundred pounds—killed Shoe-ee-sah-mah, under almost ludicrous circumstances. They had been in town, drinking, and on their way home encamped near the old lime-kiln, on the road between Peru and the Mississinewa, Shoe-ee-sah-mah, who was quarrelsome, wanted to fight. Keel-ee-ee-ee-ee-ah said he did not want to fight, was not mad and had nothing to fight about. The other insisted, at least to fight about the matter, and, the fellow, "so, to gratify his friend, Keel-ee-ee-ee-ah consented, and they got off their horses. They were both under the influence of liquor, and, before commencing, Shoe-ee-sah-mah took out his bottle, took a drink, and handed it to Keel-ee-ee-ee-ah, inviting him to drink. While the latter had the bottle to his mouth, the other struck at him with a knife, cutting through his coat and inflicting a severe wound in his breast. Keel-ee-ee-ee-ee-ah, stunned by the blow, crossed him to the ground, held him there with one hand, while with the other he reached into his vest pocket, got out a large dirk-knife, opened the blade with his teeth, and then struck it into the breast of his treacherous friend. He repeated his blows with the knife until he effectually cured the pugilistic Miami of all further inclination to fight while man fashion.

Keel-ee-ee-ee-ee-ah, for years before his death, had been falling away in flesh, and at the occurrence of this event, he did not weigh more than, perhaps, a hundred pounds. Once, years ago, when he was at his greatest weight, he was arrested in town for being drunk and disorderly, and his boys were engaged in taking him before the Mayor. He, great strength enabled him to throw them off as though they were children, and, about the time they got him to the office, he was so exhausted and gave up, exclaiming, "Oh, too many—can't do—can't do." The entrance to the Mayor's office was by an outer kitchen door. The Mayor looked out of the window and, seeing the elephantine proportions of the prisoner, dismissed the case for want of sufficient series.

Pim-ay-sin-ten-ah, son of Old Squirrel, had killed an Indian, and was arraigned for murder, at the Miami Circuit Court, 1841. He was the first and only time an Indian had been thus brought to bar. For such an act Judge John W. Wright was on the bench. There was

an indisposition to enforce a law against the Indians which had so long remained a dead letter, and advantage was taken of some flaw in the indictment to let the prisoner go free. The Indians, however, thought a fitting occasion to celebrate such a decision of the conscientious Judge, proceeded to kill one of his children and to extort some extra presents in money for such a loss as they claimed. Samuel Brown, an Indian trader and citizen, was suspected of the murder, and was accused and all days was sent to trial upon the Indian who was killed, namely, upon the bad character of the judgment of the white man. The Judge said: "I tell thee Indian that the white man's law does not allow one man to kill another; that if he does he must be hung. But we will be hung, and hanging thee too, if thee does not. Man of river he kills a man or a woman, a child or an Indian—up to this all was white and grave. So matter we so serious, but, as the language of the dog, the interpreter hesitated and said of the Judge. A smile broke over the faces of the audience, the change from tragedy to farce was so sudden that hearts of laughter rolled the room, and the moral effect of the lesson was entirely lost on the Indian.

Bapoose Geoffrey, a nephew of the chief Killed an Indian, and was himself shot some time after by a white man, name Dickle Lance, who was sent to the Penitentiary for the offense. Lance pleaded self-defense, and no doubt thought justice was going to kill him.

There are but a very few of the cases in which violence terminated the lives of the Indians, and are introduced here to give an idea from facts of one of the causes of the rapid decline of the Shawnees. The white people until their removal West, the Miamis seemed least on their own extermination.

As a rule, this violence was due to their habits of dissipation. During most of those years, they had the means and the opportunity to get all the liquor they wanted, and the young especially, when under its influence, thought they must establish their claims to manhood by killing some one; and for trivial causes, or no cause at all, they shot and stabbed each other to death.

The old and well-known chief, White Loon, died this summer at Roanoke. He was born on or near the site of our city. He was a noted man in the tribe, and at the time of his death had reached the great age of 107 years.

FRANCES SLOCUM, THE INDIAN CAPTIVE

The announcement, over forty years ago, that the widow of Shepacanah, or Deaf Man, the war chief of Osage Village, then an aged woman living with her family at Deaf Man's Village, on the Mississinewa, about nine miles from Peru, was not what she seemed, an Indian, but a white woman who, in early childhood, had been captured in Pennsylvania by a band of Delaware Indians, excited a thrilling interest at the time it was made. The discovery was made by Col. H. W. Ewing, who was, and had been for years, an extensive trader with all the Indian tribes that inhabited the northwestern part of the State.

The life of this captive from the time of her violent abduction until the time that Col. Ewing learned that she was a white woman, would furnish ample material for a novel of most absorbing interest. The simple facts, however, in relation to the discovery of the captive, the return, from Pennsylvania, of her white relatives to her Indian home, and the incidents of her life, given by herself, all as published in the *Peru Forester*, at the time they transpired, are regarded as more interesting, because more reliable, than a narrative or story that might have been written for the purpose of making money.

With the view, therefore, of preserving and perpetuating the original publications relating to her discovery and the visit of her relatives, and because the event to which they relate is particularly appropriate in a reminiscent history of the county, the writer furnishes them as the best account of matter to which they refer.

The letter of Col. Ewing was written to some gentleman in the neighborhood, in Pennsylvania, of where he supposed the relatives of Frances Slocum lived, requesting him to have the same published there, that it might come to their notice. From some cause, it was thrown aside, and was only accidentally discovered some two years after it was written.

COL. EWING'S LETTER.

"Indianapolis, Jan. 29, 1872

"DEAR SIR: In the hope that some good may result from it, I have taken this means of giving to your fellow citizens, say the descendants of the early settlers of the Susquehanna, the following information, and if there be any now living whose name is Slocum, I hope the following may be communicated through the public prints of your place.

"There is now living near this place, among the Miami tribe of Indians, an aged white woman, who, a few years ago, left me, with a friend, to visit a camp with her one night, that she was taken away from her father's house, on or near the Susquehanna River, when she was very young—say from five to eight years old, she thinks—by the Delaware Indians, who were then hostile to the whites. She says her father's name was Slocum, that he was a Quaker, rather small in stature, and wore a large, broad-brimmed hat; was of sandy hair and light complexion, and much freckled; that he lived about half a mile from a town where there was a fort; that they lived in a wooden house two stories high, and had a spring near the house. She says three Delawares came to the house in the daytime, when all were about her herself and perhaps two other small children, her father and mother were absent making hay. The Indians carried her off, and she was adopted into a family of Delawares, who raised and treated her as their own child. They died about forty years ago, somewhere in Ohio. She was then married to a Miami, by whom she had four children, two of whom are living, both daughters, and she lives with them. She is old and feeble, and thinks she will not live long.

"These considerations induced her to give the present history of herself, which she never would before, fearing her kindred would come and force her away. She has lived long and long as an Indian, and, but for her color, would not be suspected of being anything else than such. She is very respectable and wealthy, where she is known. Her name is without reproach. She says her father had a large family—say eight children in all—six older than herself and one younger, as well as she can recollect. Her sisters she does not there are yet living, many of their descendants, but seems to think none of her brothers and sisters could be dead as she is very old. I herself—far from the age of eighty. She think she was taken prisoner before the last war, which not mean the Revolutionary war, as White Loon, who is the last war she knew, was that one. She has entirely lost her mother tongue, and speaks only Indian, which I also, understand, and she gave me a full history of herself.

"Her own Christian name she has forgotten, but says her father's name was Slocum, and that he was a Quaker. She also recollected that it was upon the Susquehanna that they lived, but don't recollect the town near which they lived. I have thought that, from this letter, you might raise something to be inserted in the newspapers of your country that might possibly catch the eye of some of the descendants of the Slocum family who have knowledge of a girl being carried off by the Indians some seventy years ago. The thing might know from family tradition. If so, and may wish one here, I will carry them where they will see the object of my letter alone and happy, though old and far advanced in life. I have found no one of the Slocum family could have lived on the Susquehanna River at that early period, namely, about the time of the Revolutionary war, but perhaps you can see or can more about it. If so, I hope you will answer it, if not, and if possible, let her brothers and sisters, if any be alive, and if not, their children, know where they may meet, more or a relative, whose fate has been wrapped in a mystery for seventy-five years and for whom her bereaved and afflicted parents, brothers and sisters, may a letter now.

"They know long since found their graves, though I our lost child they never found. I have been such affection for the discovery and hope the meeting friends may obtain the additional honors for them. If I can be of any service to them, they may command me. In the meantime, I hope you will excuse the freedom I have taken with you, a total stranger, and believe me to be, sir, with much respect

"Your one friend servant,

"HIRAM W. EWING"

The above letter, after being given up by the writer as having failed at its purpose, was not finally, since, forgotten for years after it was written, and published in a Democratic Peru newspaper. The circumstances by which the publication reached the Shawnees that she was discovered, during her lost relatives, and that a meeting was to take place, remained a dark on the subject. The full song letter will explain itself as a part of the present narrative:

"WILLIAMSBURG, PA., August 9, 1837.

"HIRAM W. EWING, Esq.,

"*Dear Sir*: At the suggestion of my father and other relatives I have taken the liberty to write to you, although an entire stranger. We have received, but a few days since, your letter, addressed to Mr. Slocum, in Peru, in this State, upon a matter of deep and immense interest to our family. How the matter should have lain so long unnoticed, is, though to us, a mystery. We have, however, no doubt, but that it was owing to some cause, which we have yet all be the Indians, and since then we have had no news and subsequent rumors on the subject. Your letter, we doubt, is the clue, revealed the whole matter and set everything at rest. The description is perfect and the incidents correct, with the exception of her age, so correct, we feel confident.

"Steps will be taken immediately to investigate the matter, and we will endeavor to do all in our power to restore a lost relative who has been sixty years in Indian bondage.

"Your friend and servant,

"JOS. J. STOUTS"

FRANCES SLOCUM

In the *Peru Forester* of September 26, 1837, there is an editorial article which says: "A few evenings ago, Mr. Isaac Slocum, younger brother of Frances, arrived in town from Sandusky County, Ohio, and, in company with James T. Miller, of this place, interpreter, proceed to the place of her residence known for the appellation of *Deaf Man's Village*, about nine miles above Peru, on the Mississinewa River.

"Mr. Slocum, on the way, received the Indian guide that if the woman (Frances) was *really* his sister, he would recognize her by a scar upon the forefinger of her left hand, caused by a blow from a hammer upon an anvil, while at play with her brother before she was taken capture, but he knew not in what other way he should be able to convince either her or himself of the relationship subsisting between them.

"Mr. Miller proceeded to the house alone, in order to prepare the old lady for the reception of her brother, but found her unwilling to believe that such a thing could be—that the brother to enter the house, and gazing upon the changed appearance of Frances, involuntarily exclaimed, 'Good God! is this my sister?' Then, grasping her hand he drew her toward the light and beheld the scar. The identical scar which he had described. He was then satisfied, but Frances was still unwilling to believe Mr. Slocum her brother. Mr. Miller, at the request of Mr. Slocum, interrogated her in the Indian language as she spoke or understands no other concerning the scar upon her finger, and she recited the same story which her brother had told him on the way, and finally, before they separated, Frances was satisfied to acknowledge Isaac to be her own brother. It is expressed an inclination to leave her wigwam to partake of the comforts of his home, after a residence of near sixty years among the *Red Men of the wilderness*. Mr. Slocum states that his brother Joseph and sister, Mrs. Mary Isaac, will be here in a few days, and that he will wait for the arrival.

"The parties referred to arrived in due time and the following was written from here to their relatives in Pennsylvania, and published in the *Wyoming Republican*, will give the further history of Frances.

Extract from a letter dated Peru, Miami County, Indiana, September 25th, 1837.

"We arrived here on the 21st inst. The town is new and flourishing, situated on the north side of the Wabash, a little below the mouth of the Mississinewa, which empties in from the south. The last twenty miles was through the Miami Reserve, settled any white inhabitants. We found Isaac Slocum here, as we saw arrive. He has visited the wigwam in the Reserve, mentioned in the letter of Mr. Ewing, and is perfectly satisfied that she is the sister taken captive in 1778. The next day we repaired to the village with Mr. Miller, the interpreter, together with Mr. Hunt, a half-breed that was educated at Col. Johnson's school, a Kentucky and another gentleman. Leaving the Wabash at this place, we passed up the river to the Mississinewa, and in about five miles came to an Indian town, surrounded with blue grass pasture. Some corn fields interspersed, and about half-dozen of the natives were about their houses, others were at work ploughed in corn fields, gathering corn, their ponies standing saddled near the town. Whenever they have any work to do, they never go a distance from their houses, they put a crew of work and have them until the work is done, and then returning to their houses at noon. We soon after came to the seat of our village, the second one visited on Mississinewa, consisting of twenty or twenty houses, with an unobstructed view of half a mile in every direction, a space wide enough for exercise or repose. I just entering the house, we were all introduced to the Chief, by Mr. Miller, who tells him our business in the nation. He received us very courteously, and proffered us all the assistance in his power. He is probably over sixty years of age, of portly and majestic appearance, hung in an than six feet, well proportioned and weighing about 250 pounds. He wears, and is large, very long, and of a dark color, that somewhere in the Indian produces resemblance to a buffalo, and the same has long nearly half gray and curled in a most haughty, elegantly, in the back. After taking leave of the Chief, we crossed to Best Man's Village, the residence of the captive woman, a distance of about four miles further on the Mississinewa, where the old man were employed in the same way as before described. At one of which we found the head and of the younger daughter of the captive woman. He mounted his pony and went with us to the village, where we were introduced to the captive, her two daughters and Capt. Bonaparte, the husband of the captive. The girls are aged, one thirty and the other twenty three. The captive is about five feet six inches in stature, and is of a dark complexion, but not so dark as the Indian. Her features are regular, and she must have been handsome in her youth. Her dress is a calico gown, with the usual appendages of a squaw, and she is very neat. They then came to a place in the woods, where we had a bear hunt. Early in the morning, we had set out, with the intention of visiting the Kickapoo Village, but we understood that all means in our power, to induce the captive to go with us to their town, accompany us to Peru, failed. Mr. Hunt, who had lived among the Indians, assured us that it was useless to attempt it, but for any contrary to her inclination. Since we left the village, we learned that she was persuaded to go, and is expected by an early hour in the morning. We, however, have determined with us to stay, where they arrive, and we will see what she will do. We engaged her four-horse wagon, and the old man, the captive, and his wife, and the two girls, and proceeded to the place of the captive's residence. This was about five miles from the village. We arrived at the house about 10 o'clock, and found the old man and his family in the fields. We sent for them, and they came in a short time. We introduced ourselves to the old man, who was very courteous, and invited us to take a seat in the house. We then sent for the captive, who, by this time, was in the house, and we introduced her to her brother, who, after a long and tender embrace, introduced her to the other gentlemen. We then sat down to a table, and we had a good dinner, of which we all partook, and we had a very pleasant time. The old man and his family are very comfortably fixed, and have a good farm, well improved, and a good house and barn, and plenty of everything. The old man is very hospitable, and we were very pleasantly entertained by him and family. We left them about 3 o'clock, and arrived at the village about 4 o'clock

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF MIAMI COUNTY.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named in memory of the distinguished statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It was among the first settled in the county. Doubtless the question will arise as to how it happened that the pioneer selected the land of Jefferson in preference to that of some other township. A partial answer is found, perhaps, in the following: Through the central part of the township from east to west flows Eel River. Along the banks of this stream were found dense forests of valuable timber—indicative of a deep, rich soil. There is an idea everywhere prevalent, and, perhaps, not without foundation, that land along water courses excels in fertility and durability. Hence we ever find that those townships which possess the best system of drainage, or, in other words, have the largest and greatest number of streams, are generally the first to be settled.

The longer a township has been settled the greater is our difficulty in obtaining reliable statistics concerning the early history, for we generally find the pioneers have passed to their reward, leaving no one to tell the story of their life in the woods. In Jefferson, not one of the earliest settlers is yet a resident of the township. William Bane, of Union Township, is, perhaps, the earliest settler of Jefferson living in the county. Through an interview with him, together with many others, who came a few years later, we are enabled to make a brief historical sketch of the township.

The honor of breaking the forests of Jefferson is attributed by every one to Solomon Wilkinson and family. He entered his land December 14, 1830, and moved his family early the next Spring, 1831, fixing his home on the land now the present site of Mexico. He also laid claim to much land adjoining thereto, which he and his sons afterward entered. He had seven sons—Ratliff, John, Jacob, Jesse, William, Simeon and Balam. Hence the family was a small colony within itself. At that time it required almost an iron constitution, a determined resolution, supported by untiring energy, to grapple successfully with the many obstacles presented, and procure the necessaries of life until a crop could be raised. The Wilkinsons were the "right men in the right place." They played their part so well "that others seeing their good works" and being stimulated by their example, were induced later in the same year to take up their abode in the wild woods of Jefferson. They were Wood Beard, who settled on the Samuel Wolf farm, and Abraham Beard, who located on the farm which at present is owned by Mr. Hood.

In 1832, a few more stalwart men were added to the little band. They were William Conner, who settled on the Bond and Brower farm; John Smith, on that belonging to Mr. Leonard; Alexander Jameson, on the Harter farm, and William Smith on the farm owned by Mr. Skinner.

In 1833 came the following substantial citizens: Eli Cook, who settled on what is now the Mathews farm, and William Bane on the farm belonging to Harter. Others of the same year whose exact places of settlement cannot be learned, were Martin Scruggs, Enos Baldwin, John Hoover and John Conner.

In 1834 came the following: Thomas Harman, who settled on the Graft farm, William Etson on the Widow Brower land; Hamilton Duff, on the farm belonging to Stutsman; Charles Murden, on the How farm; Burl L. Daniels, on the farm owned by Denison, and a Mr. Shadinger, on the farm belonging to his heirs.

Those of 1835 were Henry Haws, Adrian Wynkoop, Joseph, John and Levi Clymer, Isaac Hicks, Isaac Newnum, Joseph Holman, Asa Leonard and Charles Spencer.

Prominent among those who came in 1836 we name Nathaniel Cleangeal, Daniel Albaugh, William Leach, Daniel Cox, a Mr. Coulter and Peter Fisher. The latter is still a resident of the township, and is now in his eighty-sixth year. He has been longer in the township than any one now living, and has ever manifested a deep interest in all tending to advance her welfare.

Among those who came in 1837, with some who came soon after and shared in the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, we name Jacob Bowers and his son Joseph (the latter still a resident of the township), Abraham Bowman, Jesse and Isaac Beard, John Ratliff, Francis Edwards, William Collet, Jacob Kress, Samuel Newman, Samuel Anderson and Charles Lowe.

The above named men formed the basis of the early settlement.

Many were the hardships endured by the pioneer while clearing his land. He found the Indian roaming at will through the dense forests in search of game. Then, having after innumerable hardships, such as cutting every foot of his way through the dense woods, reached his home, the first thing to be done was to build a cabin. This was constructed after the following manner, viz.: Round logs undressed, chunks in the cracks, and daubed with mud, puncheon floor hewn with broadaxe and split from hickory or elm; puncheon at the bottom, and sticks and clay upper coat, with pounded dirt jams, and pocket mud hearth, was the chimney material. All was covered with clapboards fastened on with weight poles, held up by "knees." The door was made of thin or hewn puncheons, with wooden hinges and latch. A string attached to the latch went through the door, and hung outside, by which the latch was raised to enter.

The furniture was of simple and hasty construction, as will appear from a description of a pioneer bedstead. It was made in one corner of the room. A tree or sapling from the wall, a leg or post was fastened to the puncheon floor. To these two poles, placed at right angles, were attached the other ends, poles passing through holes in the wall. The frame thus formed was covered with thin puncheons or plank instead of cords. Upon this was placed a straw bed, with which the pioneer was usually provided. Upon this he laid himself wearied with honest toil, and slept more peacefully than a millionaire of to-day does upon the bed of softest down.

The cabin built, and formally possessed by his family, the pioneer went diligently to work to clear a patch of ground. This was done by cutting out the timber eighteen inches and under in circumference.

The first plowing among the stumps and roots was a serious job. For this purpose a jumping shovel, with a thick short beam, was used. This would go bobbing around at a rate that would have tried the patience of a dob.

Until a crop could be raised, the pioneer was compelled to transport the necessaries of life over muddy winding and almost impassable roads, from points twenty and thirty miles distant. Meat was easily obtained from the forests, as it abounded in deer, turkey and wild game of every kind. But for the deer they could scarcely have lived. It was often almost the only food in the house.

Notwithstanding these hardships, there was much real enjoyment in the "grand old forests." Was there a cabin to be raised or some logs to be rolled, every man in the neighborhood was present to lend a helping hand. Then, in the gatherings at night, where all appeared clad in homespun, there was a time of general rejoicing; in truth, so kind, genial and accommodating were all, that very appropriately may it be termed the "Social Period."

The first religious meeting in Jefferson Township was held at the cabin of William Smith, in 1833, by the Methodists. The first church was built by the same denomination in Mexico in 1840. The next was by the New Lights on the Gilliland farm.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, built a church on the Miller farm, in 1861. They have since grown to be one of the leading denominations of the township. They are universally esteemed as industrious, honorable and upright citizens.

The first school was taught in an old log house, which had been built for a dwelling, and stood on the Wynkoop farm, near where John Stanton now lives. William Stewart had charge of the first school held there, in the Winter of 1834-5. Soon after this, the first school-house was built on the Charles Murden farm. Joseph Holman taught the first school held in the new house.

The township was organized in 1834. The following year, an election was held in Mexico at the house of Asa Leonard. Asa Leonard was chosen first Justice of the Peace. The names of the other township officers are at present unknown.

Eel River affording splendid water power for the successful operation of mills, Burl Daniels was not long in the township before he determined to embark in such an enterprise. Through the energy manifest in prosecuting this work, the pioneer, as early as 1837, could have his logs sawed into lumber, or his corn ground into meal. The completion of this mill was received with general rejoicing by the pioneers, as it enabled them to obtain their material for bread almost at their own doors. John Ratliff was the next to engage in the milling business, in about 1837. After him came Elijah Cox, who built a mill the following year—1838.

The first death was that of Solomon Wilkinson, in 1832. The first marriages and births we have been unable to ascertain.

In improvements Jefferson justly stands among the foremost townships in the county. Her fertile valleys and rich productive uplands have enabled her citizens to make from time to time such improvements as they might desire. To-day fine farms under better cultivation, with more substantial dwellings, are not to be found in Miami County.

The name and location of churches will be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——; enrolled school children, ——; population, ——.

THE TOWN OF MEXICO

was laid off in 1834 by Simeon and John R. Wilkinson. Its business houses at present are as follows:

Wilson & Homan, Dry Goods and Groceries; Elias Olinger, Boots and Shoes; E. L. Hudson, Druggist; Wilson & Homan, Hardware; Hotel, Benjamin Jacobs, Proprietor; Joseph Lester, Blacksmith; David Fike, Wagon Shop; Reuben Mobley, Wagon Shop; Miller, Kline & Co., Proprietors of Mexico Furniture Manufacturing Company; Miller, Kline & Co., Saw and Planing mill, Resin & Cremie, Grist Mill. Three Churches, Methodist, Baptist and Dunkard; 1 Graded School and a Post Office, J. O. Wilson, Postmaster.

DENVER

A part of this town is situated in Jefferson Township. It was laid off in 1872, by Harrison Grimes. The business houses located in Jefferson are as follows:

W. W. Fellow, Drugs and Groceries; B. S. Elliott, Flour and Feed; W. H. Grimes, Meat Market; Mr. Fellow & Smalley, Millinery; D. E. Tudor, Grocery, Hotel, John Small, proprietor; M. Baggert, Cigar Shop; M. Morrett, Restaurant; Harness Shop, Richard Olds, Planing Mill, J. S. Constant. The population of the entire village is about 400.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Previous to the year 1845, no permanent settlement had been made in this township. In the Spring of that year 1845, four men came and fixed their homes within the present limits of the township. The were William Cannon, who settled on the John Fall and A. Miley farm, Joseph Thornburg, on the farm belonging to Mr. Fisher, John Plaster, who "squatted" on the land where Mr. Leedy afterward entered, and Joseph Fox, who was also a "squatter," on the land now belonging to William Leedy.

Until October, 1845, the four men named above were the only inhabitants of the township. At that time came Abraham H. Leedy, now a resident of Lincoln, Allen Township, locating on the John Kiplinger farm, and John Zook, on the present site of Bookville.

In the Spring of 1846, Martin Hoover settled on the farm where he is now living. The Winter of 1845 and '46 he spent in Jefferson Township. He has been longer in the township than any one now living. He and Mr. Leedy of Allen are the only ones left of the first settlers to tell the story of pioneer life.

Others of 1846 were John B. Wright, on the William Deed farm, Christian Krider, on the farm owned by his heirs, John F. Sanders, on the farm belonging to Charles Kettner, and Hugh A. B. People, on the Miller farm.

Among those of 1847 were the following: John A. Taylor, George Hakness, Steven Davidson, Mathew Fenimore, Daniel Cox, William Williams, —— Shepard, William Bane, Samuel Robins and John Scott.

Among those who came in 1848 we name J. A. Howland, Jonathan Carlile, Christopher Williams, Powel Cool, William Conner, George Hill, Joseph and Daniel Kessler, Lewis Conner and John Piper.

Long list of names could be given of those who entered the township in 1849 and soon after, but as many changes occurred at that time, we shall content ourself with having given the basis of the early settlement.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Daniel Cox, in 1847, by the Methodists. William Williams and John Dabney were the early preachers of this denomination. The next meeting was held the same year, 1847, at Martin Hoover's, by the Christians—William Nelson preaching.

The first church in the township was built by the Presbyterians, in Perrysburg, about 1839. The next was in the same village, by the Methodists.

The first school house was built on the John Plaster, afterward Leedy, farm, in 1848. Mahala Scott had charge of the first school held in the township. Soon after this, in 1849 or '40, school houses were built on the Cross and Kiplinger farms.

The township was organized November 6, 1857. Under this organization, an election was held at Perrysburg the same Fall, in a little store room of M. Fenimore. A. H. Leedy acted as first Inspector, and was also chosen first Justice of the Peace. Powel Cool was first Clerk. The names of the other township officers are at present unknown.

The first trading post in the township was established by M. Fenimore, in Perrysburg, in 1857. The first post office was established the same year at the same place—Fenimore acting as Postmaster.

In 1838, John A. Taylor built a saw-mill, to which was afterward attached a corn-cracker. This stood on what is now the Chandler and Goodwin farm, on West Weaver Creek. About the same time, Joseph Holdman built a saw mill, with corn-cracker, on the Workirk farm. These mills were highly prized by the pioneers for the great convenience it afforded them in having their corn ground so near home.

The first marriage in the township was that of Jacob Bartlett to a daughter of Hugh A. B. People, in the Spring of 1838, by A. H. Leedy, Justice of the Peace. A little later, the same year, John Scott was married to Mary Gilland, by Mr. Nelson, minister.

January 6, 1838, there was born to Sarah, wife of Martin Hoover, a daughter, Mary, who was probably the first white child born in the township.

The first death was Susannah Baltimore, which occurred in 1837. Her funeral was preached at the house of Martin Hoover, and was probably the first sermon of any kind preached in the township. A child of John Wright's died the same year—1837.

Among casualties we notice the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Mr. Douglass. This gentleman had been laboring for some time on the Eel River, in Jefferson Township, and was regarded by all as an honorable, upright young man. By his close attention to business and studious habits, he soon accumulated considerable money; with this he desired to enter land. On a certain Saturday evening in 1846, he came in company with Mr. Smith, a brother-in-law to Mr. Cannon, to the residence of the latter. Here it was arranged to borrow horses of Cannon, and for Smith to accompany Douglass a certain distance on his journey to Fort Wayne, the nearest land office, where Douglass was going to enter land. The following morning, Smith and Douglass started on their journey. Tuesday, Smith returned, saying that Douglass had gone on to Fort Wayne. The latter was never heard of afterward. The land records being examined, showed that he never appeared at Fort Wayne to enter land. The general supposition of all who were acquainted with the circumstances was that Douglass had received foul treatment from the hands of Smith. Suspicion rested so heavily upon the families of Smith and Cannon, that they soon after left the township for parts unknown, and their names have almost sunk into oblivion.

The names and location of churches in Union will be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——; enrolled school children, ——, population, ——.

PERRYSBURG

was laid off 1837, by Mathew Fenimore. At present it contains the following business houses:

J. S. Runnells, General Merchant; George W. Wright, General Merchant; J. S. Runnells, Blacksmith. Two Churches—Presbyterian and Methodist; 1 School House. Population from 125 to 150.

DEVINSVILLE

is a small village on the L. P. A. C. R. R. It was laid off in 1870, by William Dowd and Samuel Leedy. It contains the following business houses:

W. Leedy and E. Hill General Store; Warehouse, Leedy & Hill; G. Stiner & Wm. Fitterait, Blacksmiths; Jonathan Dowd, Saw mill; Jacob Kane, Wagon Shop. 1 School House and a Post Office. Population 125.

DENVER.

Several dwellings and the following business houses of this rapidly growing town are in Union:

W. O. Finer, Dry Goods and Notions; J. H. Charles, Hardware; A. P. Finer, Dry Goods; Jerry Jolin, Wagon Shop; —— Armstrong, Blacksmith; A. Griffith, Saw mill; J. H. Riggins, Cabinet Shop; 1 Church—Methodist.

The population of the town, including that portion which is in Jefferson, is about 250.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

In the winter of 1854-55, three sturdy men, John Horton, F. N. Wheatly and P. J. Holcom, having determined to try their fortunes in a new country, came and built three cabins, preparatory to moving their families thereout Spring.

Only one of these cabins, however, stood within the limits of what is now Allen Township. This belonged to John Horton, and stood on the farm now owned by the Widow Johnson. Hence, to Horton is due the honor of being the first white settler in the township. He moved his family in March of 1855, and took formal possession of his forest home. Two of his sons who came at the same time are yet residents of the township. Wheatly and Holcom moved at the same time, but settled just across the line, in Fulton County.

Until 1856, Horton was the only white inhabitant of the township. In that year, however, several dauntless men fixed their home in the then unbroken forests of Allen. They were George Neece and his brother William. George located on what is now the Mrs. Heart farm, while William settled on the farm owned by David Zortman; also Jonathan Williams and his brother Isaac. Jonathan located on the S. S. Tracy farm, and Isaac on the Neece, now Heart, farm.

In 1857 came the following substantial citizens: The Wilkinsons—John, Baldwin, George, Anderson and James. John died soon after their arrival. Baldwin settled on the Eunice farm; Anderson, on the farm where he is now living; George, on the land which is now the present site of Lincoln; and James, on the land belonging to F. P. Heart. The same year, J. Ricker settled on the Weller farm; Frederick Beck, on the farm owned by William Savage; Jesse Yost, on that owned by Mr. Gold. James, John and Samuel Dabney, on the land owned by Shuster and Horton. P. M. Carvey, on the farm belonging to his son, and Steward Bailey on what is now the Carvey farm.

Prominent among those who came in 1858 were —— Hatch and son, who located on the farm where he lives. Thomas Clemens on the Sullivan Waite farm; Richard Bailey on the land belonging to a non-resident; George Rikins on the farm where he is now living; Jesse, Richard and Elijah Thompson on the Wilson Heart farm; Elijah Ogle on the Powel land, and William Squires on the farm belonging to Mr. Washington.

Among those of 1859-60 were Jonathan Williams, David Kinder, Nathaniel and Charles Bryant, William Carvey, Sullivan Waite, Daniel C. Horn, Samuel Fire, Frederick Fire, William Fenimore, Henry Stadebaker, William Baggs, Joseph and Richard Endsley, Peter Weaver and Elias Bills.

After 1840, the township was rapidly settled, the greater part of the land soon being entered. Having given the basis of the early settlement, we shall not attempt to name those who came later than 1840.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of George Neece, in 1858, by the Baptists, George Pope preaching. The next was at Anderson Wilkinson's, the year following, by the Methodists, William Williams preaching. The same year, 1859, meeting was held at the cabin of Richard Thompson by the Baptists, a Mr. Knotle preaching. The first regular church organization was performed by Ansel Beech, a Methodist minister, at the house of Anderson Wilkinson, in 1840. The first church was built by the Methodists in Lincoln, in 1842. It was also used for a school house. The next church was built at Five Corners in 1860. In 1871 the Methodist church of Lincoln was rebuilt. In 1873, the Christians or Disciples built in Lincoln a neat, substantial brick church.

The first school was taught in a cabin on the Mathias Carvey farm, in 1859 by Sarah Bryant. She received as salary for her services $1.00 per week. The year following, Betsy Bailey taught a school in the same place. The first school house was built on the Neece, now Heart, farm in 1860. The next was at Five Corners, on the Bryant farm. George Wilkinson taught the first school in the township supported by public money.

Until September 6, 1859, Allen formed a part of Union Township. At that time, Allen was set off from Union with bounds exactly the same as now. The name Allen was given the township in memory of Senator Allen, of Ohio.

The first election after the division was held in Lincoln, at the residence of Anderson Wilkinson in the Fall of 1859. A Wilkinson was first Inspector. Frederick Hoffman was chosen first Judge of the Peace, William Fenimore, Trustee. Fenimore resigning in the same before his term of office expired, his place was filled by A. Wilkinson.

In 1855, the first store in the township was started at Five Corners by Davison Bryant. The next was by George Wilkinson in Lincoln, in 1859.

In 1856, Rankle & Woerling built the first mill of the township. It was a steam saw mill with corn burrs attached. This mill was run successfully for a time, when it was blown up, killing three men—Mr. Heart and his son Williams and Mr. Hipple. Another saw mill was built by Mr. Peck in 1860. The steam saw frame fell into a grist-mill which was destroyed by fire. In 1871 a steam grist mill was built at Lincoln, by Wagner & Swobart.

The first brick in the township was made by Stewart Bailey, in 1862, on the farm of Sullivan Waite.

In 1866, Holcom is the author of building the first brick house in the township, in 1866.

The first monthly current establishment of any kind was an archery. This was put in operation in 1840 by William Squires.

The first marriage was that of Elijah Ogle to Catharine daughter of John Wilkinson in 1858.

In December, 1858, Margaret, wife of William Hatch, gave birth to a daughter, Dorcas, who was probably the first white child born in the township.

The first death which occurred was that of John Wilkinson, December 24, 1858.

Among casualties, we have to relate in a very few words a rare and very singular incident. Men will trade cattle, horses, houses and lands, without enlisting much attention; but when it comes to trading wives, we are astonished beyond measure, and yet such a trade actually occurred at an early day within the bounds of Allen. There were two farmers by the name of Hesbarger, living not a great ways apart. An intimacy sprung up between Mr. Adams and the wife of Mr. Hesbarger. At this we are not surprised, for in this the age of the nineteenth century it has grown quite common for men to admire the wives of others more than they do their own. The friendship between Mr. Adams and Mrs. Hesbarger increasing, an elopement was planned, and a day fixed for executing said plan. At the appointed time, happy, we may suppose, each other's love, they started on their journey. Mr. Hesbarger, it seems, was on the alert, and the guilty pair had not proceeded far before they were overtaken by him. He did not approach rashly the despoiler of his home, with drawn revolver, and shoot him dead upon the spot, but coolly, with the utmost composure, and in a business like manner, approached and proposed that since he (Adams) thought more of his (Hesbarger's) wife than he did of his own, if he would give him his wife and a *shot-gun* to boot, he might proceed on his journey unmolested. Adams, without the least hesitation, accepted the proposition, and all parties concurring therein, the trade was at once close. I, and, for aught we know, all lived in the enjoyment of domestic felicity ever afterward. Moral. It is better to "swap" than to shoot.

In improvements, Allen does not claim to be foremost. In the vicinity of Lincoln, as well as in other parts, are found many well improved farms. The location of churches will be found by reference to the map. The school-houses are —; enrolled school children, ——; population, ——.

THE TOWN OF LINCOLN

was laid out by George and Anderson Wilkinson, in 1859. At first twenty lots were laid off. An addition was made by G. Wilkinson and Powell, in 1869. Its business men at present are as follows:

Carl & Clendening, Dry Goods; Harst Brothers, Dry Goods; Milton Envart, Dry Goods; Omer Cure, Hardware; A. H. Leedy, Provision Store; Rutsford Hoyland, Marble Shop; Blackburn & Kelley, Meat Market; Marshall & Hoover, Blacksmith and Wagon Shop; Henry Polsen, Blacksmith and Wagon Shop; Lewis Cuffle, Furniture and Cabinet Shop; J. W. Harst & George Wilkinson, Warehouse; W. H. Hoover, Warehouse; C. W. Zortman, Saw mill; John Thompson, Grist-mill; the Physicians are Sutton & Caple; W. J. B. Fenimore, Attorney at Law. Two churches, Methodist and Christian; graded school, J. C. Ogle, Principal. Post Office, E. B. Clendening, Postmaster. Population, 300.

WAGONER'S STATION

is a small village on the line of the L. P. A. C. railroad. It has one General Store, owned by T. J. Holcom, a Post Office, and a Saw-mill, by Wagener & Brothers.

BIRMINGHAM

is also situated on the L. P. A. C. railroad. It was laid off in 1870, by Caulk & Jones. Isaac Caulk is located here as General Merchant and Postmaster.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

James Malcomb was the white man destined to lead the march of civilization in this township. As early as 1843, he entered her borders, and obtaining a log cabin from an Indian village, on after based his home on the farm now owned by Jacob Wilt. He doubtless entered through the forest, as the majority of the young pioneers did, with exultant hopes, looking forward with joyful anticipations to the day when the dense woods should be cleared away, and when fine cultivated farms should appear in their stead. When that time should come, he no doubt fully expected to behold, from roof-tree of his broad hearth-stone. He lived to see the forests fall before the sturdy woodsman axe, to see the round log cabin supplanted by the comfortable frame and substantial brick. When he should die, and then turned away to found a home in the County Poor House, what deep pangs of disappointment must have pierced his bosom. We know not to what it is to be attributed, but regret to say that the last days of the first settler of Perry Township were spent in the Poor House.

He was a man who perceived that obstacles were ever necessary to struggle with; the many obstacles presented in an unbroken wilderness was William Wright. He came in 1844, and located on the farm now belonging to Jacob Wiles. Regardless of the hardship of pioneer life, by reason of his great strength he always yet spoke. He is now in his 70th year, and is accordingly the oldest resident of the township. Such respect and honor is the three-score-and-ten veteran pioneer.

John Alright, son of William Alright, came with his father in 1844. He is also still a resident of the town-hip, being one of the leading men hands of Gilead.

The same year, 1844, Matthew Moyer settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Baker. Benjamin Moyer, Isaac Dunn and Jacob Coil came at the same time and took a house on the Moyer farm.

In 1845 emigration seemed to turn toward Perry and before the close of the year a number of worthy, determined men were added to the little colony. They were Andrew Dorsett, who settled on the Tonbaugh farm. Adam E. Rhodes on the farm now the property of Gideon Ira Mitchel on the farm of Timothy Barker. John Ellis, on that owned by the heirs of Stanley Jones. Wm. Hall, on the farm of Samuel Scitner, and Peter Dorsett who settled on the farm and started a blacksmith shop which was the first in the township. Others of 1845 were James Fires, on the land owned by Jacob Wesley Borders on the Tonbaugh farm, Joseph Fires, William Wilkinson, on the farm now owned by James Tracy. Alfred Dowd, the John Stanton third farm. Charles Cleland, on the farm of the widow Blackmon. James Biggs, on that owned by Jesse and Barney. Benjamin and David Marcus on the B. Leech farm. Jacob Ricker on the Weller tract of land. Willis Hill, on the farm and Tom Lyons. Jacob Richards on the F. Kircher land. John Wilkinson, the farm adjoining. John Anderson, on the Joseph Bird tract. Mathias Bird, on what is known as the Bird farm. James Mc. Porter, who, with Jacob Ricker, is permanent settler.

In 1846 Dr. E. L. Sutton, the first physician of the township located in Gilead. He is now a resident of Lincoln, Allen Township. The same year, 1846, came Henry Shoemaker, located on the farm where he now lives. Samuel Essick on the Timothy Barker farm and Peter Keesling, father of Jacob and Titus Keesling, worthy citizens of the township, have his home on the David Beck farm. Others of 1846 were Jeremiah Sutherland, Jacob Huffman, John Gates, Hiram Butler, William J. Keever, John D. Hakes, John Cooper, Peter Sager and Geo. Gregg.

Prominent among those of 1847 and '48 were the following: George Tonbaugh, John Bowers, John Meyers, Lucker Norman, John Chambers, with his sons Pleasant and Enoch. Wright Hester, William Butler, Henry and John Baggy, Jesse Butler, Henry A. Meek, Peter Burg, John Tracy, Alexander Jameson and two Allen John Old Peter Wright, Joshua Murphy, Amos Ellison, Cyrus and Kiar Tracy, John Gilland, Joseph Oldfather, James Chapel, Caleb B. Ash, Charles S. Low and Thomas Carpenter.

Among those who came in 1849 and '50 we name William A. Sower, the Keims, Daniel, Benjamin and David, Horace Reed, James S. Love, James Cleland, Peter Mowry, Hiram and Adam Daines, Jacob Barnhiesel, John Guerte, Jacob and John Myers, D. Garber, James Tracy, John Gilland, Jacob and Joseph Miller, John Fires, Thomas, James and John Grundy, Henry Bidding, Rider Drake, Samuel Rank, Henry Kolle, V. Thurston, Samuel Tomlinson and John Slagle.

Of those who came soon after 1850, we name Hugh Miller, Michael and Phillip Smith, George King, William Gates, Jacob and Samuel Scitner, Jacob Harman, Robert and David Lane, John Cregg, T. L. Hulbert, Isaac Hester, Cyrus Kreig, Fleming Smith, and William H. Smith.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of James Fires, in 1845, by the Methodists. Soon after, the same meeting was held at the house of Alfred Dowd, by the same denomination. Their early preachers were Aeentus Dowd, Ansel Beech, and O. V. Leonon.

The first church was built at Gilead, by the Methodists, in 1859. The next was that is known as the Olive Branch Church, built in 1843, by the same denomination. About 1860, the Presbyterians built a church in Gilead. The Baptist was probably the next denomination. They built a church at Nicanoga about 1856.

The first school house was built on the farm of Benjamin Fires, in 1845. The next was on the Thomas Grundy farm, the following year. Some of the early teachers were James Potter, Jacob Frame, parker, Caleb B. Ash, Samuel L. Thompson, James Adams and John Gaerte.

The first store was started at Olivia—now Nicanoga—in 1856, by James Waddle. His store room was a small round log cabin 14 by 16 feet. The first post office was established at Nicanoga about 1857, J. Waddle being Postmaster.

About 1860, the clay of the township being found valuable for earthen vessels, a pottery establishment was put in operation by Mr. Slagle. This was run successfully for a time, when the enterprise was abandoned.

The township was organized February 27, 1857. The same year, an election was held in Gilead, at the house of Peter Dorsett. Wesley Borders was elected first Justice of the Peace; George Tonbaugh served next, and after him Jacob Richards. Thomas Jameson was first Inspector. William Hester, Hiram Butler and George Tonbaugh were probably first Trustees. John Cooper, ——Clerk, and ——Butler, Treasurer.

The first mill in the township was put in operation by John Beaver, in 1848. It was simple a saw mill run by water. A steam saw mill was built by Alfred Dowd in 1855. Several other mills have been in the township for a short time.

The earliest marriages in the township were those of Thomas Clemens to a daughter of Joseph Wilkinson, in April, 1858, and Peter Hirig to a daughter of George Tonbaugh.

The first death was a Mr. Barton, in August, 1855. He came to the township in the spring of that year to make permanent home, moving his family in the Fall but taken sick died at the date given above. He was buried at the South Nicanoga graveyard.

The same year 1855, died the wife of Mathias Moyer. There being no saw mills then to furnish lumber, a coffin was made for her of planks.

In the early settlement of the township, the citizens were very annoyed by the wolves carrying off sheep, pigs, etc. These, however, some animals remained in the township as late as 1847. About this time, scenes them grown very bold, and many a belated traveler has fled terror stricken from those swift pursuers.

In the winter of 1847 Squire Richards and Jacob Keesling started from Perry homeward at rather a late hour in the evening. It was a beautiful moonlight night, the ground was covered with snow and the "jumper" in which our friends rode had scarcely lightly over the crusted surface. About 10 o'clock, Mr. Richards looking back saw a large gray wolf swiftly pursuing them. The whip was applied to the horse and for some time the laid into the jumper as fast as the dickens from their fee. Presently, however, both parties looking back the horse was drawn from the path and the jumper striking some obstacle, was overturned. Although Mr. Keesling tells us they were not scared yet he assures us that they were thinkers the occurrence of the jumper. The wolf, not to say in the surprise and so may, also pleasure, of all sleigh-riders

if in utter astonishment at the strange spectacle before it. It did not attempt an advance, if the cougar had been properly adopted and the hunter again continued when pursuit was commenced as previously stated. Meeting with no more accidents, however, our friends soon reached home in safety.

Soon after this we determined to get rid of these troublesome animals. To do this, they surrounded the township, and drove to a stump of dead timber on the farm of Wright Lamb. The wolves, being driven into this, were speedily killed by the hunters. Many deer and other wild animals were also killed.

The deer, wolves, etc., have all disappeared from Perry Township, and wherever they roam, and wherever they are cultivated farms, many of them are crossed by any township in the county. The names and location of churches will be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——; enrolled school children, ——; population, ——.

GILEAD.

the principal village, was laid off in 1836, by Adam E. Rhodes. The following are its business houses:

John Akright, General Merchant; J. J. Mohler, General Merchant; Israel P. Cash, Boots and Shoes; R. R. Alexander, Druggist; A. K. Baines, Manufacturer Boots and Shoes; Hotel, A. K. Maldeford, Proprietor; Mohler & Ingleton, Pump Manufacturers; John S. McKay, Blacksmith; Cuph & Watt, Saw mill; Post Office, J. Akright, Postmaster.

The physicians are A. Case and J. Barnes. One church—Methodist; and one school house. Population, 150.

STOCK DALE,

a small village in the southeast corner, was laid off by Thomas Goody, in 1847. The town lies mostly in Wabash County. The store of Hanna L. Lockridge, General Merchant, is in Perry Township.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Judging from the many fine farms, comfortable dwellings, happy homes, and cheerful faces which greet one in traveling through this township, one would suppose the name Richland very wisely and appropriately given.

Through the township flows Eel River—a stream noted for the great amount of fertile land found along its course. Previous to 1836, no one had sought to fell her fine forests, and bring her fertile valleys into a state of cultivation. A leader in this work was found in the person of David Williams. He came in the Summer of Fall of 1836, and built his humble log cabin on the farm now belonging to John O. Davis. In any difficult undertaking the most essential thing is a bold, energetic leader. In tracing the history of the various townships, we find that where a determined, resolute man has taken up his abode in any place he might choose, not many months have elapsed before others, stimulated by his example, would come and cast their lot with him. Just so it was in the settling of Richland. Williams having led the way, early the following year, 1837, emigration turned in that direction, and before its close a number of stalwart, energetic men had fixed their homes within her borders. They were as follows:

Robert Miller, who located on the land now owned by his children, James Conner on the Benjamin Wilson farm, Edmund I. Kidd, on the farm where his widow is now living; John Conner, on the farm belonging to Jacob Hollinshade, Moses Martindale, on the farm owned by his grandson, ——Martindale; Daniel Ward on that owned by James Hollinshade; John Seiler, on what is also the property of James Hollinshade; Martin Scruggs, on the farm of James Baltimore; Jesse Martindale, on the land now the present site of Chili; John Long, on the farm where he is now living with his son; William Jones, on the M. Taylor farm; James Long, on that owned by Charles Long; a Mr. Ralston, on the farm owned by the heirs of Samuel Smith; William Bish, on the farm where he is now living, and Thomas Smith, on the farm owned by the Widow Bish.

But three of those who settled previous to 1838 are now living. They are Robert Miller, John Long and William Bish. When we remember the hardships undergone by these men as pioneers, we can but admire the strength by which they have been spared for so many years of useful labor. But "Old Father Time" has left his mark upon them. Their whitened locks and feeble steps remind us that all must pass away. Hopefully may they descend to the tomb, with the respect of the entire community.

In 1838 R. C. Harrison located on the farm where he is still living. The Judge, as he was afterward familiarly called, was a man of influence, and took a deep interest in the affairs of the township, and an active part in current events. Others, in 1838, were Robert Watson, who located on the John W. Zinn farm; a Mr. Vorumong, on the land now the property of James Hollinshade, Grove, on the farm belonging to Mr Stock; Michael Pygeon, on the farm where he is now living; Jacob Peer, on the Samuel Hagy farm; John Norris, on that belonging to James Jones; Samuel Hart, on the Beaver farm; and Reuben Overmon, on the farm now owned by C. Latta.

Prominent among those of 1839 were the following: Richard Miller, Joseph Hall, Allen Lockridge, Amos Murphy, Benjamin Guire, Andrew Hann, Jacob Lander, Jesse Murphy and William Miller.

Among those who came in 1840 we name James Hollinshade, Reuben K. Charles, David Marcus, Amos and James Woodey, Willis Hill and John Tracy.

The above constituted the basis of the early settlement in Richland. Doubtless a few worthy names do not appear, having been forgotten by our informants.

The first religious meeting of this township was held at the cabin of Robert Miller in 1837, by the Methodists. Later in the same year, meeting was held at the house of John Long by the same denomination. The early preachers were Brooks, Truslow, Rayburn, McClelland and Westlake. The latter, on account of traveling in the dense forests, where the narrow path could only be kept by the cutting closely the blazed trees, frequently got lost and was accordingly late to his appointments.

The first church was built by the Methodists, on the farm of Richard Miller, in 1842.

The first school house was built on the Robert Watson farm, in 1838. Robert Watson had charge of the first school held in the new house. This house was used by the Methodists as a place for regular worship until the building of their church. Another school house was built the same year on the M. Martindale farm. M. Martindale, Jr., taught the first school held there in the Winter of 1838 and '39.

The township was organized November 6, 1837. The following August, 1838, an election was held at the cabin of David Williams. Edmund I. Kidd and Martin Scruggs were chosen first Justices of the Peace, Moses Martindale, Thomas Smith and David Williams, Trustees.

The first settlers were compelled to go to the mill of Earl Dunlap, in Jefferson Township, to have their corn ground. Afterward Joseph Hedman built a mill on Wesaw Creek, which was patronized by the citizens of Richland. The first mill within the borders of the township, however, was built by Thomas Goodby in 1842, near the present site of the Swanson Zinc Mill. Another mill was built by Samuel Kirk in 1860, and is now run by Patterson & Gibbs. The first mill was built at Chili, by William McCulley, in 1852. It is now run by Mr. Myers. A steam saw-mill near Paw Paw is run by George Reeser.

Among the first marriages celebrated in the township was that of Willis Buck to a daughter of Robert Watson and Edmund Blackmond to a daughter of David Williams, both in 1839.

In 1838, Rebecca Miller, wife of Robert Miller, gave birth to a son—Richard, who was probably the first white child born in the township.

The first death was a daughter of Richard Miller, which occurred in 1839.

In improvements, Richland stands among the very foremost townships of the county. She possesses some as fine farming land as is to be found in Northern Indiana.

The names and location of churches will be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——, enrolled school children, ——, population, ——.

PAW PAW,

a small village in the northern part, was laid off by Richard Miller in 1839. Miller had established a trading post there the year previous, which was the first in the township.

Its only merchant at present is Daniel Rep. Blacksmith, Mr. Deal, Postmaster, Geo. B. Miller.

CHILI,

the principal village, is situated a little west of the central part, on the D. E. R. & I. R. R. The following are its principal business houses:

N. C. Hall, Dry Goods and Notions; H. Gilbert, Druggist; George Awalt, Druggist; Henry Baltimore, Warehouse; Fike & Gilbert, Blacksmiths; Hotel, "O Deacon" Williams, proprietor; Physicians are Graybam, Fish and Rubenhouse.

Two churches—one a Baptist, the other a Methodist. Graded School, Joseph Robinson, Principal. Population about 200.

ERIE TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county. Some of her leading citizens have several times petitioned the County Commissioners to increase her size by adding a strip from the southern part of Richland and from the eastern part of Peru Township. So far, the petitioners have been but little regarded.

The township received its name from the Wabash & Erie Canal, which runs through the southern part.

The first white man who trod her dense forests was Samuel McClure, now an honored and wealthy citizen of Marion, Grant County, Indiana. He came in the Fall of 1827, and established an Indian trading post on the Abraham Dingman farm. His business was that of trader exclusively, and consequently he made no attempt at improvements of any kind.

So far as can be ascertained, no white man entered the township for the purpose of bringing the forests into a state of cultivation until 1835. In that year, quite a number, being encouraged by the flattering prospects which were offered by the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal, entered the township, purchasing land immediately adjoining thereto, and known as "canal land." They were Henry King, who settled on the Abraham Dingman farm, James Burton, on the farm owned by Marland Lucas, Joseph Fox on that belonging to Alfred Miller; Joseph and John Hale, on the Baker farm, L. B. Hart, on that owned by Daniel M. Hart, Pierre LaVoutine on the Elias Hart farm, and Daniel Potter, on the land now owned by Barkley.

After the excitement abated to some extent, and the greater part of the canal land had been entered, emigration to Erie Township was very slow.

June 6, 1836, James Fornash located on the Dingman farm. William H. Fornash, who still resides in the township, came with his father, being then a youth of some fifteen years. The same year, 1836, Slath Cole settled on the George Nicholson farm. The year following, 1837, Horatio French located on the farm now belonging to Alfred Miller.

In 1838, we were unable to learn the name of any one locating in the township.

In 1839 and '40, emigration turned once more toward Erie, and a few sturdy men were added to those already within her borders. They were Alfred Roker, who located on the farm where his son now lives; John Messner, on the Slath farm, Amos Bennett, on that owned by Nicholson; Martin Baker, on the Joseph Eight farm; Jeremiah Taylor, on that now belonging to Alfred Miller; Joseph Fox, on the farm which also belongs to Miller, and Lewis King, on the farm where his son lives.

Those of 1841 and '42 were Wm. and S. Hent, on Solomon Wybal; Silas Chalmers, John and James Bailey, Abe and William Reese, Jeremiah Baker, John and William Nicholson, and Mr. Wright.

In 1843 and '44 came the following men:

Samuel Pinchbeans and George Nicholson, who settled on the farm where they are now living; also A. Dingman, Pleasant Bell, Dorastus Chandler, Martin Kennedy, and Jacob, Peter and John Carlock.

Prominent among those who came soon after 1844, with others whose exact date of settlement is not known, but who shared in the hardships of pioneer life, we name Wm. Butt and sons, Alfred Miller, Adam Hanton, David Rep, Thomas Mann, Michael Deer, Peter Simonson, Henry Nixon, William Holmes, ——Scutts, ——Robinson, Jacob Hostetler, Charles and Daniel Hudson, William Lamb, Charles Rector, with many others whose names at present are unknown.

The first meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Slath Cole by the Baptists in 1836. Joseph Davis preaching. Soon after this meetings were held at the houses of the various early settlers by the New Lights or Christians. The preachers of this denomination were Wm. Lamb, John Winters and N. Myers.

The first church was built about 1841 by the United Brethren. This was a substantial brick house. A new frame building was erected in the same denomination in 1870. About 1850, a church was built by the Methodists, on the Jay farm.

In 1851, two school houses were built. One stood on the Flinn farm, the other on the Peter farm. Some of the early teachers were Phoebe Cox, Robert Tucker and James Corwin.

The township was organized August 27, 1839. The same year, an election was held on the Anson Jewett farm, at which for nine votes were cast. Jeremiah Taylor was chosen first Justice of the Peace, Henry King, Daniel Henderson, and Samuel Philbrum were probably the first Trustees.

The first marriage was that of John Fasson to Priscilla, daughter of James Fornash, in 1838.

In 1837, Hannah, wife of John Hale, Sr., gave birth to a son, John, who was the first white child born in the township.

The first death was that of Joseph Hale, which occurred in 1838.

In improvements, Erie has made very praiseworthy progress. She has some farms not excelled for fertility and durability in the county.

The name and location of churches may be seen by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——; enrolled school children ——, population, ——.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The first white family within the borders of what is now Butler Township was one known by the name of Wilhelm. They came in the year 1829 and settled on the farm now owned by J. Long. They were not long alone in their solitary retreat. The forest being broken—a white family actually living in the township—others were induced the same year (1829) to take up their abode in the same place. They were James Clayton, who settled on the farm owned by Mr. Farrar, of Peru; Benjamin Barnes, on the Joseph Bayer farm; Isaac Deeter, on the Lutzenbarger tract of land; Hugh Parks, on the farm belonging to Mr. Boggs; Thomas Clayton, on the Pyrmouth farm, and William Parks, on the farm owned by the Widow Kirzeman.

The year following, 1830, John Lutzenbarger settled on the farm where he is now living. His brother Isaac came at the same time and located on the J. Long farm. Others of 1830 were James Beard, who located on what is now the Widow Beard farm; Isaac Eder, on the David Hann farm; and Moses Fink, on the farm now belonging to Mr. Thomas. Here Mr. Fink, soon after his arrival, established a trading post, dealing principally with the Indians, as they were more numerous at that time than white men.

In 1831, the population of the township was increased by the following well-to-do men: Joseph Vidaw, who settled on the farm where he is still living; Jeab Morris, on what is now the Widow Partey's farm; Samuel Robertson, on that owned by John Lutzenbarger; John Hann, on the farm belonging to Joseph Hann; James Sullivan, now a resident of Peru, on the farm which he still owns; Benjamin Hann, on the Crull farm, and Joseph Davis, on the farm owned by David Hann.

Soon after 1831, the township began to be rapidly settled. Among those who came while the country was yet new and shared in the hardships incident to pioneer life we name Henry Watts, Joseph Word, Jacob Huffman, Edmund Wright, James Miller, Deerson Haber, Jacob Heffley, William Cipher, Samuel Ramsey, ——Borden and son Joseph, John Johnson, David and William Miller, Adam Zander, John Davidson, Thomas and James Reyer, John Kinz, Zachariah Wallick, John and Solomon Fisher, Simon Keim, Thomas Timmons, Benjamin Wallick and Joseph Thomas. To this list can be added the names of many others equally deserving, but at present they are unknown to us.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of James Beard, by the Methodist Episcopal people, in 1831—Mr. Robertson preaching. Soon after this, meetings were held in private families and in the woods by the various denominations. A few years later school houses were used as regular places of worship. The first church was built in Peoria, about 1850, by the Christians.

The first school house was built on what is now the J. Long farm, in 1832. Another was built about the same time on the Clayton, now Farrar, farm. Jacob Elliott and Lewis Reeves were among the earliest teachers.

The township was organized September 1, 1841, under this organization. An election was held at the cabin of Isaac Lutzenbarger, a little later in the same year (1841).

The first Justice of the Peace was Samuel Robertson. The names of the other township officers cannot be learned.

The first marriage celebrated in the township was that of James Wilhelm to Nancy White, in 1831. Probably the first birth was that of Frank Lutzenbarger, born to Isaac and Sarah Lutzenbarger, in 1841. Among the earliest deaths of the township was that of Mr. Tillery. We regret to say that it was not a natural death, but the result of a wound received from the hand of Mr. Wilhelm, Sr. It was here been rightly informed, Wilhelm had a daughter to whom Tillery desired to pay his respects with a view to matrimony. This did not meet the approval of Mr. Wilhelm, who forbade Tillery entering his house. Mr. Tillery, however, failing to comply with this request, continued his visits. He was suddenly missing from the country, and search being made, a dead body was found. Suspicion rested heavily upon Mr. Wilhelm, and proof sufficient was obtained to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that Tillery came to his death by the hand of Wilhelm.

Another early girl's death was that of Washington Gollin, son of the Chief Francis G. Gollin. He was struck by lightning in the presence of W. H. Lee, Richard and a number of Indians, and instantly killed. He received the wildest excitement among the Indians and in a very short time hundreds from the different villages were assembled to witness the sad scene.

Another tragic death also caused by accident, was that of Benjamin Barnes and his brother Dan, occurred from drowning, while floating a raft of logs down the Mississinawa River.

Butler Township is noted for containing the residence and burial place of the Shawnee Chief, Francis Godfroy. In improvements she has made considerable progress. The Mississinawa River flows, through her territory, there is found along the banks of said stream some splendid farming land.

The names and location of churches will be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——, enrolled school children, ——, population, ——.

PEORIA

is a small village situated in the northeastern part on the Mississinawa River. Noah Minnick is the merchant, having control of a general store, also acting as Postmaster. The manager of the post office is "Reserve". There is one in the village one church—Christian—and a school house.

SANTA FE,

a small town in the southwestern part, was laid off in 1848 by Mathew Fenimore. It has two general stores, one owned by Thomas J. Bowers, and the other by Noah Reese. One blacksmith shop by William Wyland, one church, Methodist Episcopal, and a school house.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

It would seem that the organizers of this township were very patriotic—were ardent lovers of their country, and, desiring to perpetuate the memory of him who was so illustrious, gave to the township the name of Washington.

From the very best authority at our command, we give to Thomas Hinton the credit of being the first white man to make permanent settlement in the township. He located in 1838, on what is now the Demuth farm. Hinton was a bad, energetic young man. He soon erected a rude log cabin, in which he lodged, drawing largely upon the wild game with which the forest abounded for his food. Some years afterward, he resigned the life of bachelor by uniting himself in marriage to a lady who still survives him and is now the present wife of Mr. Demuth.

For a few months Mr. Hinton was the sole inhabitant of the township; but in 1839, emigration turned in that direction, bringing a number of stalwart fearless men. They were Thomas Owens, who settled on the Haver farm, Patrick O'Brien, on the farm where he is still living; Joseph Howley, on the farm belonging to Haver —— Rargerhof, on the Daniel R. Reuse farm; and a Daniel Taggett, who located near the blacksmith shop of John Miller and had charge of a ferry-boat at Peru. Others of 1839 were Daniel Marks, on the Deringer farm; Mr. McMannis, on the farm belonging to the Widow Myers. John Gintling, on the South farm; George Beck, on that owned by Charles Brown; Malachi Kuhn, on the Miller farm; Michael Duffy, on the farm which still bears the same name; Quinton McKey, on the Peterbaugh farm, and John Cleiker, on the farm owned by his son.

Among those of 1840—41 were Alexander Wilson, on the farm where his son George now lives, Peter Weekler, on the land which belongs to his heirs; Manuel Sharpes, on the farm owned by John Whitesides, William Wacker, on the farm where he is living; James Dabney, on the Moorley farm, William Lycee, on the farm belonging to Sherman; John Miller, on the land owned by his heirs —— Brown, on the George Haver farm; Isaac Miller, on that owned by William Shipler, John Allen, on the place where he is still living, Able Hunter, on the Albert Blood farm, James Downey, on the land belonging to James Sharp, John Hunt, on the Fred Coleman farm, Patrick Colgan on the farm where he is still living; Amos Rank, on the Cline farm, Jacob Keller, on that owned by William Mort, and a Mr Herman, on what is now the Blood farm.

Among those who entered the township in 1842—43 were the following: James Sharp, William King, John Davidson, John Scott, —— Baltimore, Frederick Harter, Michael Whaley, Thomas Gandy, Arthur Blank, Benjamin Fish, Joseph Hopkins, John Brown, John Love, John Gard, B. F. York, J. Marshall, J. T. Miller and W. H. Mosier.

Prominent among those of 1844—45 were Isaac Crane, on the farm where he is now living, Samuel Jamieson, William Retzner, Christian Mort, —— Frazee, Joseph Bufon, Israel Lee, Frederick Coleman, John York, Jerry Shaffer, Caleb Corey, Samuel Shoemberger, —— Stregler, Martin Flegg, Ephraim Bearss, Joseph Scott, —— Malry, John Dunnith, Asher Edwards, Samuel Dabney, David Dunn, P. Blake, Humbe Tmair, William Scott, William King, William Wiley and M. Corey.

Among those who came soon after 1845 with some others earlier but whose exact date of settlement cannot be learned, we mention, John Hans, William Rankins, Barney Bess, —— Farlow, Jacob Sherman, James Stricker, Peter Cressman, B. William, Marks McCann, Captain Drayland, George Retrick, B. Blue, John Pines, Samuel and John Glass, Sam H. Ely, Charles and Benjamin Trapper, Charles Brown and John Bullen.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of John Allen, in 1843. A gentleman by the name of Johnson from Peru, did the preaching. Soon after this meetings were held at the houses of Hunter and McMannis. The new church in the township was built on the farm of Mr. Crider, in 1857, by the United Brethren, and known as "Crider Chapel." Another was built about the same time by the Presbyterians, on the White farm.

The first school of the township was taught in a small cabin that had been built for a dwelling, on the land of John Allen, in the winter of 1842—43. The teacher was a young lady from Peru, name at present unknown. The fall of 1843, a small round log school house was built on the farm of Patrick Colgan. The same year a small Buckeye cabin for school purposes was built on the Peter Weekler farm. In the fall of 1844 Green taught a school, in the winter of 1843—44.

The township was organized June 6, 1843. Shortly after the organization was perfected, an election was held at the cabin of Thomas Hinton. Isaac Miller was elected Justice of the Peace, and Patrick O'Brien Constable. The names of the other township officers are unknown.

The first marriage of the township was that of Patrick Colgan to Bridget Kennedy, in 1843. To this couple was born a son, Lawrence, the following year, 1844, who was probably the first white child born in the township.

The first death was that of John Hunt, which occurred in February of 1842.

The progress Washington has made in the way of improvements speaks very creditably for the enterprising spirit of her citizens. The names and locations of churches can be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——, enrolled school children, ——, population, ——.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township was so named from a stream which flows through its confines.

It is difficult to say who was the first white man in the township, as the majority of the early settlers are either dead or moved away. From the most reliable authority at our command, we give to Mr. Durand the credit of breaking the wilderness of Pipe Creek. He came in 1838, and built his cabin on the farm now owned by Isaac Wisinger.

In a few months he was joined by a man named Thomas, who settled on the Levi Miller farm.

The year following, 1839, John Betzner located on the Wallick farm, and Joel Julian on the farm owned by Alexander Abrahams.

In 1840, Jacob Keller settled on the David Dailey farm, and Michael Stroop, Sr., on the farm where his son Michael is now living.

In March, 1841, Isaac Vanderen settled on the farm where he now lives, William Clark on the Widow Shively farm, and Moses Larimer on the place where his son George is living.

The year 1842 brought a number of stalwart men into the township, who were willing to lend a helping hand in felling her forests. They were Josh Mendenhall, who settled on the David Shirley farm; David Carr, on the Cripe farm; James Petty, on that belonging to Garrison; Jacob Brooks, on the land owned by his son; Winters and Watts, on the Daniel Duckwall farm; Stephen Abrahams, on that owned by Metzger; John Vance, on the Henry Metzger land; James Lewis, on what is now the Brandt farm —— Burr, on the Oldfather land; Jacob Potterf, who was first blacksmith, on the farm owned by Maury; Isaac Marquis, on the Joseph Sane farm; and Jerry Shafer, on what is now known as the Shum farm.

Among those who came in 1843, we name the following:

John and Eli Oliver, on the John Duckwall farm; James McGinnis, on that owned by Laston; Herman Spernbarger, on the farm where he now lives; Henry Crabb, on the Samuel Need farm; G. Godfroy Helderly, on the farm of David Shudman; Daniel Reif, on that belonging to his heirs, and Mr. Jennis, on what is known as the Arnold farm.

In 1844 and 1845, the township was rapidly settled by substantial men like the following:

Noah Townsend, John Miller, Frederick Keller, —— Gibbs, David Gray, Lawrence V. Shirley, William Parker, Cornelius Cain, Jacob Keller, Isaac Julian, Lorenzo Shirley, Thomas Kenworth, John Beesley, —— Wood, Thomas Dillard and Benjamin Hann.

Prominent among those of 1846 and 1847 were Jacob Rife, David and John Cane, Allen Jones, —— Hoover, E. Jones, Nathaniel Nichols, Philip Rorrebon, George Vaughn, Samuel Jones, Sr., Harvey Hoover, John and Peter Bell, Stephen Clemens, David Striker, and Samuel and Cornelius Sullivan.

Among those who entered the township soon after 1847 we name Isaac Haynes, George Wright, John Hann, Reuben Shoemberger, Stephen Metzger, David and Samuel Bryson, William G. Vanderen, John and Daniel Duckwall, Samuel Dueee and Samuel Marty.

The first meeting in the township was held at the house of Isaac Vanderen by the Methodists, in 1843. Matthew Curry preaching. A little later the same year, meeting was held at the same place by the United Brethren, Mr. Parsley preaching.

In 1844, meeting was held at the house of Moses Larimer by the Methodists. Messrs Bass and Dueee were the preachers. The first church was built by the Baptists in 1848.

The first school was taught in a cabin built for that purpose on the Joel Julian farm in the Winter of 1843 and 1844.

The township was organized September 6th, 1843. Soon after the organization was perfected, an election was held at the cabin of William Clark. Thomas Kenworthy was elected first Justice of the Peace. Isaac Vanderen was chosen Trustee, but refusing to serve, Rollin Huffman was appointed.

The following were some of the earliest marriages celebrated in the township:

James McCraney to Sarah Larimer, 1843; John Tillet to a daughter of Cornelius Cain, in 1844. Alexander Abrahams to Sarah Crane, the same year 1844.

Among the earliest births was that of Nancy J., born to Moses and Nancy Larimer in 1844.

Among the first deaths was an infant child of Noah Townsend.

At a very early date, probably about 1850, a saw mill was built near the present site of the Wallick mill, by an Indian named Frank Godfroy.

In improvements, Pipe Creek has made rapid and very praiseworthy progress, having many fine farms and substantial dwellings. The exact location, with the names of the churches, may be had by reference to the map. Her school houses are ——, enrolled school children, ——, population ——.

PINKLE HILL

is a flourishing little village in on what is known as Pipe Creek Reserve, in Sections 29 and 32, Township [illegible], Range [illegible]. It was laid out by George W. Pinkle, County Surveyor, for James Myers, John Dyckwall and Alexander Gallow. Its business men at present are as follows:

John Kunis, Boots and Shoes, Bill A. H. —— Furniture; Hostetler, Dry Goods; Benson Sullivan, Grocery; Joseph Wilkins, Saw mills, James Lines, Saddler, John Eyler, Dry Goods and Groceries; Thomas Scott, Dry Goods and Groceries; Peter Kunis, Boots and Shoes; G. W. Stout, Tinner; Kelly, Saloon; Med. Mckee, Dr. Wilson, Druggist; Samuel Vincent, Restaurant; A. Cook, A. J. Fletcher, Blacksmiths; Jacob Sullivan, Saloon Shop; —— Fisk, Blacksmith; Comfort A. Fletcher, Saw mill; Jesse Holmes, Planing mill and Manufacturer of Fanning Mills; James Bennett, Livery Stable; W. R. Buckenmeier, H. A. W. Tinsley, Hotel; D. M. Noyer, Barber; Physicians are Drs. McClure and Irvin; Attorney at Law, A. C. Bennett; Notary Public, Rood; Vohr —— —— Ivy, Warehouse. Churches are four—Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical German, Baptist and Christian; also Graded School, M. M. Miller, Principal; population, between six and seven hundred.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township derived its name from a stream called Deer Creek which flows through the central part, so called from the number of deer which at an early day were found along its banks.

The Indian was the only inhabitant of all this territory now include within the boundaries of the township until the year 1844. In this year, three stalwart, energetic men entered the township for the purpose of bringing a part of her dense forests into state of cultivation. They were Richard Miller, who settled on the John O. Smith farm; Thomas Pearson, on that now belonging to Richard Richards, and David Hoffman, on what is now known as the D. Wallicker farm.

Of these, Richard Miller alone survives. He is now 82 years of age and is accordingly the oldest resident of the township. In his early history he took an active part. He is not so in the world's goods, but is a feeble old man tenderly waiting the close of life.

The year 1845 brought into the township the following men: James McCraney, Sr., James McCraney, Jr., who settled on the Duckwall farm; Eli Oliver, on the Geo. Hagger farm; James Davis, on that now owned by Joseph Conlter; Richard Webster, on the Dr. Meek farm; Thomas Lewis, on the Aug. Herrell farm; David Armstrong, on that now belonging to Mr. Nettle; Jesse Julian, on the William Ballinger farm; David Jenkins, on the Lewis Lemon farm; D. Reynolds, on what is known as the Pryor farm; E. Garrett, on that now belonging to Miller Hines; W. Garrett, on the T. McElwain farm; William Mahan, on that now owned by Steven Chilick; Joseph and William McCunnen, on the W. Cornell and Cross farm; James Adamson, on the A. Otterman farm and Alex Busby, on what is now known as the Pryor farm.

In 1846, Lewis N. Snodderly, Austin Herrell and Oliver Sandifer located on the farms where they are now living. The same year came Sylvester Tamlin, —— Jenkins, Isaac Herrell, John Hicks, James Davis, William H. Miller, William George, Frazier Swinford and J. D. Larimer.

Those of 1847 and '48 were Sampson Reed, —— Ross, William Ballinger, Thomas Caster, Samuel Trias, Corn. Jas Thompson and Reuben Mendenhall.

The first meeting in the township were held at the house of Richard Webster in 1846, by the Methodists, James Ricketts preaching.

The denomination known as Christians or Disciples was the new church organization. They held their meetings at the house of Austin Herrell, Geo. W. Smith and Daniel Ellis preaching.

The same year 1846, the Deer Creek Baptist Church was built. Elder Walker was their first preacher.

The year following meetings was held at the house of L. N. Snodderly by the Methodists, James Ricketts and John Leach being the preachers.

The first school was taught in a log cabin on the farm of Miller Hines, in the winter of 1845 and '46, by Henry Garrett. The following year another log school house was built on the farm of Austin Herrell, in which John Trias taught a school, the winter of 1846 and '47.

The first election was held at Reynolds Mill, in 1846. David Jenkins was chosen first Justice of the Peace, Austin Herrell, Thomas Pearson and Lewis Snodderly, Trustees, W. H. Miller, Clerk, David Ellis, Treasurer.

The first mill in the township was built by D. Reynolds in 1845. This was highly prized by the pioneers, as it gave them the opportunity of having his corn ground into meal almost at his door.

In improvements Deer Creek has kept pace with her sister townships in the southern part of the county. She has four churches, eight school houses, enrolled school children and a population of ——.

MIAMI,

the principal village of the township, is situated in Sections 17 and 18, Township 25, Range 1, East. It was laid out by Geo. W. Pinkle, County Surveyor, for Isaac Howell. It contains the following business houses:

E. Hunnicl house, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; E. B. Farmer, Druggist; E. B. Farmer, Dry Goods and Notions; Sam and A. Herrell, Steam Grist mill, Ass Table; Mr. M. C. Lemon, Millinery; Samuel Hoester, Blacksmith; W. B. Pryor, Boots and Shoes; John W. Reeder, Wagon Shop; E. B. Farmer, Warehouse; E. B. Hunnicl house, Warehouse; E. B. Farmer, Boarding House; Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges; Graded School; 2 Churches, Methodist Episcopal and Christian or Disciples. Population, about [illegible]

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in memory of the eminent statesman Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Sections 35 and 36 were taken, the whole man who broke the solitude of his forest was Henry Dagey. He came in the year 1841, and built his home on the present farm of John Zody. Mr. Fish came at the same time but settled just across the line in Butler Township.

In 1845 Mr. Dagey was joined by a number of such men as Adam Hoover, John Smith, who settled on the Morton farm, Aldo Hoover, on the farm now owned by Zody, Abel on Woolpert, on the farm which is now owned by Jacob Swallow. Eli Butler on that now belonging to Levi Miller. Benjamin Fish, on the Stutesman farm, William Biggs, on the farm where he is now living, Nathaniel Binion, on the Rinkens farm, Caleb Adams, on the farm of Leonard Beck, Marion Williams, on the John Boon farm, Lewis Hoover, on that owned by Clemon Lane, Samuel Wiley, on the Oliver Worrell farm, and Andrew Geeskadon, on what is now known as the Powel farm.

Emigration having turned toward Clay during the years 18-46-47 the greater part of the men in the township was pioneered. Among those who came at that time were Thomas Mattock, —— Hannickhouse, Christian Livengood, Wm McCune, John Reiller, John Hoover, John Wilkinson, Samuel Livengood, Cyrus Mercer, Thomas Kellison, James Finney, Joseph Kessler, Wm McGuire, Morris Littlejohn, Harrison Dixon, John Tracy, Benjamin Webb, Riley Martin, Richard Webster, Simeon Parlor, Isaac Mooney, Adam Hersong and Samuel Workman.

Among those who settled in the township in 1848-49 were Samuel Edwards, Axel Gooly, Moses Ward, —— Kates, Jacob Hiatt, Jacob Beaver, Levi Clymer, Mathew Bowman, —— Vandevener and John Clymer.

The first meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Henry Dagey, in 1845, by the Episcopal Methodists, J. R. Davis preaching. In 1847-49, meetings were held at the cabins of Livengood and Littlejohn.

The first church was built in Wapecong, by the Methodists, in 1854. In 1873, the United Brethren built a church on the farm of Mr. Lock.

The first school house was built on the Z. Hostettle farm, in 1843. Elias Hobaugh had charge of the first school held in it. In 1850 another was built on the Lewis Hoover farm. Henry Marden having charge of the first school held there. About this time school houses were built in each district of the township.

The township was organized in 1846. Under this organization the first election was held at the cabin of John Wilkinson, in April of 1846. John Lewis acted as inspector, William Biggs was chosen first Justice of the Peace, Samuel Wiley, Constable; John Clymer, John Tracy and Simeon Parlor, Trustees.

The first marriage was that of Lewis Reese to Catherine Love, in the Fall of 1846. The same year, William Love was married to Jemima Smith.

In 1845, Naomi, wife of Andrew Woolpert, gave birth to Martha Woolpert, who was the first white child born in the township.

The first death was the wife of Henry Dagey, in the year 1845.

There are at present in Clay Township two churches, eight school houses, —— enrolled school children, and a population of ——.

WAWPECONG

Is situated in the southern part, and contains the following business houses:

G. W. Lawver, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, etc.; W. H. Hoffertberth, Dry Goods and Groceries; Levi Swavelund Blacksmith and Wagon Shop; E. Tegarden, Sawmill; J. C. Smoker, Grist and Sawmill; W. H. Kling, Planing-mill, Post Office; G. W. Lawver, Postmaster. Population, 100.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in memory of President William Henry Harrison. The first settler was William Smith, who located in the Spring of 1844 on the Elias Mumaugh farm. The streams at that time were swollen by the spring rains, and to reach his forest home Smith was compelled to swim Pipe Creek.

In a short time, he was joined by several equally energetic pioneers, some of whom reached the township by swimming Pipe Creek, as Smith had done. They were Joseph Dixon, who located on the Graham farm; —— Kennedy, who settled on the Allen and Holt farm; —— Bay, on the land now owned by Allen; Joshua Thorp, on that now belonging to Richard Crane; and Jacob Stite who settled on the farm now owned by the Widow Potter.

In 1845 came the following men: Inert Murdock, who located on the Abraham Crane farm; Samuel Spurgeon, on the farm belonging to his heirs; William Burnett, on the Hugh Reed farm; James and Simeon Dyer, on the land now owned by Benjamin Tutor; and Eli Stiles on the land now owned by Brown's heirs. The same year Reeves and Widower pre-empted land, but failed to enter the same.

The year 1846 brought the following settlers men: Jesse Lee, who settled on the farm who he is now living; John Wilson, on the farm which still bears that name; Z. C. Smith, on the farm now owned by Weaver; Levi Willis, on the land now belonging to his heirs; Solomon Hauck, on the William Draper farm; Tilman Ball, on that now owned by Jesse Lee; Steven Reeves, on the Darius Wilson farm; William Winchburn, on that now belonging to Stepler; and Jacob Miller on what is now known as the Fisher farm. Time of 1846, whose exact location is unknown were: William Love, Tice Cooper, Lindey Overman, and George E. Smith.

In the years 1847 and 1848, there entered the township the following substantial citizens: James Graham, Marshall Greathouse, John Wilson, Pomeroy Moore, Johnson Sullivan, David Rees, G. W. Gooslin, Joseph and Eli Thornton, John Mannion Greathouse, Greathouse and Charles Cox.

Prominent among those who settled in the township soon after 1848 were: Joseph Marshall, Moses Hersberger, Benjamin Shrock, Charles Brown, M. Mulhare, Michael Mulhare, John Mc. Charles Spencer, Abraham Bostedor, M. and John Amsedge, Abraham Carter, Benjamin Robinson, Elmund Lamb, Peter Berger, Joseph Cuff, Christian Lawwood, Abraham Hoberger, with many others equally worthy.

The first meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Charles Cox, in 1848, by the Episcopal Methodists. Elder Kirkman preaching. In April of the same year, 1848, meetings were held at the house of James Graham, and soon after at the cabin of John Wilson by the Methodists, John Leach preaching.

The first church in the township was built in North Grove, in 1870, by the United Brethren. The same year the Methodist of Cox and Harrison, united build a good church on the land of Henry Powel, just in the edge of Harrison Township.

The first school of the township was a subscription school, taught by Jesse Lee, in a small cabin, which stood on his farm, in the winter of 1847 and '48. The following winter, Inert Murdock taught a school in a house which stood on the farm of William Smith, Jr.

The township was organized in 1846. The same year, an election was held at the cabin of Mr. Smith, Sr., at which eighteen votes were cast. Solomon Hauck was elected first Justice of the Peace, Abel Hauck, Constable, John Mannion and David Rees, Trustees. Joseph Mawhiney also served as Trustee in a very early day.

The first marriage that occurred in the township was that of William Love, to a daughter of William Smith, in the spring of 1847. The same year, Henry Dagey was married to Elizabeth Burnett.

January 4, 1848, there was born, to Marshall and Edith Greathouse, a son (George), which was one of the earliest births in the township.

The first death was the wife and child of "Black Bill," early in the year 1847. The next death was the wife of William Winchburn, the same year. It being almost impossible to get through the woods with a wagon at that time, her coffin was carried from Santa Fe, a distance of four miles.

Harrison Township has three churches, seven school houses, —— enrolled school children, and a population of ——.

NORTH GROVE

is situated near the central part, on the line of the P., C. & St. L. R. R., and contains the following business houses:

C. E. Miller, Dry Goods, etc.; W. L. Yarnall, Dry Goods, etc.; A. Kessler & Brother, Druggists; A. Kessler, Dry Goods and Notions; Draper & Smith, Tile Factory; John Myers, Hotel; George Marks, Blacksmith; M. M. Dugan, Saw-Mill; Parks & Parker, Saw-mill; C. E. Miller, Warehouse; C. Miller, Post master. The Physicians are Iraines, Barnes and Holton. Populations about 250.

A tile factory in the western part of the township is successfully controlled by L. M. Biedler.

To Jesse Lee is due the credit of building the first brick house in the township, in 1876.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In 1842, Thomas Crevison and Silas Brafflet, two stalwart, energetic young men, having determined to try their fortunes in a new country, came and built two cabins near the line between Miami and Grant Counties. The cabin of Brafflet stood just across the line in Richland Township, Grant County, while Crevison was in Jackson Township, Miami County on the land now owned by his son. Crevison was not long alone in his forest home, but was joined the same year (1842) by the following men: John Powel, who settled on the farm which still bears the same name; Thomas Mason, who settled on the F. M. Davis farm, and Thomas Addington, who located on the land upon which a part of the town of Xenia now stands.

The year 1843 brought several men, who afterward played a prominent part in the affairs of the township. They were Oliver H. P. Macey, who settled in January of that year on the land which is the present site of part of Xenia. John Gates, on the farm now owned by Nelson, and James Quic on what is known as the Lail farm.

In 1844, James McKinley settled on the farm where he is now living. The same year came James C. Poulson, locating on the farm now owned by Busby; William Bowman, on the Helm's farm; Samuel Lang, on that now owned by Loyd; James Calhoun, on the Darby farm; —— Bond on the farm which still bears the same name; David Daniels, on Pipe Creek, on what is known as the Helms farm; Abraham See on that now belonging to McCoy; Samuel Butler on that now owned by Isaac Morris and Henry Thomas, whose location was changed quite frequently.

In 1845, John Long located on the Helm farm; Samuel Draper, on that where he now lives; Jabez Berry, on that now owned by Darby; William Overman, on the farm where he is now living; Arch Mountain, on the farm which still bears that name; Eli Overman, on the Samuel Edwards farm; David Draper, on the Pence farm; Jonathan Dickson, on the Hunter and Thomas farm; Samuel Barker, on that now belonging to Morris; with Michael Hollingsworth and Nathan Armel, whose exact location is not known.

In 1846, the township was organized. O. H. P. Macey got up a petition to this effect, which was signed by all the men in the township excepting two, who gave as a reason, not allowing the names to be placed on the petition, "that they wanted to keep place and order out of the township as long as possible." The petitioners desired the name Liberty to be given the township. O. H. P. Macey walked to Richmond to submit the paper to the Commissioners, who denied the request on account of the name Jackson, in memory of Andrew Jackson, for that of Liberty.

In 1846, and '47, came the following men: William Bond, Geo. W. Gates, Thomas Stewart, William Harbinger, Solomon Weir, Calvin Lail, Jonathan Scholes, Noah Lancaster, Elder Casey, William Long, James Williams, Jacob Cline, Shook, Morgan Williams, William Berry, Ira Stout, John P. Jones and B. B. Lamb.

In 1848 and '49 the following men settled in the township: Thomas Stone, O. M. Dixon, Jesse Powel, Daniel and William Adams, William Bell, Elliott Weir, Wm. Elliott, David Stanley, Samuel Busby, Henry Cooper, Edward Draper, Moses Knisely, Lindley Gates, Jacob Dunlap and John Sutton, Hadley, Jackson and Jesse Sutton, Moses Mercer, Wesley and Edward Draper, Robert Cook, Hiram Finney and Benjamin Harrison.

The first meeting in the township was held at the cabin of John Powel, in 1845, by the Methodists. The first preachers of this denomination were Jordan See, Alfred Sharp and Elias Masters. A little later in the same year, the first meeting was held at the house of James C. Poulson by the United Brethren in Christ, Smith preaching.

The first church in the township was built in Xenia, in 1852, by the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1856, another was built by the Episcopal Methodists. The next was by the denomination known as Christians or Disciples, in 1866, the United Brethren and Wesleyan Methodists united and built a church in Xenia.

In 1848, Simeon Draper, O. H. P. Macey, and Thomas Mason, School Directors, built the first school house, on the farm of Benjamin Davis. The same year (1848) another was built on the farm of Mr. Gates. Some of the early teachers were Thomas Reece, Mason Thorp, Elizabeth Cook, Dr. Stanfield and Parvey Cooper.

In 1846, about thirty days after the organization of the township the first election was held, at the cabin of James C. Poulson.

Abraham See acted as Inspector.

The first Justice of the Peace was David Daniels; Constable, Abraham See. Probably the first Trustees were James McKinley and Gotlred Hays.

The first marriages celebrated in the township were those of Charles Marine to Maria Ballinger, Oscar Addington to Mary A. North, and Peter Cluster to Cinda Wright. These all occurred about the year 1848.

In May, 1844, a daughter, Susannah, was born to James C. and Delilah Poulson, which was probably the first birth of the township.

The first death was an infant child of Thomas and Mary Addington.

In improvements, Jackson has made commendable progress. She has six churches, eight school houses; —— enrolled school children, and a population of ——.

XENIA

was laid out September 22, 1848, by George W. Goodrich, County Surveyor, for Willis Kinnet and O. H. P. Macey, proprietors.

It is situated in Section 32, Township 25, North of Range 6 East, on the P., C. & St. L. R. R. and contains the following business houses:

J. S. McCormick, Furniture; Alfred Weaver, Grocery; A. B. Fisher, Dry Goods; William Lancaster Restaurant; Lauenberger & Dranken, Restaurant; William Banks, Butcher; R. K. Robinson, Livery Stable; W. H. Mobley, Dry Goods and Clothing; Patrick McKinney, Grocery; William Osborn, Hardware; N. T. Tilman, Druggist; Miller Brothers, Manufacturers Boots and Shoes; Richard Powel, Dry Goods and Notions; David Mendenhall, Dry Goods; Murphy & Bro., Furniture; Oscar Mendenhall, Druggist; J. Philips, Harness Shop; Jack Bond, Tin Shop; Henry Reisman, Dry Goods and Groceries; Mrs. Lail, Millinery; R. K. Robinson, Printing Office and Editor Xenia *Gazette*; James Sullivan, Silversmith; Mrs. Anderson, Millinery; Milton Wright, Dragger; —— Fowler, Picture Gallery; J. E. Harrison, Clothing; A. Keys, Dry Goods and Groceries; Charles McGalliard, Xenia Hotel; William Rankins, Grist and Saw-mill; A. B. Fisher, Warehouse; James Finn, warehouse; Williams & Murphy, Manufacturers Furniture.

The Physicians are A. D. Kimball and T. C. Kimball, Smith, McCormick and Stevens.

Churches, two—Methodist and Christian, or Disciples.

Post Office—Richard Powel, Postmaster.

One Graded School—S. S. Bowman, Principal.

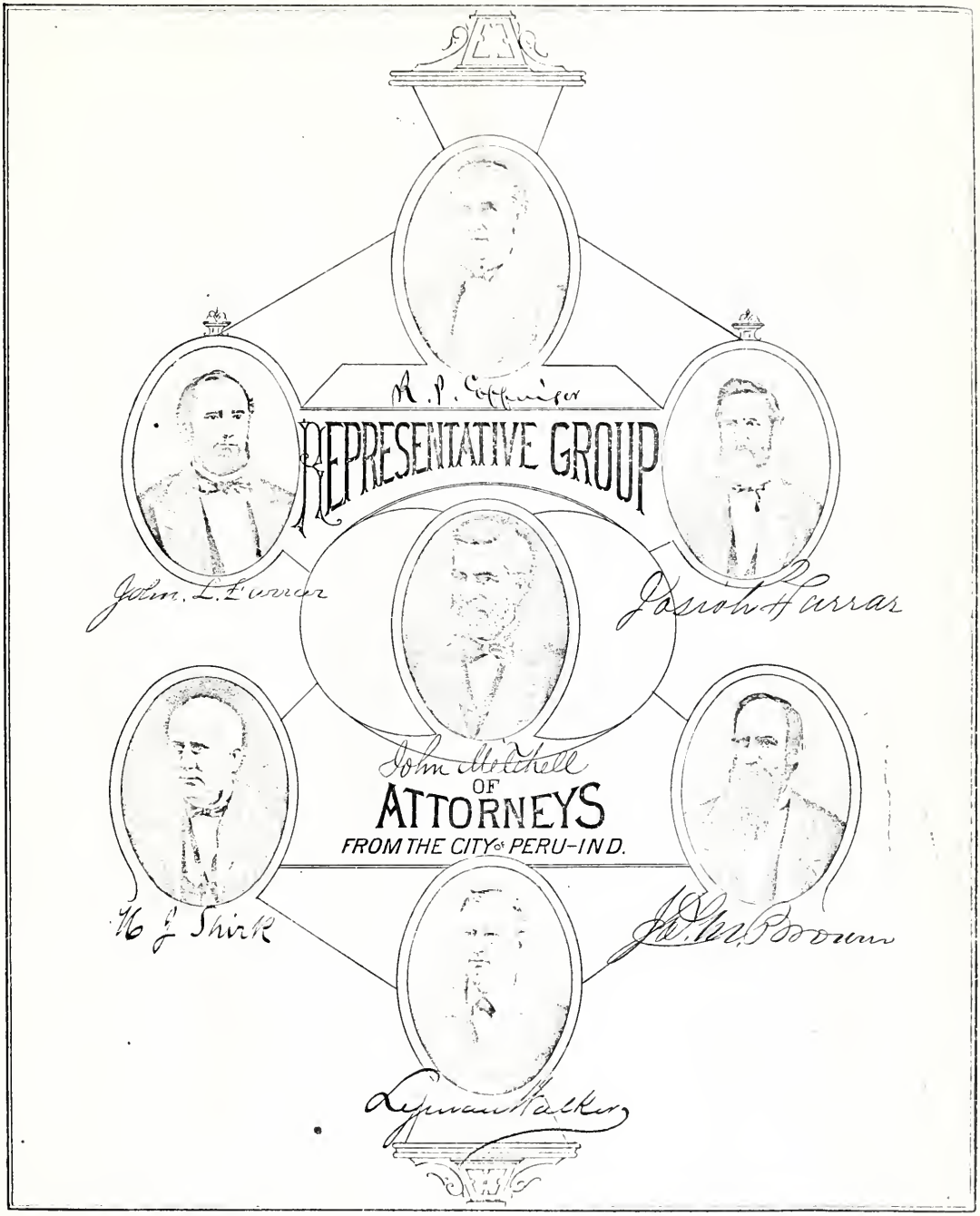
Population, about 1,000.

THE TOWN OF AMBOY

is on Section 23, Township 25, Range 5 East. The proprietors were John Portney, Barnett Fellows, John A. Lamb and Abijah Bridgeway. It is on the line of the P., C. & St. L. R. R., and has the following business houses:

Philip Yours, Dry Goods and Notions; Benjamin Bond, Dry Goods and Groceries; Robert Cole, Dry Goods and Groceries; Ephraim Smith, Hardware and Groceries; Joseph Kalmon, Druggist; Solomon Yines, Grocery; John T. Overman, Warehouse; James T. Hiar, Grist and Saw-mill; Hiland A. Robison, Stave and Planing-mill; Peterson & Son, Tile Factory; Street & Barlow, Blacksmith and Wagon Shop; John T. Tracy, Boots and Shoes; Solomon Yines, Postmaster; two Churches, Quaker and Wesleyan Methodist.

Amboy Academy is situated at Amboy, Miami County, Indiana, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R., ten miles east of Bunker Hill. It has a healthy location, and is in a moral and civil community. There are morning shops or other immoral influences in the place. The Society of Friends have meeting and Sabbath school every sabbath, which all students are welcome to attend. Those wishing any further information are requested to address either the Principal, or Dr. J. A. Robinson, Amboy, Indiana.

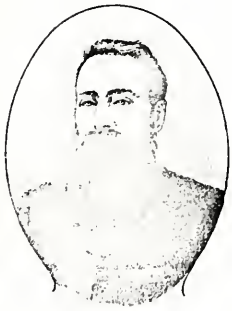

A. P. Coffinberry
REPRESENTATIVE GROUP
John L. Turner
Josiah H. Carr
John Mitchell
OF
ATTORNEYS
FROM THE CITY OF PERU-IND.
W. L. Shirk
J. D. Brown
Lyman Walker

Mrs. H. Graham
PERU, IND

ELD-GEO BROWER
JEFFERSON TP

W. Steele Ewing
COUNTY SUPT

J. W. Ellis
PERU IND.



A. D KIMBALL
XENIA IND

J. C. Hazlett
XENIA IND

PERSONAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS OF MIAMI COUNTY.

JOHN AMBROSE GRAHAM

was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8, 1817. His parents were natives of Ireland, and came to this country in 1815. They landed in Baltimore in that year, after a stormy passage of four months, their vessel being nearly wrecked, and her passengers undergoing great hardships during their prolonged voyage.

In 1826, the family moved to Pittsburgh, in 1827, to Wheeling; and in 1828, back to Baltimore. In 1830, they moved to Harper's Ferry, and in 1832, to Indiana, the subject of this sketch remaining at Harper's Ferry, clerking in a store, until 1835. In May of that year, at the age of eighteen, he started for Indiana, which, at that day, was considered pretty far west. At Wheeling, he took passage on a steamboat for the mouth of the Wabash, where he was landed at midnight by the yawl, the boat only rounding head up stream to put her solitary passenger for that point ashore. The country for miles around was under water, and the surroundings of his first foothold on Hoosier soil, so far as they could be taken in by the eye through fitful glimpses of moonlight, were not of a character to inspire favorable first impressions.

The mouth of the Wabash, of the youthful pioneer's mental picturing, was a town of houses and people, the place in reality was without either. It presented nothing to the eye, at that time, but a dreary waste of turbid water, and to the ear no sound but the cry of some wild bird and the crash and crunch of the drifting timber. Not a living creature or sign of habitation was in sight—no bus to convey him to any part of the city, and no loquacious runner presenting the superior advantages of the hotel in whose interest he was employed. On the contrary, the young traveler was permitted to enjoy the sweets of solitude, which he did sitting upon his baggage barely out of the water, where it had been placed by the surly boatman, until near daylight, when, to vary the monotony, he ventured up on top of the bank above him. Here something like a building was outlined in the obscurity of the morning fog, and the faint but welcome sound of human voices struck upon his ear from a point further up the river. Advancing cautiously in the direction of the sound to a point about half a mile above where he had been landed, he found a steamboat bound up the Wabash as far as Olinda, and he took passage for that point. Here, after several days' detention by high water, he took the stage for Lafayette. At Lafayette, the hotels were full of people, all seemingly having the same business—land-hunting for homes. Finding the seats in the stage for Logansport taken for several days in advance, and that to secure one he would have to pay his passage and await his turn, he remembered that he might walk. In due time he performed the pedestrian task, and reached Peru, his place of destination, weary and footsore.

At Peru, he entered the service of Alexander Wilson to clerk in a store that he and a brother were going to start at Logansport. He remained at the latter place in charge of the store until the Spring of 1838, when the business was closed up, and he returned to Peru, in accordance with the original agreement. At Peru, he clerked for A. Wilson until the Fall of 1839, when, as had been previously agreed upon, he became the partner of Mr. Wilson the firm being A. Wilson & Co. The first pork ever packed in Peru for sale in another market was packed by this firm in 1839. The enterprise proved a financial failure for several reasons, the most potent of which was that in consequence of low water in the Mississippi, they could not get the bacon they had shipped to a point on that river to New York, and had to ship it back again to Peru. They tried the experiment again, in 1840, building flatboats, and shipping by way of the Wabash to New Orleans, but this venture was equally unsuccessful, in consequence of hard times, glutted market, and low prices.

The partnership of A. Wilson & Co. continued until 1841, when the subject of this sketch was elected Sheriff of the County, to which office he was re-elected in 1843, and which he filled until the expiration of his term, in 1845. In February, 1846, S. Fisher, then Superintendent of the Wabash & Erie Canal, appointed him clerk in the Canal Land Office which he held until the Summer of 1847, when, under the act adjusting the State debt, known as the "Butler Bill," the office was removed to Logansport.

Being out of business after the removal of the Land Office he bought the printing office, which was lying idle, because several efforts to establish a newspaper in the place had failed.

After a renovation of the office he presented to the people on the 28th of June, 1845, the first number of the *Miami County Sentinel*, which he conducted as editor and proprietor until the Summer of 1861, a period of over thirteen years. The paper succeeded in a business point of view, and was one of the leading Democratic papers of the State. It is still published, although it has passed through several hands since his connection with it ceased.

In 1850, the subject of this sketch was elected Representative Delegate to the Indiana Constitutional Convention. In 1857, he was elected Clerk of the Court. He has been a Member of the Town and City Councils at different times, County Agent, United States Special Agent to join the Mormons of Indiana their annuities in 1858, 1859 and 1860, and has held other positions of responsibility, in all of which he has acquitted capably and honestly.

At the age of twelve years he commenced doing business in a store, and as a consequence, all the education he ever received in school was of an elementary character, and taken that time.

He was married in Peru, Indiana, on the 28th of June, 1842, to Caroline A. Aveline, and a family of six girls and three boys blessed their home. The hand of Death has wrapped their once joyous household in mourning, by taking home, a few years ago, two of his sons, and within the past year, his only son and beloved wife. He lives in a comfortable home in Peru, surrounded by his remaining children, and occupies his time in superintending his farm near town, and managing his other business.

WM. L. BUTLER, PERRY TOWNSHIP,

was a son of Hiram and Nancy Butler, and grandson of Wm and Elizabeth Butler.

Hiram Butler, the father, was born Dec. 21, 1808, in Warren County, State of Georgia. During boyhood, was brought by his parents to Indiana. Here they first settled in Wayne County, then in Henry County, and finally in La Porte County. There he wedded Nancy Crumpacker, Nov. 22, 1828. She was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Crumpacker, born June 14, 1809, in Bedford County, Virginia. She emigrated with her parents to La Porte County, in 1835.

In 1839, Hiram Butler and young wife moved to Perry Township, Miami County, where eventually he became the owner of a large estate. He soon grew to have the confidence of the people of his new county, and in the years 1849 and 1852 respectively was elected County Commissioner, serving as such two full terms, or six years. In 1870, his name was announced for the same office again, but before the convention was held—May 4, 1870—he was kicked and killed by a horse. He was buried with Masonic honors, in the cemetery at Gilead; and it is said his funeral was attended by the largest concourse of people ever witnessed in the north end of Miami County.

His widowed wife still lives on the old homestead, in Perry Township, with their only son, Wm. L. Butler, to whom this is dedicated.

He was born at this homestead, January 27, 1841. Growing to manhood, Feb. 7, 1867, he married Miss Catharine Tridle, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Tridle, of Kosciusko County, Indiana. She had come to Indiana with her parents in infancy, from Miami County, Ohio, where she was born, October 27, 1840.

A sketch of that old homestead with portraits of Hiram Butler and wife, and Wm. L. Butler and wife, can be seen occupying a full page in this volume. Wm. L. Butler is now in the prime of life. He is surrounded with comfort and plenty, and may a happy future await him!

GEORGE WILKINSON, LINCOLN ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

This worthy citizen of Miami County is a native of Ross County, Ohio. His father, John Wilkinson, emigrated to that county, at an early day, from North Carolina—the State which had given birth to both the father and the mother.

Tracing farther back his origin, his grandfather Wilkinson was born in Ireland, while his mother had descended from German ancestry. George had been born February 16, 1817. During the Fall of his twentieth year (1836), his father's family, including himself, took their leave of the State of Ohio, and emigrated to the Hoosier State. Of course, at that time, there was no other medium but the overland. A double ox team was employed, and twenty-five days were required to make the journey of three hundred miles.

They spent their first Winter in the then hamlet of Mexico, this county, changing, the following Spring, to the spot where now stands the village of Lincoln, and there established a permanent settlement.

At that time the terrifying yell of the Pottawattomies still rang through the forests of Miami County.

The Wilkinsons were the fourth family to settle in the present limits of Allen Township—those of John, Horton, George and William. Neers only having preceded them.

During those pioneer days, billious diseases were very prevalent. The atmosphere, of course, must have been tainted more with malarious poisons than since the dense timber began to disappear, since the glorious sun could penetrate to shed its golden, healthful rays, and since skill and industry have instituted channels for drainage. The exposures were too severe for the endurance of the father. He died December 24, 1838. The mother marvelously survived him thirty-two years. She followed him to the Golden Shores in 1870, age 1 24 years.

Upon the death of his father, George—then 21 years of age—took upon him self the care of his widowed and aged mother and the management of the homestead. At 25 years or in 1852, he wedded Miss Sarah J. Powell with whom life has since been happily spent. He at this time, and has been for some years, local preacher in the M. E. Church, he identified himself with that church in September, 1843, and has since been a consistent member, holding successively in the same the offices of Class Leader, Steward and Trustee.

At the general election held in 1854, he was elected for a term of four years, Recorder of Miami County, serving, he had been notably, to himself and efficiently as a servant for the public. In 1870, he, with others, petitioned the Board of County Commissioners for a division of (then) Union Township. The petition was granted and thus, from the north half of Union was constructed the Township of Allen, as now appears.

During the Fall, also, of that year (1870), he and his brother James erected a building for a store at what is now the northwest corner of the town of Lincoln, purchased a small stock of goods and opened up trade. Soon after, he (George) bought his brother's interest in both the building and stock. Thus, pursuing about three years, and finding the business not yielding satisfactory returns, Mr. Wilkinson closed out his stock in trade and retired again to farming.

At the time of entering the mercantile business, Mr. Wilkinson laid out twenty lots and called it Lincoln, selling some of the lots at ten dollars each.

The L. P. & C. R. R. was completed in 1869. During that year, Mr. W., jointly with Mr. James M. Powell, laid out what is known as Wilkinson & Powell's Addition to the Town of Lincoln. Also, during said year (1869), Mr. W. erected the building for a railroad depot at Lincoln; then selling it, erected the grain warehouse at the same town. Since then up to the present year (1877), he has been connected with the grain and warehouse business, but he has now retired. He says for many years after their settlement in what is now Allen Township, he knew, by name and countenance, nearly every voter in the north half of Miami County. But at this time he is unacquainted with many of the voters of his own township and feels that he has become largely a stranger in his own land.

He is now in his 61st year, and says that, in taking a review of his life, he sees in it many defects, "but is thankful to the All-wise Being for His goodness and mercy wherewith he has been blessed, so that, in the language of one of old time, he exclaims, "Goodness and mercy hath followed me all the days of my life."

May his enjoyments and deeds of usefulness yet be many.

JOHN AKRIGHT, GILEAD, PERRY TOWNSHIP.

This most worthy citizen of Miami County is by descent a combination of English and German. His grandfather, Abraham Akright, born in England, crossed the Atlantic to American shores at the age of 13 years. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he took sides with his adopted country, and, *patriot*-like, fought throughout the long and bloody struggle. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Trenton and many others. Was a soldier, *brave* and *true*; but as if *shielded*, escaped through all, *unharmed!* He lived to a good old age, and died about 1828.

Wm. Akright, the father of John, and a native of the Keystone State, was born in 1788. Arriving at the age of young manhood, he came westward, as far as Wayne County, Ohio, where, eventually (about 1818), he married, and there fixed his residence for a number of years. For his companion, he chose Miss Sarah Mowrey, daughter of John Mowrey, who had been a pioneer of Wayne County. Mr. Mowrey's vocation was shoemaking. His ancestors were German. After marriage, and while residing in Wayne County, Wm. Akright pursued the vocation of farming.

Accumulating a small property, he resolved, in 1831, to seek a home still farther westward. During that year, he reached Logansport, Ind., moving by team, accompanied by his family, and having, upon his arrival, cash assets $125 in silver. With $100 of this amount he directly purchased 80 acres, four miles to the northeast of the then hamlet or small village of Logansport.

Making slight improvements, he sold the same before the end of that year for a small advance, and rented a farm in the vicinity, partly under cultivation. This done, he paid a visit to the then unorganized County of Miami. Suiting himself, he bought 120 acres on the east line of what is now Perry Township. The second year thereafter (1833), he moved his family to this township.

The telling blows of industry now first inaugurated comfortable surroundings. But a few years, in fact, and they entered a home—*desirable* and *amply provided*. Neighbors settled in, and they were no longer in a wilderness, gloomy, solitary and desolate! The family of Wm. Akright, all told, consisted of ten children. Seven were born in the Hoosier State—one in Cass County, and the two youngest in Perry Township. John, of whom we write, was the fourth child, born Wayne County, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1824. Of this large family, James, Elizabeth and himself are the only children yet living. James resides in Kosciusko County, this State, and Elizabeth will of Israel Shoemaker, in Perry Township, this county. John was an industrious lad, an obedient dutiful son. To help his father through financial embarrassments, he continued at home, to his, without compensation, until 24 years of age. His opportunities at school had of now only been limited. Three months—and that very hotly the month 4—would aggregate the sum total of his school privileges, and yet he proved the diligent student of practical life liberally equipped for the struggle before him. Self-prompted, dutiful, with self-respect appreciation, had been his resource. Entering the race for self interest and under self control, he made it profitable for himself and useful to his community, along a few terms of school. In the pursuit of honest labor, he lived the 1 ime of his father. Years sped on! Time wrought changes! But John Akright, the whole life, profited by and succeeded his own course. May 29, 1867, his mother died. Succeeding this bereavement, his father was unsettled upto the Spring

of 1874, since which time the subject of our sketch has provided a home and has stowed true filial care.

April, 1868, he engaged in merchandising at Cedarville, where yet he is successfully pursuing. His store building with residence and portraits of self and wife can be found among the representations of this work for Paint Township.

To some extent Mr. Ayres has been a public servant, as at the time serving his fourth year as director of the Poor. Been Postmaster of his town the ten years past, and Notary Public for eight years. Was first a Whig in politics, casting his first suffrage for President Zachary Taylor. He been a Republican since the organization of that party. For many years has been a member of the M. E. Church. In a man of strict moral virtues, fairness, enterprising and honorable, he receives the confidence and esteem of his entire acquaintance.

OLIVER CAULK.

Mr. Oliver Caulk, whose biography we here briefly outline, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, November 1, 1792. His parents died when he was but three weeks old, when he was adopted by his uncle, through whom he received a very liberal education. He made rapid progress in his studies, and acquired extraordinary proficiency in the art of penmanship. He became thoroughly accomplished in all the branches essential to a good practical education.

At the age of 19, he was sent to Philadelphia to acquire a commercial education. There he remained eleven years, during which time he became thoroughly conversant with all the various commercial forms. Becoming dissatisfied with commercial life, he retired to one of the farms bequeathed him by his father, situated in the eastern part of Maryland, where he resided several years, following the pursuit of farming.

When 31 years of age, he married Rachel G. Cox, in the year 1825. He subsequently returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale silk trade. This enterprise demanded his whole attention, and in consequence of the close confinement thus necessitated, his health began to fail. Believing that a change of climate would be beneficial to his health, he disposed of his property and in the year 1840 removed with his family to Miami County, Indiana. Here he purchased a large tract of land (then known as the Jussler farm), consisting of 960 acres.

During the Winter of 1843 and 1844, he remained with his family in Logansport, then scarcely more than a village. In the following Spring, he removed with his family to the farm. The family consisted of himself, wife, one son and two daughters (the latter young ladies). The country then was new, and very sparsely settled, the nearest neighbor being two miles distant. Here bear, deer and wolves roamed the trackless forests, almost unmolested. Coming from the populous city, so abundantly supplied with religious and social advantages, the change, assisted as it was with the scenes of frontier life, had a depressing influence upon the household who had entered the wilderness to link their destinies with the great State of Indiana. With his courage as his stimulus and success his motto, Mr. Caulk applied his energies to the task of reducing his woodland farm to a state of productiveness, working early and late in his endeavor to improve the land. Success crowned his efforts, and he lived to see his bright hopes realized.

He lived a pure and noble life, and was noted for his strict probity of character. He was loved and respected by all who came within the pale of his gentle influence. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, during a long and useful life, and after attaining the ripe old age of 77 years he departed this life, lamented by a large circle of friends, on the 8th day of October, 1869.

JOSEPH M. DARBY.

His premises, as sketched in this Atlas, are in full view of the town of Xenia, south, on the Jerome road, his farm extending to the corporation.

His father, Owen Darby, was of New Jersey, and of English descent. His mother, Margaret Fritts, was of Virginia, and of German descent. They were married in Virginia, in 1799, and were the parents of eleven children—three daughters and eight sons—Joseph, the subject of this narrative, being the youngest. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 27, 1819. His mother died when he was about four years old, consequently he knows nothing of a kind mother's care and training. His father married again shortly after and moved to Fayette County, this State. A few years afterward, he bought a small farm in the same county, seven miles southwest from Connersville, the county seat, on what was then called "Hominy Ridge," a hilly location, and now a beautiful section of country. On this farm young Darby spent a few years of boyhood life, shooting squirrels, woodpeckers, trapping quails, fishing and swimming, with others of his comrades, in Lodge and Small Garrison Creeks; also assisting his father on the farm, as best his young hands could do; in time of harvest, "ponging" for his father and others, by which means he became a good reaper, and, at the age of fifteen, made a "full hand."

In 1831, his father sold out and moved to Tippecanoe County, bought a small farm on Wild Cat Creek, in the timber, ten miles from Lafayette; he improved this some, though helping to grub, pick and burn brush, build fences, etc., spending some of his time in the romantic "Wild Cat," as boys of those times and places know best how to do. His father soon sold out, and that was the last land he ever owned. He farmed one season on the West and one on the Wild Cat Prairie, selling corn at ten cents per bushel, delivered at the hog pen, hoes hoe, worth one dollar per hundred. During these times young Darby assisted his father by working out.

In the Fall of 1835, his father moved to Johnson County, on the east side of White River, twelve miles south of Indianapolis, having previously given his son at sixteen the privilege of doing for himself—food, gear, or else. This beautiful world was to have his youthful imagination. He hired for one year to Isaac Cousins, James P. Ellis, Esq., a wealthy farmer at the "upper ground and high gap," six miles from Indianapolis, for $100, the highest wages for the best of farm hands. But when his father was ready to move to Johnson County, does he resolved to accompany him, so much was he attached to his father, notwithstanding the entreaties of his cousin to stay with him.

In the Spring of 1837, young Darby hired to work on the Central road, south of Indianapolis, grubbing trees, which, but one, at $10 per month. Though he was small in stature he was quick at life, and ambitious and being a good chopper, was put to felling trees and snaking for the locks and culverts—so large were oak, ash or elm—to counter-sunking, his wages being increased. At this work he learned to law, and became one among the best hewers on the "line." His son was slanting brother, ambition and success were "fine." His son was slanting brother, ambition and success were clearing the pathway. He soon learned to do frame work on those locks. His first work on the road was for John Kuntz, in old German—Dutchman. He often thinks with peculiar pleasure of that man and the scenes while working for him. The "pine shanty"—what a dear place to sleep! Those slab bunks, one above the other!

Next young Darby moved for Five A. Burks at the lock, by Col. John Wishard's, his son, being left to the bees work man at the close of the Fall work, received $1.75 per day.

Here he witnessed some laughable scenes which still linger in his memory, but will not be described here.

The next season, he worked for the same men at the two locks just south of Indianapolis, receiving the same wages as the boss workman—$2 per day. Here was hard work and hard fare, but great took young Darby through. The next, in 1838, for the same parties, at the "Feeder Dam," at Waverly, Morgan County. Here he was made boss of the timber works a mere lad of nineteen, having, at times, to order and direct fifty or one hundred Irish in putting in the timber of the dam. Here, in the Fall, with many others, he took the fever, and this ended his work on the canal. As he got able to ride, a horse ran away with him and threw him against a tree, mashing up his left arm, making him a cripple for life. When he saw that he was disabled for manual labor, he wept bitterly, thinking that he would never be able to make a living; but those were childish thoughts his former energy rallied; he thought how he had swam White River when it was full from bank to bank; he determined to swim instead of drowning. His education was quite limited, and to this his thoughts were turned.

The next season, 1839, he attended a country school, taught by Moses P. Bradley, at which several young men were pupils. Here he gained a sufficient knowledge of the common branches to teach school; was examined by Judge Stephens, of Indianapolis, and received a certificate for teaching. This occupation he followed for nine years, teaching and going to school—first, in Marion County, west of Indianapolis. At this time and place, he bought an acre of land, with a cabin and other buildings, for $100. This he gave to his father his lifetime, and here his father died in 1844. His stepmother moved away in 1848, after which he sold it for $75.

Young Darby went to Butler County, Ohio, in the Fall of 1840, in the vicinity of his birth. Taught school in the Orton Run school house. Before this ended, he took the measles, which affected his eyes very much, from which they never entirely recovered, having them operated upon several times since. Next he taught at the Seven-Mile House, among the Pennsylvania Dutch. Here was novelty and pleasure. After this school closed, in the Spring of 1842, he attended the Miami University, at Oxford. Had for his room mate Mr. John Fegely, a German scholar. He and Mr Darby entered as irregular scientifics, George Junkin, D. D., President. At the close of this term, he, with Mr. Fegely, recited in Greek and Latin, to a Mr Henry R. Josselyn, at the Seven Mile House. Here Mr. Darby learned, to a limited extent, to read these languages.

In the Spring of 1843, he attended a German school taught by Mr. Fegely, in the beautiful and romantic section called the "Hickory Flat." At this school he learned to read and write the German language. He boarded with a rich old German farmer by the name of Sowers. He was delighted with the novelty of some of the well-prepared dishes of the table. In a large one, in the center of the table, would be sauerkraut, boiled or fried ham, sausage, eggs, noodles, potatoes, onions, etc.

Mr. Darby taught four years at Burtown, four miles east of Oxford, and one term at Somerville. This last place, in that State, was at Jacksonburg.

In the Spring of 1847, having saved some money by his industry and economy, he bought an eighty-acre farm, twelve miles south of Indianapolis, in Johnson County, on the Bluff State road for $600, it being but little improved.

The same year, on the 22d of July, he married Miss Catharine Service Little, of Ohio County, this State, and near Rising Sun. She was the daughter of David and Mary Little, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., January 22, 1827. Her father was of Georgia and of Irish descent, her mother was of New Jersey and of Scotch descent. They were married in New Jersey in 1816 and were the parents of six children—three sons and three daughters—viz: Catharine S. being next to the youngest. Her father was a school teacher and died in Xenia, Ohio, in 1836, while teaching a select school at that place. Her mother's maiden name was Morgan. She died at Mr. and Mrs. Darby's residence in 1870, at the age of 72 years.

In the Spring of 1848, after marriage, Mr. Darby, with his young companion, moved from Butler County, Ohio, to their farm in Johnson County, before mentioned, with scarcely enough money to move them. This farm they improved by economy and hard labor, soon having it well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. Here they lived for twelve years, suffering for the first few seasons with the burning fevers and cold chills peculiar to White River. During this time, most of his children were born, as follows: Virginia Florence, born June 25, 1848; Chalmers Irving, born February 16, 1851, died in infancy; Alice Cordelia, born February 13, 1852; Frances Loretta, born January 30, 1855; Harriet Agnes, born January 27, 1858. At their present residence three more were born, Clara Bell, June 20, 1865; Estella May, October 22, 1868. These daughters are all living. Harriet Agnes is married to Mr Armonis Acker, of Connersville.

Mr. Darby and wife, seeing the inconvenience of schools where they lived, resolved to sell and seek a more suitable location, but before selling, he visited his two brothers, Samuel and Thomas, near Xenia. He bargained for the two farms, which he afterwards bought. While on the Johnson County farm, Mr. Darby collected $250 stock to the Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland Straight line Railroad. This he paid by hard labor, for all used to thresh hand nothing is needed. The opened has ears to railroad bodies.

In January, 1868, they sold their farm to Mr. D. S. Pickle for $4,000. They also sold personal property amount to over $1,000. In the same month Mr. Darby bought sixty acres of land, in Xenia, for $2,600. There was for his improvements. He bought, at the same time, some some hundred acres farm two miles south out in Green County, for $2,100. They moved to their present home March 1, 1869. They set about the improvement of this farm, and soon had it and the Green County farm well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. Mr Darby tried sheep, for some three years but his "mortal enemy" shows it has that there was no profit. He and his sheep, but cattle raising was his delight, the best and stock on his pastures furnished evidence.

In 1861 he bought forty-four acres for $1,400 in addition to his homestead, making one hundred and twenty-four acres well supplied with living water.

A few years since, Mr. Darby bought a storehouse and some goods in Xenia. He saw that he could not attend to so many "fires" at once and therefore sold it on payments. The man failed and Mr. Darby lost over $1,000. Two years since, he sold the Green County farm for $5,000, on payments. He has ceased cultivating his land himself, but rents it out. He makes no claim as to some a No 1 farmer, always avoiding, as much as possible, hiring laborers, but doing what he could himself, keeping his farm nearly "square" with the world as possible, feeling that to be the most independent way for a man to live.

Politically, Mr. Darby has never sought any office; never wanted any, never took any part in those "wire working" conventions, being contented on his farm with family and books. His first vote for President was for Martin Van Buren, and for Vice President, Col. R. M. Johnson, in 1836. At the organization of the Republican party, he voted with it. Became stringently opposed to slavery, and for several years past, uncompromisingly opposed to "secret orders," believing that they are better adapted to despotic than republican governments. Their obligations, penalties and foolish ceremonies, he thinks tend to lower humanity. He is anti-whisky, anti-tobacco and anti-gambling, and as opposed to those habits and practices in general that tend to degrade humanity, is a supporter of those that tend to elevate the human race.

In religion, Mr Darby, for several years, was a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. By reading history and science, and his own observations, while passing through this world, his own reason, as an intelligent being, his intercourse and dealings with men, etc., the inconsistent statements and palpable contradictions of the Scripture inconsistent statements and palpable contradictions of the Scriptures themselves, both Old and New Testaments, very much convince him of the doubtful "Divine" authenticity of the Bible and the Christian religion. He reads, examines, thinks and judges for himself. This right he has and will have, and grants the same to others.

In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Darby have not forgotten the education and mental improvement of their children. They have received, and are receiving, a liberal common school education, furnished with an abundance of interesting literature, of which their well-filled book desks and tables give evidence. Mr. Darby having the largest library of any man in the township, many of his books being procured before his marriage. He feels an interest in the education and advancement in intelligence of the human race.

Mr. Darby is now over 58 years of age; Mrs. Darby is 50. They have lived at their present home more than seventeen years, having only moved twice since marriage in 1847. Have labored to improve its conveniences and appearances. The sketch in this Atlas will show to some extent the result of their efforts.

J. W. ELLIS, M. D., PERU

Dr. Ellis was born in the town of Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, July 3, 1827. In the Spring of 1847 he moved to Warren County, Ohio, where, in the year 1849, he began the study of medicine, in Waynesville, Ohio. In the Spring of 1850, he attended his first course of lectures, in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati. In the Winter session of 1850 and '51 he attended a second course at the same institute. Not being entitled to graduate until he had attended three full courses of lectures, he thought it best to gain some practical knowledge before taking his third course. With that purpose in view, he moved to Grant County, Indiana, and located in the town of Jonesboro, from which place he made his first professional visit, on the 14th day of April, 1851.

In September, 1852, he moved to Marion, the county seat, after which he returned to Cincinnati, and, in February, 1853 graduated from the Medical College, where he had formerly attended lectures—there being eighty-three graduates in the class beside himself. Returning to Marion, he continued the practice of his profession at that place, until February, 1856, when he located in the city of Peru, having been in continuous practice for twenty-seven years.

JUDGE JOHN MITCHELL, PERU

The subject of our sketch is a native of Great Britain. He was born in the city of Bristol, England, September 24, 1829. His father was a native of Prussia, and his mother a native of England.

In November, 1843, he emigrated with his parents to the United States, arriving at the city of Philadelphia. He lived in Delaware and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania, until 20 years of age. He then removed, with his parents to Wayne County, Indiana, where he remained four years. His parents then removed to Peru, Indiana, bringing their family with them arriving on the 24 day of October 1848.

Mr. Mitchell attended the public school, where he received a good primary education. After completing his course of study in this department, he was sent to a Seminary, at Cambridge City, Indiana, where he continued his studies one year, under the supervision of Prof. Hoolinger, now of the Northwestern Christian University. At the age of 14, he learned the tinner's trade with his father, who was engaged in that occupation. This trade he followed in the city of Peru, for a number of years, devoting his spare moments to the acquisition of legal knowledge, in which pursuit he

made rapid progress under the instruction of the Hon. Alphonso A. Cole. In 1861, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which he abandoned that office to devote all his entire time to the study of law. In December, 1863, he was admitted to the Bar of Miami County, and entered into partnership with Hon. H. J. Stark, with whom he has since been associated, except a short interval in the Winter of 1872. He was re-elected Justice of the Peace three terms without opposition. He rose rapidly in his profession, taking rank with the older members of the Bar. In October, 1872, he, than nine years after he commenced practice, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District of Indiana composed of the counties of Miami, Cass and Pulaski. To the office he was also elected without opposition. This was a high honor to confer upon him, and more particularly so, as he is the only member of the Miami County Bar who has been elected to the position. In this capacity he served his constituents, until the Legislature abolished the Court and he resumed the practice of the law with his former partner, Mr. Stark.

At the close of his brief judicial career, Judge Mitchell retired from the high position awarded him by his fellow-citizens, with an enviable reputation as a jurist, and a record of which he may justly be proud. The annals of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District Court present no brighter examples of sincerity and dignity.

He is a logical and impressive speaker, and is known throughout the county as a conscientious advisor and a successful practitioner. Though a self-made man he is one of unblemished habits. His name will stand out prominently, in the years to come, as an example of what may be accomplished by application and perseverance in the difficult profession of the law.

We regret that limited space precludes a more extended biography.

REV. GEO. BROWER

Rev. Geo. Brower was born in Franklin County, Virginia, in the year 1799. In 1804, his parents, with their family of seven children, emigrated to Ohio. They purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, on the north bank of the Great Miami River. In 1813, the subject of our sketch removed to Indiana, locating on the north bank of the Eel River, in what is now Jefferson Township, in Miami County. Shortly after his settlement, he purchased a tract of land containing a little more than 1,000 acres. This tract he has divided among his family, reserving about 200 acres upon which the homestead is located. Mr. Brower's family consists of ten children, named respectively Elizabeth, John, Mary, Susanna, Josiah, Anna, Isaiah, Sarah, Jeremiah, Noah and Phoebe.

Mr. Brower and wife united with the German Baptist Church, about the year 1830. A few years later his congregation elected him to the ministry. In this capacity he has served faithfully through all the years that have followed, discharging with cheerful religious zeal every duty incumbent upon him. We join with his friends in wishing him many years of usefulness among his neighbors and congregation, and when the "tale of his years shall have been told," may he hear the welcome greeting, "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

By some of Mr. Brower, we insert the following: "In conclusion, we commend the many readers of this work to God, and to the great work of salvation so easily accessible through his Son, Jesus Christ.

GEORGE BROWER."

REV. OLIVER H. SANDIFUR, DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP,

was born in Fayette County, Indiana, July 17th, 1821. In the Fall of 1830, he moved with his parents (Noah and Mary Sandifur) to Tippecanoe County, from which place they removed to Carroll County, Ind., in the Spring of 1832. On the 1st day of January, 1846, he removed to the "Miami Reserve," where he presumed two years later (Fall of 1848), and purchased from the Government a part of the land which he now occupies.

On the eleventh day of August, 1853, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Sarah Beaver. Six children—four sons and two daughters—have blessed their union, all of whom are now living. In the year 1854, Mr. Sandifur united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife being a member at this time, engaging in active service, two years later under license as an exhorter and in the following August, received a local preacher's license. In this capacity he has continued to serve, pointing out the way of salvation to many who knew it not, and endeavoring to honor his religious profession by a faithful and humble discharge of the duties of his position. He has never sought notoriety in worldly circles, but with a singleness of purpose devotes his time to the service of the Master in whose cause he has engaged and whose Gospel he delights to expound. Happy in his privilege as an American citizen his political principles are governed by his conscience, and the measures which insure the maintenance of American principles are the measures which receive his support.

Next to the family circle, he finds his greatest comfort in laboring for the moral welfare of those around him, recognizing in the Church the power which is to raise the world from sin and degradation to God and Heaven.

JAMES M. BROWN, PERU.

James M. Brown was born in Union County, Indiana, October 15, 1826. His youthful days were spent upon a farm, enjoying the usual educational facilities afforded by the common schools of that day.

When near the age of 18, he entered Beech Grove Academy, an institution of his native county, under the patronage and control of the Friends or Quakers, with William Haughton, one of the most successful teachers of Eastern Indiana, as Principal.

For some six years, his time was divided between attendance at this seminary, farming and teaching in the meantime, holding the office of Township Trustee of Jared Township, Preble County, Ohio. After some eighteen months preparatory reading for the law, he entered the office of Hon. Nelson Trusler, at Connersville, Indiana, where he continued one year during which time he was admitted to the Bar. At the close of his reading, he removed to Peru, Indiana, October 25, 1855, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since been continuously engaged.

In the Spring of 1860, he was elected Mayor of the City of Peru, and held that office four terms in succession. He was afterward elected School Trustee, which office he held two years. For some seven years he held the office of City Engineer.

In the Spring of 1865, he became an equal owner with G. F. Reed of the Peru Republican, which paper was sold to Mr. Reed at the end of a year, he retaining an editorial connection with the paper for a year and a half thereafter.

In May, 1876, he was elected a member of the Common Council of the City of Peru, an office which he now holds. In all matters pertaining to the general interest of the city or county he has taken a prominent part. In the practice of his profession for some twenty-two years he has reached an honorable position, and enjoys an extensive practice.

MICHAEL N. TAYLOR, RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Born February 7, 1814, in Wayne County, Ohio. At the age of three years, or in the Spring of 1817 his father Samuel Taylor, emigrated to Wayne County, Indiana, and there settled upon a farm. Young Michael remained here with his father up to the date of his marriage, June 11, 1835, to Miss Nancy Brown. Five children were the issue of this marriage, viz: Samuel N., Sarah J., Mary C., Lucy A. and Philena. About the Spring of 1840 Mr. Taylor and family moved to Miami County, planting themselves upon the homestead where he still resides and a view of which may be found represented on a page of this Atlas. But his dear companion—the mother of his children—was not permitted long to tarry here, to mutually endure with him the hardships of pioneer life, or to enjoy the domestic sweets of their own new home. October 14, 1846, death snatched her from him. She died in Wayne County, Indiana, while there on a visit among friends. One year later Mr. Taylor again married this time taking as a companion Miss Arminta Woolpert, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, and born November 15, 1827. For thirty years she has blessed his fireside as an affectionate, faithful consort. By his first marriage, two children only are living. They are settled in this State, Indiana, and have families of their own. One resides in Miami County, and the other in Cass County.

SAMUEL MUSSELMAN, RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, A. D. 1812. His father, Abraham Musselman, was also a native of the same county, and joined himself in marriage, there, about 1815, to Miss Mary Foreman. Their children, seven in number, were as follows: Jos. ph, Anna, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Abraham and Catharine. Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth and Abraham are yet living. Abraham Musselman, the father, in 1834, while en route from Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, Maryland, designing to make his daughter Elizabeth a visit, met with a railroad accident, which caused his death. He died in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His beloved consort, Mary, survived him eighteen years, when 1852, she, too, crossed the dark stream to pearly shores.

Samuel, their third born, and for whom we prepare this sketch, married Miss Susan Hague in the year 1845. She was only permitted, however, to bless his household for a brief period. Death called her from him about one year after their marriage. He still continued in his native county until 1855, when he emigrated to Miami County, Indiana. Here he found another companion, to whom he was married during the Fall subsequent to his arrival. Miss Mary Ann Fitzsimons became his bride. She had been born and reared, too, in his own native county. Two living children are the fruits of this union—eight sons and two daughters—born as follows, viz: James S., May 7, 1857; Abraham L., July 15, 1858; Emma M., August 18, 1860; Samuel E., January 12, 1862; John G., June 10, 1864; William H., November 20, 1866; Joseph J., September 19, 1868; Laura L., September 14, 1870; Charlie J., May 3, 1873; and Frankie H., July 12, 1876.

Since his settlement in Miami County he has remained, and in remaining has prospered. He has a very fine home, situated in the northern portion of Richland Township. He has 213 acres of choice farming land under superior tillage. He may well be numbered among the first of substantial farmers of Miami County. A full page is occupied in this Atlas with a view of his fine home, and a group of portraits of his family. May success and enjoyment still be theirs.

SOLOMON JONES, ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

Solomon Jones, the son of Solomon Jones, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1823, was educated at "Westtown," a college under the care of the "Society of Friends" of Philadelphia. At the age of 21 he embarked in the business of building and contracting, and also buying and selling real estate in Philadelphia. He was married in the former city in 1845, to a daughter of Oliver Cunk, also a member of the Society of Friends, and was married according to the order of Friends, in meeting before a large assembly.

In 1847, at the solicitation of some friends he moved to Cincinnati where he engaged in a planing mill. At the expiration of three years he returned to Philadelphia, and entered the publishing house of the "Friend" a religious and literary journal. The business being too confining he resigned it and accepted a situation at the "Society Works" Harrisburg, Pa., to superintend the building of railroad cars. While there, a position was offered on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he accepted and filled a number of years. He then resolved to build one hundred houses on the Dauphin & Susquehanna Railroad, for miners, which he finished.

His wife's father, having purchased a large tract of land in Miami County, Indiana, he went there also, where he now resides in the summer season.

At the opening of the war when the act to repeal the "Revenue" was passed, Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Jones Assessor for the County of Miami, subsequently other counties were added until he had charge under his jurisdiction. This office he held until the law was abolished, with the exception of six months when Andrew Johnson took it, he being an ardent and active Democrat. He was then appointed United States Gauger, but in a short time he became disgusted with the business and resigned, having been in government service thirty years.

CALEB PETTY, RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This gentleman was born in the State of North Carolina, in the year 1814. In 1825, his father and mother, William and Mary Petty, with three young sons and two daughters, left their home and native State for the far Northwest. They landed in Wayne County, Indiana, during the same season. Here Caleb remained with his father until arriving at his majority, when he came to Miami County. The red man was yet here, to some extent; the forest was yet almost unbroken, and wild beasts were plentiful. But young Petty had the pluck. He was, henceforth, to be identified as a pioneer and resident of Miami County. This was in the year 1836. About 1838, he wedded Miss Matilda Swisher, a native of Preble County, Ohio. She was the daughter of George and Mary Swisher, who had also come to this county about 1836. Now the battle of life commenced in earnest with Mr. Petty. Without money or an acre they could call their own, he resolved to hew from the forest a home. Where opportunity offered to earn a shilling, he improved it. Thus by economy, industry and frugal economy, but a short period elapsed ere they were situated to possess 160 acres of wild land. Step followed step, blow followed blow, and that wild quarter section revolutionized to a condition of fertility and beauty. It constitutes their present delightful home. We have the home to present a view of it upon a page of this Atlas. Generally speaking, Mr. Petty has been a noble pioneer, a respected citizen, and successful in his own individual enterprise. He stands nobly, without spot or blemish, as a neighbor and as an inhabitant of Miami County.

Mr. Petty has a family of five children—Samantha J., George W., Melinda A., Phoebe L. and Dora B. Samantha J. is now the wife of Jacob Sloppy, of Denver, this county, the other four are still with their parents.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The history of the German Lutheran St. John's Congregation, at Peru, Ind., goes back as far as 1853. At that time the Rev. C. Stuerken, now at Baltimore, Md., and who then had a charge at Logansport, Ind., came as missionary and preached the first Lutheran sermon of this place (Peru). He is, in fact, the founder of the above congregation. It seemed, of course, at that time, as if all efforts to build up the Lutheran Church at Peru were in vain. But the pure and true Gospel was proclaimed, and the fruits thereof must follow according as the word of God: "It shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." In 1859, about eight or ten members constituted this church under the supervision of Rev. H. Bode, now near Columbus, Ohio. These few were true to their faith and zealous in their work, but had to change frequently their location for holding service. It was not till 1861, when they had increased to eighteen members, they could resolve to erect their own house of worship. They bought lot on Second street, at a cost of about $1,000, on which they built a brick church, 30x45 feet. It was dedicated in 1862. In 1864, they employed their own teacher, Mr. Kurz, now at Indianapolis, Ind., and have, perhaps, a school of—twenty—scholars. In 1869 they called their own minister, Rev. Stricker, now at Prophets, Ill. Until then, they were served by the Logansport pastor. In 1863, Rev. Stricker left, and Rev. C. A. Germann was installed as their minister. He still has charge of the congregation. Today it numbers about fifty members. Under the supervision of their present pastor, C. A. Germann, the new church was built—a beautiful brick structure, 40x75 feet, with a spire 125 feet, slate roof, inside nicely frescoed, an organ, costing $850; a bell, weighing 2,100 pounds, and in fact, everything complete. The corner stone was laid on the 23d of May, 1875. It was dedicated on April 4, 1876. The entire cost was about $15,000.

THE MIAMI COUNTY SENTINEL.

ITS EARLY HISTORY AND ITS UPS AND DOWNS.

INTRODUCTORY.

With this issue of the *Miami County Sentinel* I take editorial charge of its columns. It is needless to say that the journal has been in exceedingly hard luck for some years. It has been a bastard, without paternity, a sort of Japhet in search of a father, yet, under all adverse circumstances it has been fortunate enough to maintain an identity and command recognition as a party organ. It is exclusively the property of one man, and stands clear of any incumbrances and void of any financial embarrassment. So far as the business public are concerned they can have the utmost confidence in its stability and its trust, as business, and as for the party of which its proprietor is the and is a representative, the post mortem record of the same is ample guarantee that it is imbued, outright, intrinsically and extrinsically wholly Democratic. While laboring, it is not required of it to be hide bound in its discussion of public affairs. No, perhaps Utica contracts its powers," and *The Sentinel* will ever be found aggressively on the front rank, contending for the best interests and proper enlightenment of the community in which it is published. On this proposition it hangs its banner on the outward wall, and moves business.

With the genealogy of the *Miami County Sentinel* few—even of the oldest inhabitants are acquainted. It is lineal, direct and legitimate descendant of the first paper ever published in Peru, or on the Upper Wabash. Its ancestry passed through all the vicissitudes incident to journalism as the subjoined historical recapitulation of events discloses. Asking for it that support which a well-conducted public journal is entitled to, I take my place among the people of Miami County as its editor and owner.

S. F. W.

FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS OF THE MIAMI COUNTY SENTINEL.

The Peru Forester was commenced July 22, 1838, by Sam Pike and Abijah W. Baker, and this paper was succeeded by *The Peru Gazette*, James B. Scott and Augustus Banks publishers.

On the 10th of April, 1842, the paper commenced to run, one-half its matter devoted to the interest of the Democratic party, and the other half to the interests of the Whig party, the name of the paper having been changed to *The Peru Gazette and Democrat*, J. B. & J. H. Scott publishers. This double-barreled or McFingal's gun arrangement did not appear satisfactory to either party, and the experiment died in October of the same year it was undertaken.

The Corkscrew followed. It was a sheet chiefly devoted to humor—the ostensible editors running the paper under the *noms de plume* of "Nehemiah," "Hezekiah," and "Obadiah"—the real parties being David Douglas, James B. Scott and John A. Graham. *The Corkscrew* ran a few months, when "Nehemiah"—David Douglas—emerged from the timber and assumed proprietorship. He battled with adverse gales about six months and then tossed *The Corkscrew*

"—To the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale."

The Peru Observer followed, and the first issue bore date June 8, 1844—James B. Scott, editor and proprietor. Mr. Scott was not altogether successful. There were few laborers and the harvest was not plentiful. He shook the dust from his feet and departed for Delphi, where, twenty-seven years ago, he bought material and established *The Journal*, which paper he yet controls and has planted it on solid foundations. But his *Peru Observer* was suspended June 28, 1845. Scott, however, remained here until after Graham established the *Sentinel*, and was associated with the latter for a time. Sam Pike's old press would not rest, and the *Peru Herald*, a Democratic newspaper, succeeded the *Observer*, John H. Scott being at the helm, and the first number of the *Herald* made its advent November 28, 1846. Died from starvation May 20, 1848.

Now, after after all these multifarious changes and mishaps—the press and types being nominally owned by James B. Scott, and covered by Sheriff's liens, and idle—Hon. John A. Graham, one day, upon the street, met Mr. Scott, and, on the spur of the moment, offered to buy of him the old Sam Pike press, relieve the liens that rested upon the materials, pay him a balance, and revive the newspaper business at Peru. A few minutes of street conversation decided the matter, and Mr. Graham, through the mechanical aid afforded him by Mr. Scott, had brushed the cobwebs and dust from the cases, cleaned up and oiled the hand press, and on the 28th of June, 1848, Mr. Graham issued the first number of the *Miami County Sentinel*.

The Sentinel and all its predecessors, be it remembered, had, up to the time Mr. Graham bought the material, been printed on the same press and type used by Sam Pike and Abijah W. Baker, when they established *The Peru Forester*.

In June, 1850, Mr. Graham bought an entirely new office, with the exception of a press, which yet did good work. In looking over his files, from this date forward, one cannot but admire the mechanical taste exhibited in the general appearance and "make-up" of the *Miami County Sentinel* as a thing of typographical beauty. There is no journal in the State of Indiana to-day that in this respect will compare with *The Sentinel* at that time, and at any State or National fair, it would to-day take the premium over any newspaper ever published in this country, except the old *New Yorker*, Horace Greeley's first paper. Indeed all the old newspapers above mentioned, from *The Forester* to *The Sentinel*, were better executed mechanically, than any newspaper of this day. During Mr. Graham's editorial life he established a daily, but the experiment was not successful. It was the first undertaken, and several subsequent efforts have been made, but all have failed. Mr. Graham published the paper until August 16, 1861. He was not, unfortunately, a practical printer. He learned how to fold the papers, and [illegible] and the forms, and "play the devil" generally about the office, but regarding the details of the business he was ignorant. He understood quite well, however, when work suited him, and he [illegible] all the details. But in those days good printers were scarce—in truth, they are not abundant, even now—and discovering that Graham had not passed through a regular apprenticeship, they sought to take advantage of him, and undertook to "boss" the whole business themselves, and so, one evening, his patience utterly exhausted, he announced to his recusant and astonished printers, that the last number of the *Miami County Sentinel* under his administration had been published, and he settled their accounts and closed the office as abruptly as he had opened it.

Judge Wilson B. Loughridge, an old friend of the present editor of this paper, became proprietor of the *Sentinel* after Mr. Graham retired, and afterward sold a half interest to Mr. J. C. Foley, retaining the other half himself. A year or so later he sold a quarter interest to H. B. Jameson, Esq., of Rochester, and Isaiah Conner of the same place. One J. A. Miller then purchased the fourth interest of the Rochester parties, and ran a brief and uneventful career of six months, as a partner of J. A. Maxey, who had purchased the interest of J. C. Foley. Then the paper was conducted four months by W. S. Ewing and J. A. Maxey, lessees and proprietors, when the present owner took charge.

The Daily and Weekly Times, which had been started by T. J. McDowell & Sons, in November, 1874, was consolidated with the *Sentinel*, under the name of *The Times-Sentinel*, by Maxey & McDowell, and run this way about a year, when the firm dissolved, each party retaining his paper and its name, with this exception, that McDowell made a compound of the title, using the name of the *Sentinel* in connection with his *Times*.

The Miami County Sentinel was conducted by Ewing & Maxey as a Democratic paper until within a few weeks.

Recurring to several of those named in the foregoing, it may be proper here to state that, during the periods, especially when Mr. Graham and Mr. Loughridge had editorial management of this journal, *The Miami County Sentinel* was a power in the State, and exercised, probably, as potent an influence among its cotemporaries and aided as much in moulding the public opinion of Indiana as the newspapers published at the State capital or elsewhere.

The first editors, Sam Pike and Abijah W. Baker, were "characters." They were both nomadic in their habits. Pike, especially, in early life, had a sort of mania for hovering upon the confines of civilization. White people were coming in too rapidly. Miami County had attained a white population of nearly [illegible], about one-half the present number of souls in Peru to-day. This threatened increasing immigration, caused Mr. Pike to fold his [illegible] and sought a location in the then Territory of Iowa, where he established one or two papers, but, finally, having a surfeit of backwoods life, he returned to Kentucky, his native State, and was editor of papers at several points; he then crossed the river into Ohio, and edited papers at Circleville, Pickaway County, Hillsboro and Lexington, Highland County, Piketon, Pike County, and other places, and again returned to Kentucky, where he passed several years in managing newspapers, and during the late civil war returned to Highland County, Ohio, and repurchased his old journal, *The Hillsboro Gazette*. During the time he was publishing the *Gazette*, a patent right man, the patentee or owner of an invention that proposed a good imitation of oil-cloth made of paper, came along, and Mr. Pike, tempted with the idea of a speedy fortune, bought the right for the State of Illinois, and sold out his paper, and engaged in disposing of this patent. His expectations were not realized, and he again returned to his old business, and established a Democratic newspaper at Aston, Sumner County, where he died about ten years ago. Notwithstanding his migratory habits, which would have placed the nose of any other man upon the grindstone, he always managed, though most of his life poor, to pay his debts, and when he would return to any of his old stamping grounds he would have troops of friends to greet and welcome him. It was said of him that he was once a Baptist clergyman, and that he would often put in his Sundays preaching, and give his attention to the newspaper week days.

Baker was a man of considerable ability, and well educated. He was a close student, studied medicine and attended lectures and qualified himself for practice. He was pronounced by medical men of distinction, as well qualified, but he disliked the practice, threw his diplomas aside, and filled out the number of his days either as a journeyman printer or editor of a newspaper.

Their brief experience in Peru was during the early lives of both Pike and Baker, and they left no sign here, except that the mechanical appearance of the old *Forester* was highly creditable—the establishment then being entirely new.

It may be proper, before this is considered, to note that, next to William S. Lingle, of the Lafayette *Courier*, the one who to-day assumes charge of the *Miami County Sentinel* is the oldest editor *in continuous service* of any in the Wabash Valley—having conducted the *Huntington Democrat* during an uninterrupted period of nineteen consecutive years, wanting three months. Next in order of seniority comes James B. Scott, of the Delphi *Journal*, and following him is our old and immediate cotemporary, Alex. W. DeLong, of the Huntington *Indiana Herald*. Then in order would follow our good neighbor, A. P. Ferry, of the Wabash *Plain Dealer*.

We have thus given as accurate a history of the origin and vicissitudes of the *Miami County Sentinel* as was attainable, and the brief references made to other old journalists on the Wabash seemed proper in this connection.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF MIAMI COUNTY, IND., IN 1834, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME 1877.

COMPILED BY LOUIS B. FULWILER.

DATE	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	COMMISSIONERS	CLERK	AUDITOR	RECORDER	TREASURER	SHERIFF	SURVEYOR	CORONER	COMMISSIONERS FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT
1834			Benj. H. Scott			Abner Overman	Joseph Lane			John Cox	John W. Miller	Alexander Jamison
1835								Jos. B. Campbell		Wm. M. Bigham		
1836	Wm. S. Fenimore	Jacob Wilkinson				(A. M. Higgins / Albert Cole / Jas. S. Todd / Ira B. Parks)			James Crowell			
1837												
1838						(C. V. Leonard / Dan'l Wilson)				Zach. W. Pattison		
1839											James Tolett	
1840							Alphonso A. Cole			Daniel E. Beaver		Luther Chapin
1841	Albert Cole		Jas. M. Dufrees			John A. Graham	S. Holman			John Hoag		Samuel Jamison
1842						Samuel Glass						Martin M. Scruggs
1843							Ira Mendenhall					
1844										George Wilson		
1845						Noah S. Allebaugh						
1846								James Mowbray				
1847						Coleman Henton	Geo. W. Goodrich			George C. Smith		
1848	Daniel Pater	Jas. B. Fulwiler		Wm. C. Buchanan		Carlton E. Tracy		Wm. S. White			Henry Zern	
1849												Hiram Butler
1850										Samuel Jamison		
1851			Ira Mendenhall				Thomas Hoover				Frederick S. Buckley	
1852								Milton Cook				
1853						Daniel Brower				David A. Carr		
1854							Elihu Moore	H. Beaver	Robt. McFeter	Cornelius Cash / Enos B. Massey	George Wilson	
1855		Alexander Blake	Elam Henton	Geo. Wilkinson		Silas Engart	John Wertz					Ethan A. Denston
1856								J. M. Moorhead		Nathaniel D. Nicoles		
1857						Henry Button	Joseph Hiner				Allen Skillman	
1858							(Chas. F. Ellis / Oliver H. P. Ray)	Henry Kruckskopf				
1859			Thos. Jay	Abel L. Hurtt		David B. Todd						
1860							Wesley Wallick	C. Julius Kleppner			David Charters	
1861								Henry Kruckskopf		John Haag		James B. Leonard
1862		(Franklin T. Foote / Abram Henton)					Oliver H. P. Macy		James Crowell			
1863			Darius C. Darrow	Wm. S. Todd		Jas. T. Miller		Andrew J. Phelps			Paul Burk	Reuben K. Charles
1864							Wesley Wallick	Geo. W. Goodrich		Thomas Dillard		James B. Leonard
1865			Milo B. Ellis			Otto F. Webb						
1866								David C. Goodrich			David Charters	
1867		John A. Graham				Jas. T. Miller				William Zehring		
1868							Samuel Bean	Sam'l E. Hancken				
1869									Adam Beck		Reuben C. Harrison	
1870			Louis B. Fulwiler									Benjamin Graft
1871			Jesse S. Zern	Wm. F. Egan		Chas. Spencer						
1872							Willard Griswold	W. W. Sullivan				
1873						(Wm. H. Dunbar / Ira B. Myers)				Joseph B. Mills		
1874									Joseph Oldham			
1875											Absalom Wilson	
1876							Vincent O'Donald	Richard H. Cole	Joseph C. Ogle	Stephen Cramer		John C. Davis
1877												
1878											George Eikenberry	

* Benjamin H. Scott in addition to the duties of Clerk, filled the duties of Auditor till 1841 and that of Recorder till 1845.
† John M. Unger served as Sheriff, by appointment, from June 2, 1834, up to the date of organization of the county in August of same year.

The Miami County Court House was destroyed by fire March 14, 1874, thus consuming nearly all Records up to that date.
(a) Died in office. § Resigned the office. (m) Appointed by the County Commissioners.

NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF PERU.

From its Organization, in 1867, up to the Present Time (1877.)

DATE.	MAYOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.	MARSHAL.	ASSESSOR.
1867	Josiah Farrar	Ira B. Myers	Wm. F. Hank	John C. Owens	Lincoln P. Reeds
1868				Benj. B. Taggart	
1869	Wm. A. McGregor	Joseph Kartholt	John Hildebrand		John H. Griggs
1870					
1871		Ira B. Myers	Thos. M. Crume	E. H. Cable	James Sanders
1872		(Ira B. Myers / Wilson J. Nell)			
1873		Montrose A. Nell			
1874		(Ira J. DeNoit / Ray B. Crane)			
1875	Wm. B. Reyburn	Pliny M. Crume	Jas. G. Goldsmith	Alvin Morris	
1876					
1877					

DATE.	COUNCILMEN 1ST WARD.	COUNCILMEN 2D WARD.	COUNCILMEN 3D WARD.	COUNCILMEN 4TH WARD.
1867	Jesse S. Zern / M. Bradley	K. P. Klinger / Alpha Buckley	Samuel W. Beam / William H. Denston	Eli J. Jamison / Joseph Felix
1868	Jesse S. Zern / M. Bradley	K. P. Klinger / James O. Cole	Samuel W. Beam / George L. Chase	Eli J. Jamison / James Neff
1869	Jesse S. Zern / Joseph V. Kenon	William Beaver / C. P. Foster	L. S. Whitenberger / H. Lehmyer	Eli J. Jamison / Thomas Neff
1870	J. C. Krutzer / Joseph Dolbert	William Beaver / J. M. Stutesman	H. Lehmyer / P. S. Whitenberger	Eli J. Jamison / Joseph Dolbert
1871	J. C. Krutzer / Joseph Dolbert	Jonathan Stutesman / J. M. Stutesman	H. Lehmyer / L. S. Whitenberger	Eli J. Jamison / Joseph Dolbert
1872	Gottlieb Conrath / John McKenna	Jonathan Stutesman / W. W. Kalgren	(H. Lehmyer / John H. Jamison)	Eli J. Jamison / Andrew C. Gardner
1873	Gottlieb Conrath / H. Frank E. Sterne / Joseph V. Kenon	Jonathan Stutesman / W. W. Kalgren	Thomas J. McDowell / Joseph Wadsworth	Eli J. Jamison / Andrew C. Gardner
1874	James M. Dunlap / John McKenna / John A. Graham	Jonathan Stutesman / Alpha Buckley	Thomas J. McDowell / Joseph Wadsworth	Eli J. Jamison / Andrew C. Gardner
1875	James M. Dunlap / John A. Graham	Andrew Lerchelle / Chas. Buckley	Henry Lehmyer / Joseph Wadsworth	Eli J. Jamison / Andrew C. Gardner
1876	Charles F. Gaye / John A. Graham	Andrew Lerchelle / W. F. Eels	Henry Lehmyer / Joseph Wadsworth	Eli J. Jamison / Andrew C. Gardner
1877	Charles F. Gaye / John A. Graham	John Mahoney / W. F. Eels	Henry Lehmyer / Jesse Higgins	Eli J. Jamison / John McKenna

* Samuel W. Beam was elected on March 12, 1867, George R. Chamberlain was elected to special election, to fill vacancy, in October, 1867.
† Eli J. Jamison was elected in April 1872, and Thos. J. McDowell was elected in April 1873 to succeed
‡ John H. Jamison, resigned, and appointed Mar. 3, 1873, to succeed Joseph Wadsworth, who died in office. (Jamison filled vacancy.)
§ Andrew Lerchelle was elected in November 1874 to succeed Jesse Higgins, who died in office, in special election, to fill vacancy.
‖ Alpha Buckley died April 3, 1876, his position as Councilman being left vacant till succeeding election.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPILED BY JOHN A. GRAHAM.

SENATORS.

FROM	TO	NAME.	Residence (County).	DISTRICT (COUNTIES)
1834	1837	Wm. Cass Cole	Cass	Cass, Miami and Fulton
1837	1840	Oliver W. Ewing	"	Miami and Wabash
1840	1844	Wm. Wrightsman	"	" " "
1844	1848	Wm. M. Reyburn	Miami	" " "
1848	1851	Cyrus Taber	Cass	" " "
1851	1856	Jacob D. Cassell	Wabash	Miami and Wabash
1856	1862	Benj. Henton	Miami	" "
1862	1864	John Schellenberger	Wabash	" "
1864	1868	Daniel R. Beaver	Miami	" "
1868	1871		"	Miami and Fulton
1871	1876	Samuel S. Terry	Fulton	" " "
1876	1878	Stevens Fisher	Wabash	Miami and Wabash
1878	1882	Robert Miller	Miami	Miami and Howard
1882	1887	Daniel E. Beaver	"	Miami and Howard

REPRESENTATIVES.

FROM	TO	NAME.	Residence (County).	DISTRICT (COUNTIES)
1834	1836	Wm. Cass Cole	Cass	Miami and Cass
1836	1838	Wm. N. Hood	Miami	Fulton
1838	1840	Alexander Wilson	"	"
1840	1841	Wm. M. Reyburn	"	"
1841	1842	Daniel E. Beaver	"	Wabash
1842	1844	Samuel Stuckert	Wabash	"
1844	1847	Samuel E. Beaver	Miami	"
1847	1848	Cyrus Taber	Wabash	"
1848	1849	Benj. Henton	Miami	"
1849	1850	Geo. W. Holman	"	"
1850	1852	Alphonso A. Cole	"	"
1852	1854	Cyrus Taber	Wabash	Miami
1854	1856	Richard Donaldson	"	"
1856	1858	Nathan Wilson	"	"
1858	1860	Wm. W. Buckerson	"	"
1860	1862	Calvin C. Harrison	"	"
1862	1864	Wallace Smith	"	"
1864	1866	Richard Donaldson	"	"
1866	1868	Enos Hoover	"	"
1868	1870	Nathan Wilson	"	"
1870	1872	Jonathan D. Cox	"	"
1872	1874	A. W. Lowell	"	"
1874	1876	David Charters	"	"
1876	1878	Wesley Wallick	Howard	" and Howard
1878	1880	William Zehring	Miami	" "
1880	1882	S. H. Thomson	Howard	" and Howard

* Note.—The difference in the length of the Senate and Assembly terms of office was in the above period altered by the new Constitution. Among the Commissioners of Miami County, resignations are not recorded, and the above order of appointment is believed to be correct.

GOVERNORS.

FROM	TO	NAME	REMARKS
1787	1800	Arthur St. Clair	Governor of Territory north and west of Ohio River

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

1800	1812	Wm. H. Harrison	
1812	1813	John Gibson	Secretary, Acting Governor.
1813	1816	Thomas Posey	

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

1816	1822	Jonathan Jennings	
1822	1825	Wm. Hendricks	
1825		James Brown Ray	Acting Governor
1825	1831	" " "	
1831	1835	Noah S. Ole	
1835	1840	David Wallace	
1840	1841	Samuel Bigger	
1841	1843	James Whitcomb	
1843	1845	Paris C. Dunning	Lieut. Gov., Acting Governor.
1845	1852	Joseph A. Wright	
1852	1856	Ashbel P. Willard	
1856	1861	A. C. Hammond	
1861		Henry S. Lane	
1861	1863	Oliver P. Morton	
1863	1865	" " "	
1865	1867	Conrad Baker	
1867	1873	" " "	
1873	1877	Thos. A. Hendricks	
1877		James D. Williams	

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL.

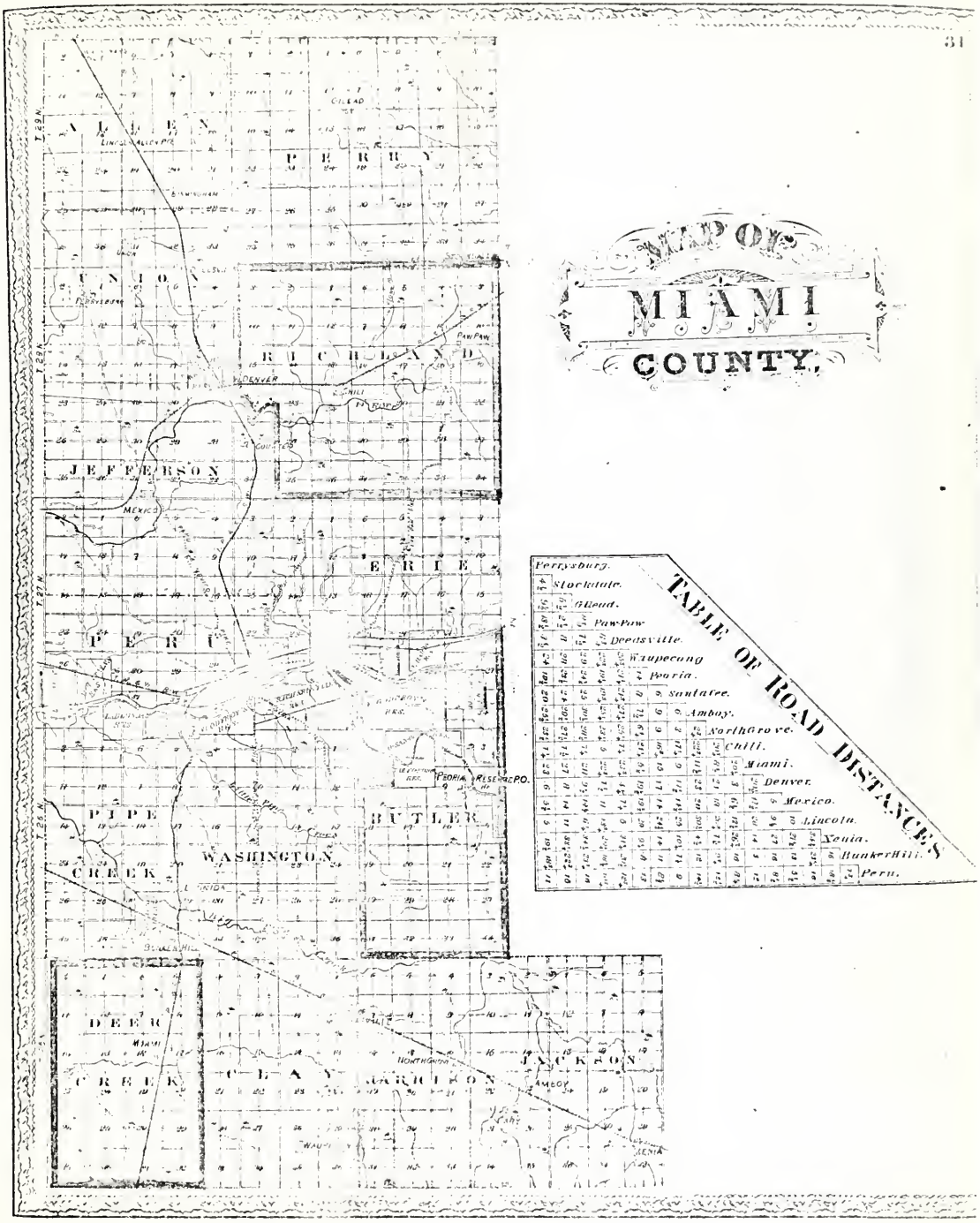
Hon. J. N. Tyner was appointed U. S. Mail Agent, in 1861, for South-western District, which position he held till 1865.

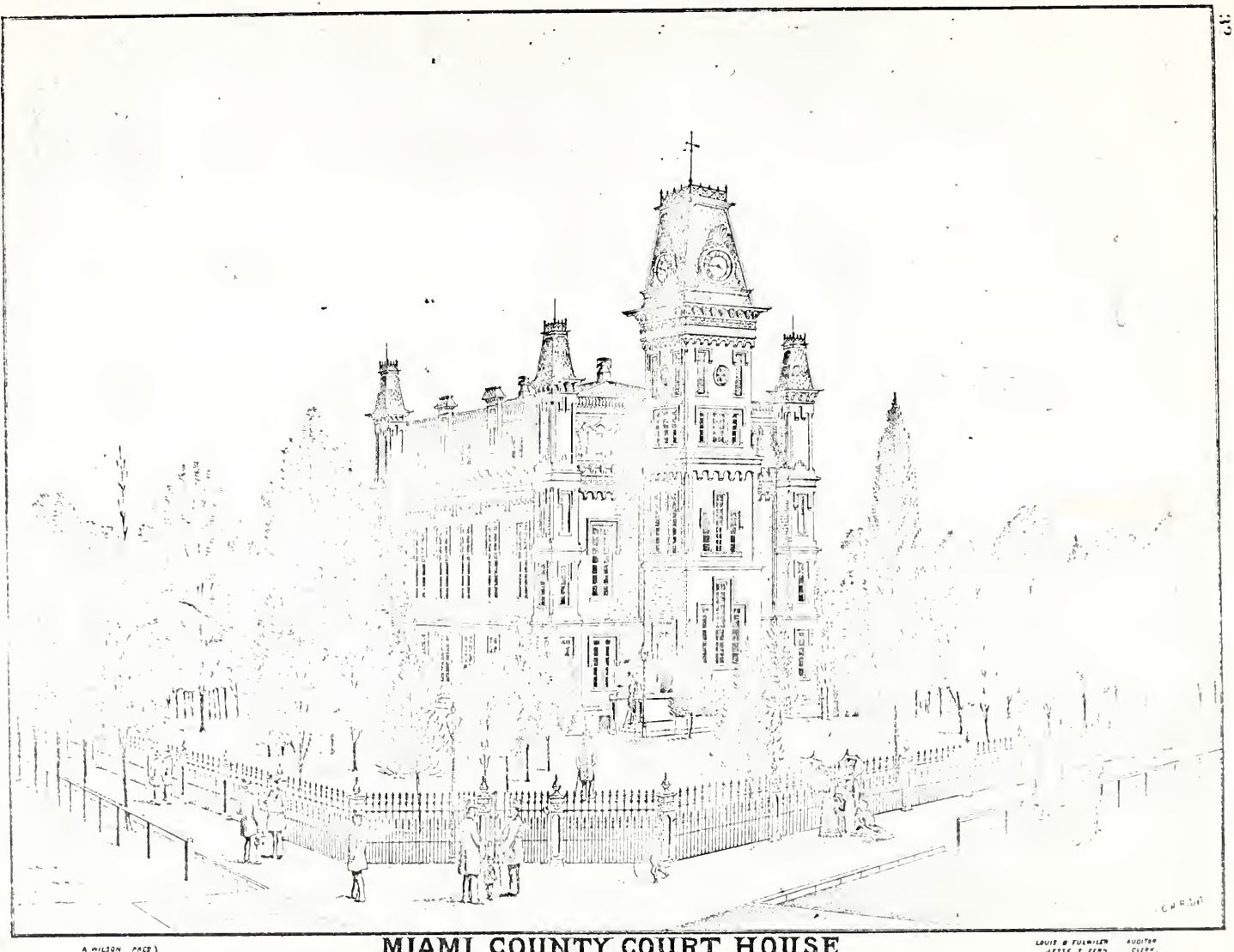
In 1862 he was elected to congress to succeed D. D. Pratt, elected to the Senate, and re-elected to serve from 1863 to 1872.

In March, 1872, he was appointed Second Assist. ant Postmaster General, and in 1876 Postmaster General, which place he held till the close of Grant's administration.

In March 1877, he was appointed, by President Hayes, First Assistant Postmaster General, which position he still occupies with distinction.

John A. Graham was Representative Delegate in the Indiana Constitutional Convention, from Miami County.


MAP OF
MIAMI
COUNTY.
ALLEN
PERRY
UNION
RICHLAND
JEFFERSON
ERIE
PERU
PIPE
CREEK
WASHINGTON
BUTLER
DEER
CREEK
CLAY
HARRISON
JACKSON
TABLE OF ROAD DISTANCES
Perrysburg.
Stockdale.
Gilead.
PawPaw
Deedsville.
Waupecong
Peoria.
Santaree.
Amboy.
NorthGrove.
Chili.
Miami.
Denver.
Mexico.
Lincoln.
Xenia.
BunkerHill.
Peru.

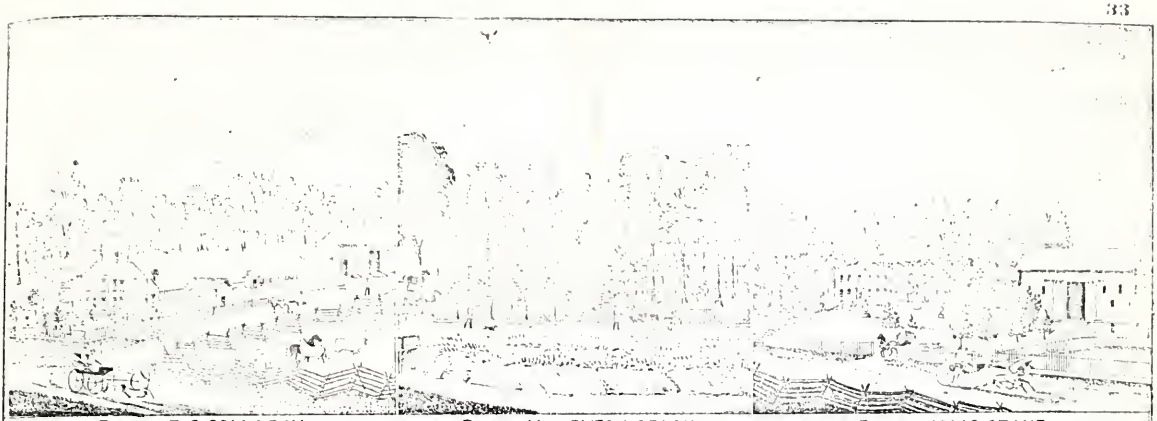


A. WILSON PRES
J. C. DAVIS
T. CRANOR
} COUNTY COMMISIONERS.

MIAMI COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

PERU IND.

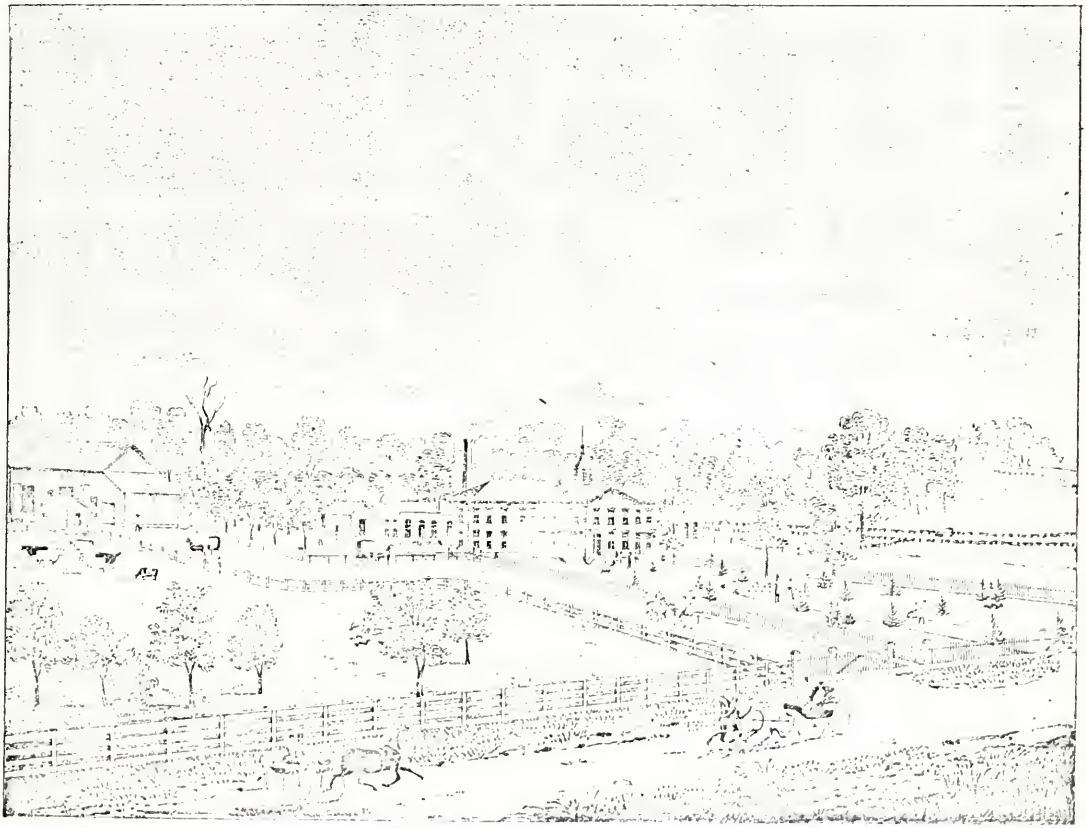
LOUIS B. FULWILER AUDITOR
JESSE S. FERN CLERK.
JOHN M. FOSTER TREASURER



RES. OF P. S. COLLADAY
SEC. 21 CLAY TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF MRS. ELIZA HARLAN
SEC. WASHINGTON TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF ISAAC CRANE
SEC. 10 WASHINGTON TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

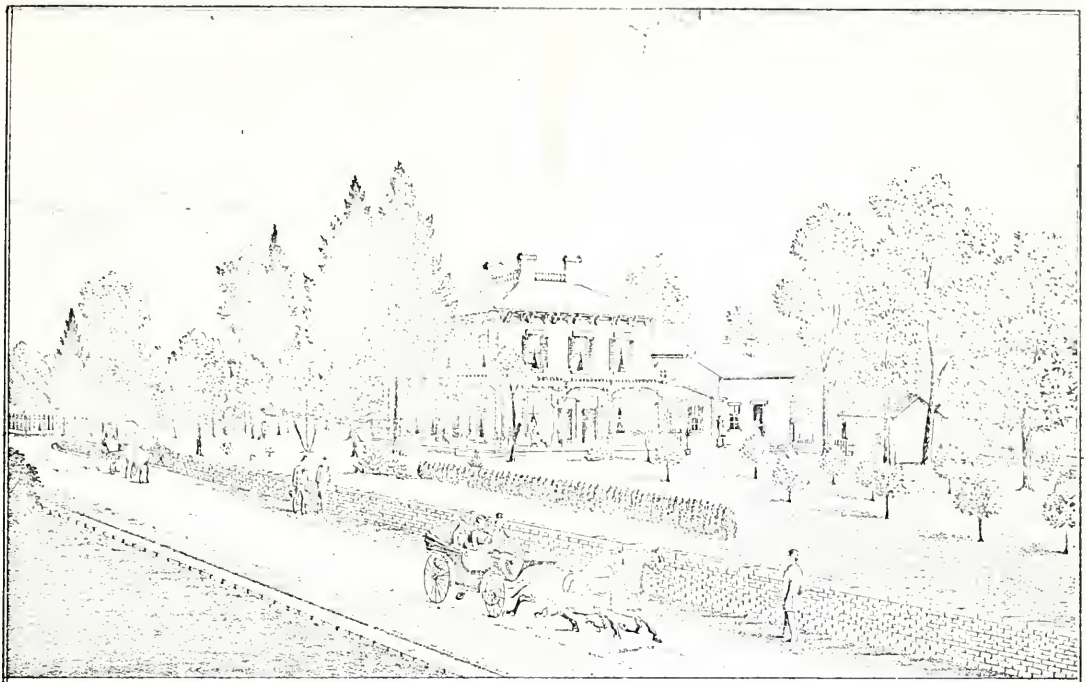


MIAMI COUNTY INFIRMARY
WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO. IND

MIAMI COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

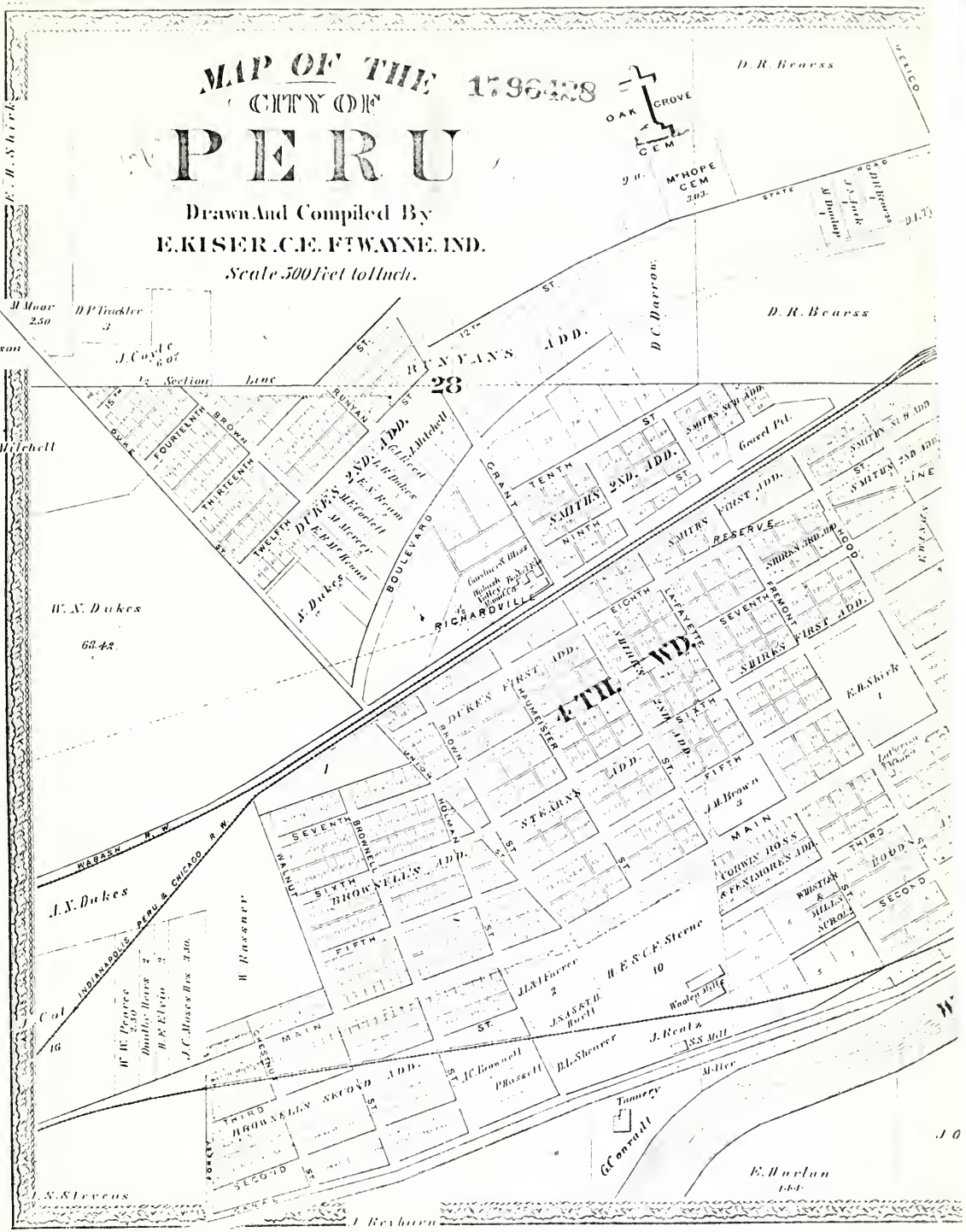
A. WILSON PRES. | COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
J. C. CLINE

LOUIS B. FULWILER AUDITOR
JESSE J. STAR CLERK

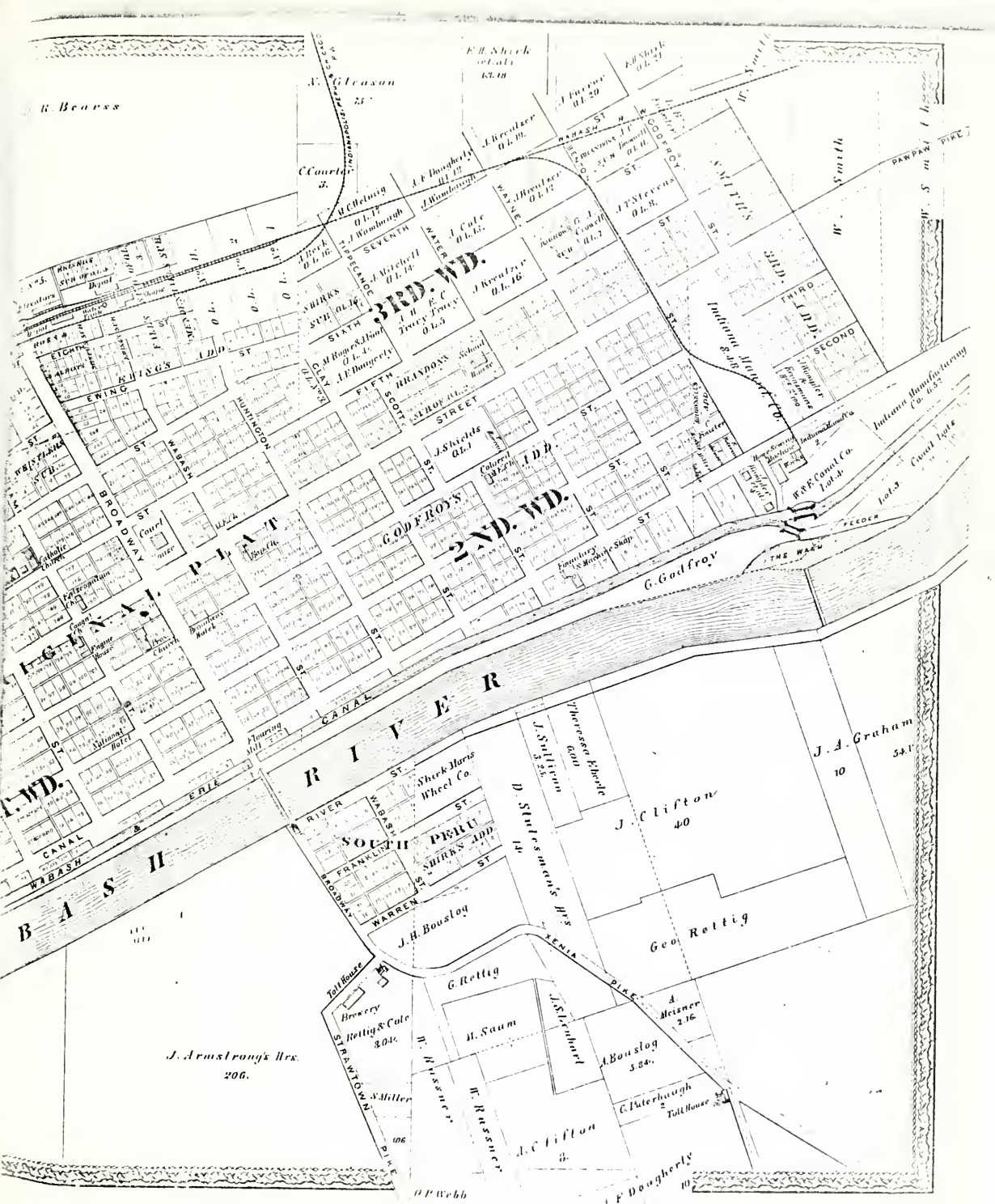


RES. OF THE HON. D. R. BEARSS, BROADWAY ST. PERU, CO., IND.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. BROWN
COR. MAIN & LAFAYETTE STS., PERU, IND.


MAP OF THE
CITY OF
PERU
Drawn And Compiled By
E. KISER, C.E. Ft WAYNE, IND.
Scale 500 Feet to 1 Inch.
1796328
OAK GROVE CEM
M'HOPE CEM
D. R. Bearss
D. C. Darrow
BUNYAN'S ADD.
28
Section Line
FOURTEENTH
THIRTEENTH
TWELFTH
BROWN
BUNYAN
DUKES 2ND ADD.
BOULEVARD
GRANT
TENTH
NINTH
SMITHS 2ND. ADD.
SMITHS FIRST ADD.
SMITHS RESERVE
SMITHS SUB ADD.
Gravel Pit
RICHARDVILLE
EIGHTH
LAFAYETTE
SEVENTH
FREMONT
SHIRKS FIRST ADD.
E. H. Shirk
DUKES FIRST ADD.
HAUMESTER
4TH WD.
SIXTH
FIFTH
J. M. Brown
STEARNS ADD.
MAIN
TOWNS ROSS & STATIONERS ADD.
THIRD
HODDS
SECOND
WEBSTER & MILLS SCHOOL
BROWNELLS ADD.
SEVENTH
BROWNELL
HOLMAN
WALNUT
SIXTH
FIFTH
W. N. Dukes
63.43
J. N. Dukes
WABASH R.R.
INDIANAPOLIS, PERU & CHICAGO R.R.
H. Rassner
W. W. Pearce
Dudley Mears
W. E. Elvin
J. C. Moses Bros
J. M. Forrer
H. E. & C. F. Sterne
Woolen Mill
J. A. & E. B. Merill
J. Kentz
S. S. Mill
J. C. Brownell
P. Hassell
D. L. Shearer
BROWNELLS SECOND ADD.
THIRD
SECOND
Tannery
G. Conradt
E. Harlan
J. S. Stevens
J. Rerburn
J. Coyle
D. P. Trickler
H. Moor
S. Bryson
J. Mitchell
E. H. Shirk

D. R. Bearss
D. R. Bearss
D. R. Bearss
OAK GROVE CEM
McHOPE CEM
D. C. Barron
ADD.
STATE
ROAD
MERICO
PIKE
J. Lock
M. Dunlap
D. L. Turner
D. L. No. 5.
Elevators
Depot
Freight
Passg.
ST.
ELEVATOR
ELEVATOR
ELEVATOR


3RD. WD.
2ND. WD.
1ST. WD.
GODFROYS ADD.
SMITH'S ADD.
SOUTH PERU
SHIRKS ADD.
BUTLER'S ADD.
ORIGINAL PLAT
WABASH RIVER
WABASH & ERIE CANAL
Indiana Manufacturing Co.
W. & E. Canal Co.
Shirk Harvest Wheel Co.
Tollhouse
Brewery
Court House
Catholic Church
Presbyterian Church
Methodist Church
Baptist Church
Christian Church
Exchange Hotel
Miami Hotel
Depot
Foundry
Cooper Shop
Machine Shop
Lumber Yard
Flouring Mill
Cemetery
Coal Yard
Canal Lots
Feeder
The Wash
Pawpaw Pike
Xenia Pike
Strawtown Pike
Wabash Street
Broadway
Huntington
Ewing
Sixth
Fifth
Seventh
Water
Wayne
Tippecanoe
Shirks
Scott
Cass
Franklin
Warren
Second
Third
Cooper
Smith
G. Godfroy
J. Shields
J. Cole
J. Douglerty
J. Wambaugh
J. Mitchell
J. Kreatzer
J. Stevens
J. Clifton
Geo. Rettig
J. A. Graham
Theresses Eberle
D. Stutesmen's Hrs.
J. H. Bouslog
G. Rettig
H. Saum
A. Bouslog
G. Rettig & Cole
J. Armstrong's Hrs.
206.
O. P. Webb

Yours respectfully
G. I. Reed

RES OF G. I. REED.
WEST MAIN ST. PERU INDIANA

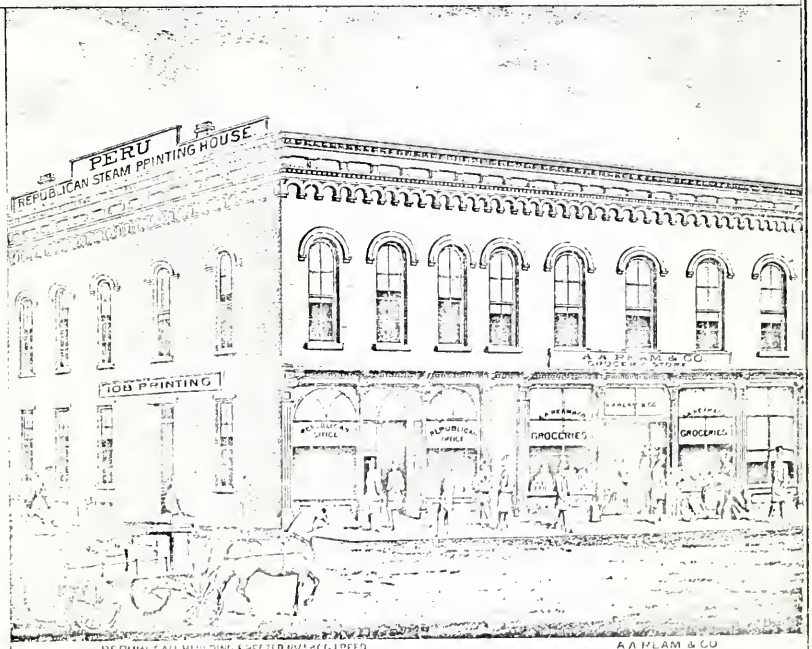
W. R. Sinks

The Peru Republican.

This paper was established in 1856 by the late E. P. Loveland, who conducted it with marked ability for a few years and then sold the office to W. S. Benham, who is now publishing a newspaper at Grand Island, Michigan. The Republican was bought in 1864 by H. S. Caper who controlled it until March, 1868, when it was bought by Reed & Brown. At that time the subscription list contained about 400 names, the *whole number* of copies printed to supply exchanges, advertisers, and subscribers was 480. In a successful effort to establish advance payment of subscriptions Mr. Chapin had succeeded in cutting off more than half the subscribers, but his successors in the proprietorship of the paper were the beneficiaries of his plucky endeavor. A newspaper that does not require advance payment of subscriptions has no foundation for a prosperous existence.

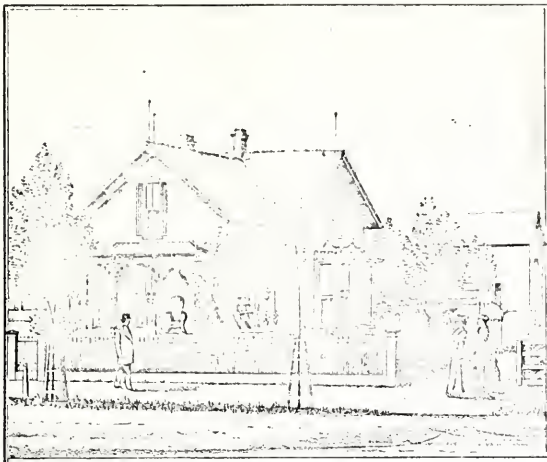
The list rapidly increased under the management of Reed & Brown, and has increased until the present. At the end of one year J. M. Brown sold his interest to G. I. Reed, who continued sole proprietor until May 1873, when he sold a half interest to M. R. Sinks, formerly of the Connersville, Times. Reed & Sinks are now the proprietors and G. I. Reed the editor.

The Republican is in its 23d volume, is printed on a Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press, propelled by steam power. The office occupies a handsome and conveniently arranged brick building, as pictured on this page, on the corner of Main and Court streets, owned by the editor and has a express for job printing business. The office is furnished with two forty case cabinets a large amount of wood and metal type, two fast running Job Presses, a Walrath steam engine and such other material as enters into a complete outfit.

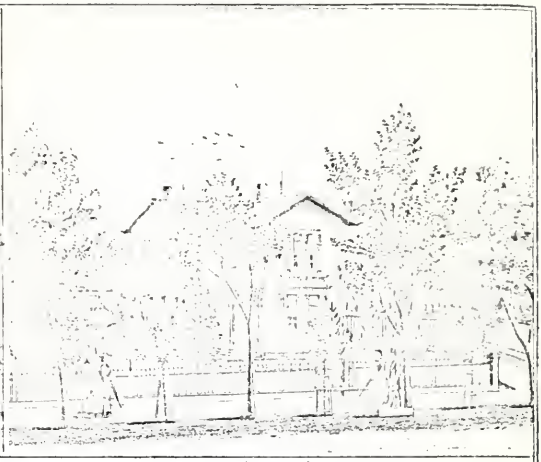


REPUBLICAN BUILDING ERECTED BY MR G. I. REED
THE PERU REPUBLICAN IS A THIRTY SIX COLUMN LOCAL NEWSPAPER
NEAT & CLEAN PRINTING OFFICE AND CO. JOB

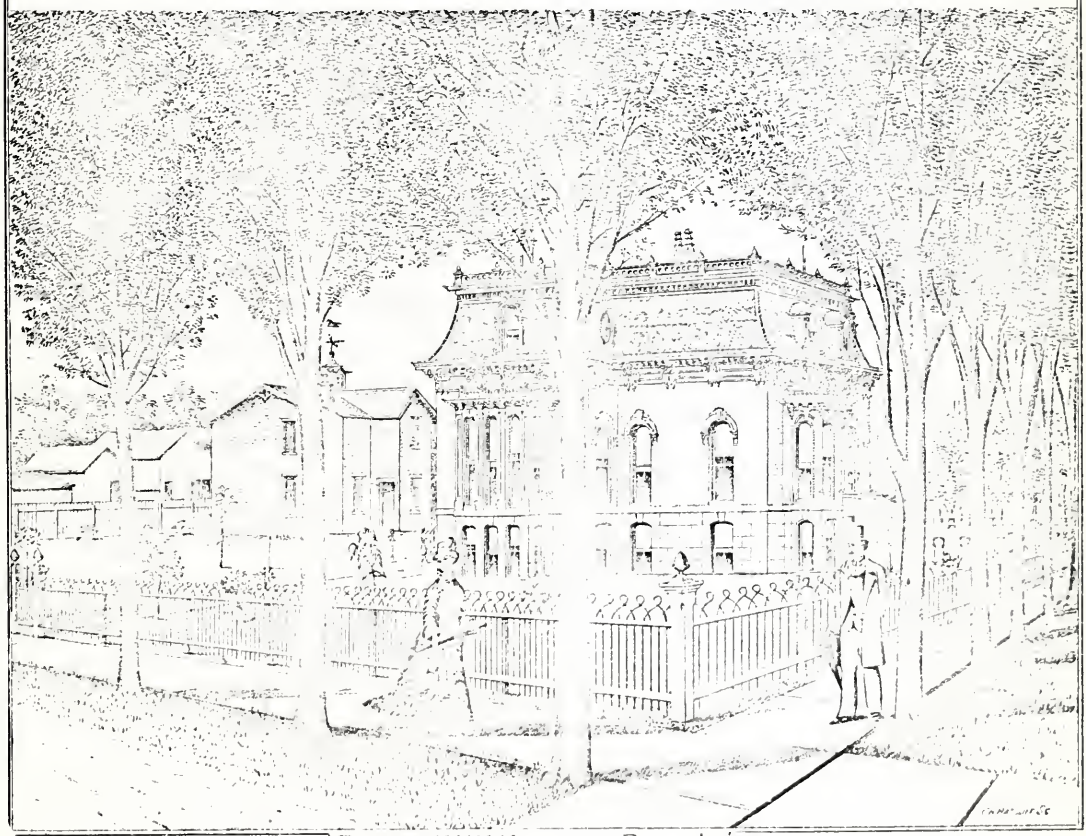
A. A. PLAM & CO
DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
PERU INDIANA



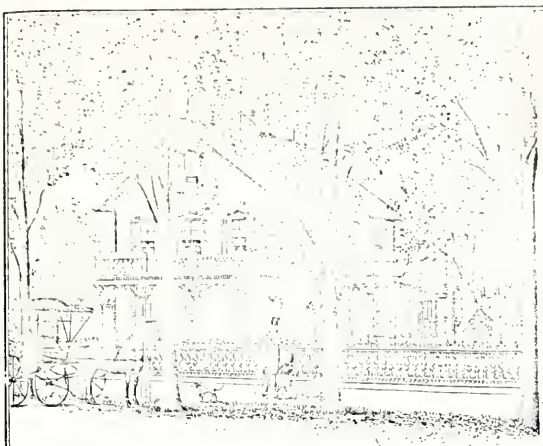
RES. OF L. B. FULWILER,
6TH ST PERU IND



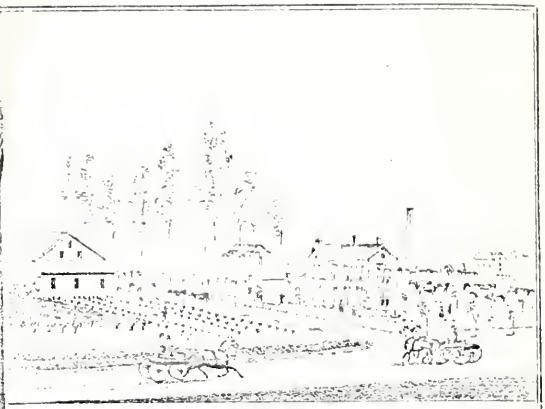
RES OF JESSE S. ZERN
EAST 5TH ST PERU IND



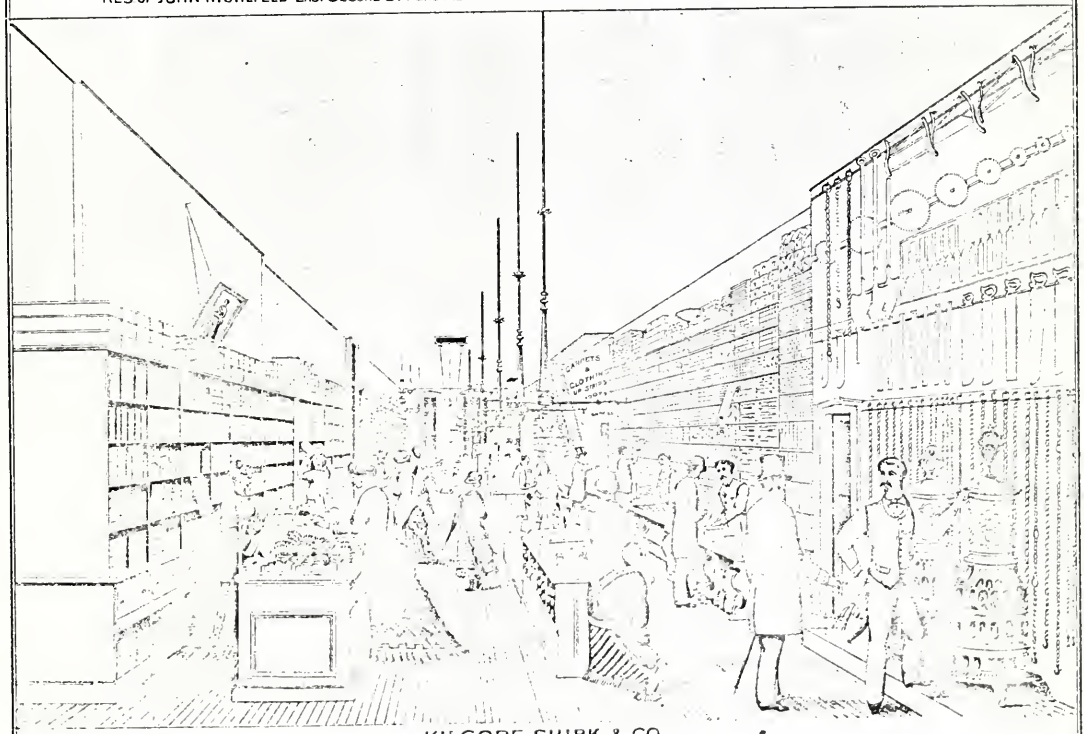
RES. OF W. W. KILGORE PERU, INDIANA



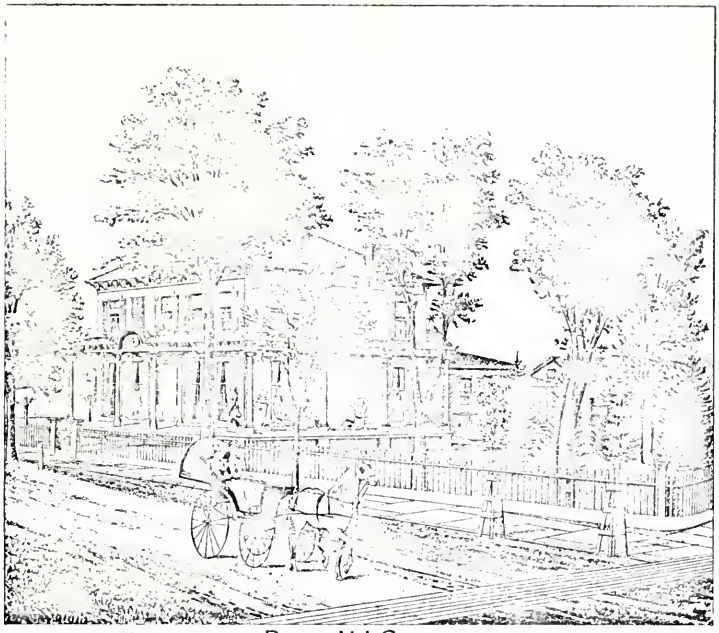
RES OF JOHN MUHLFELD EAST SECOND ST PERU IND.



RES & GARDEN OF F. G. MILLER
ONE MILE EAST OF PERU, ON PERU & PAW PAW PIKE
MIAMI CO INDIANA



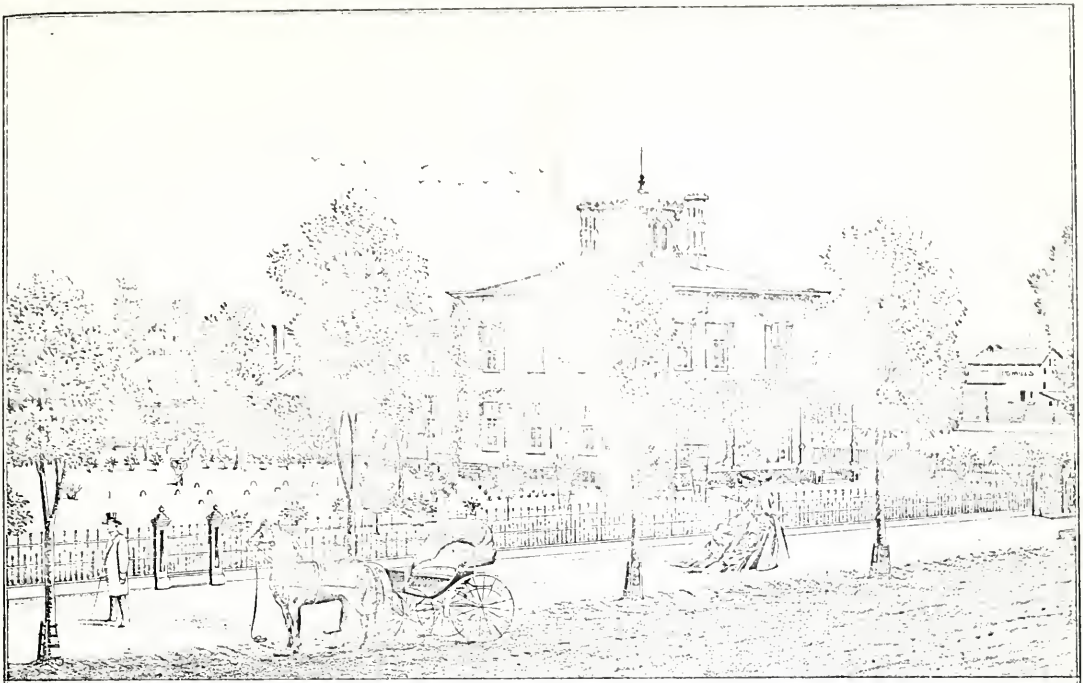
KILGORE, SHIRK & CO.
CORNER MAIN AND BROADWAY STS PERU INDIANA
THE LARGEST GENERAL STORE AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN ANY ONE HOUSE IN THIS PART OF THE STATE CONSISTING OF A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &C ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.



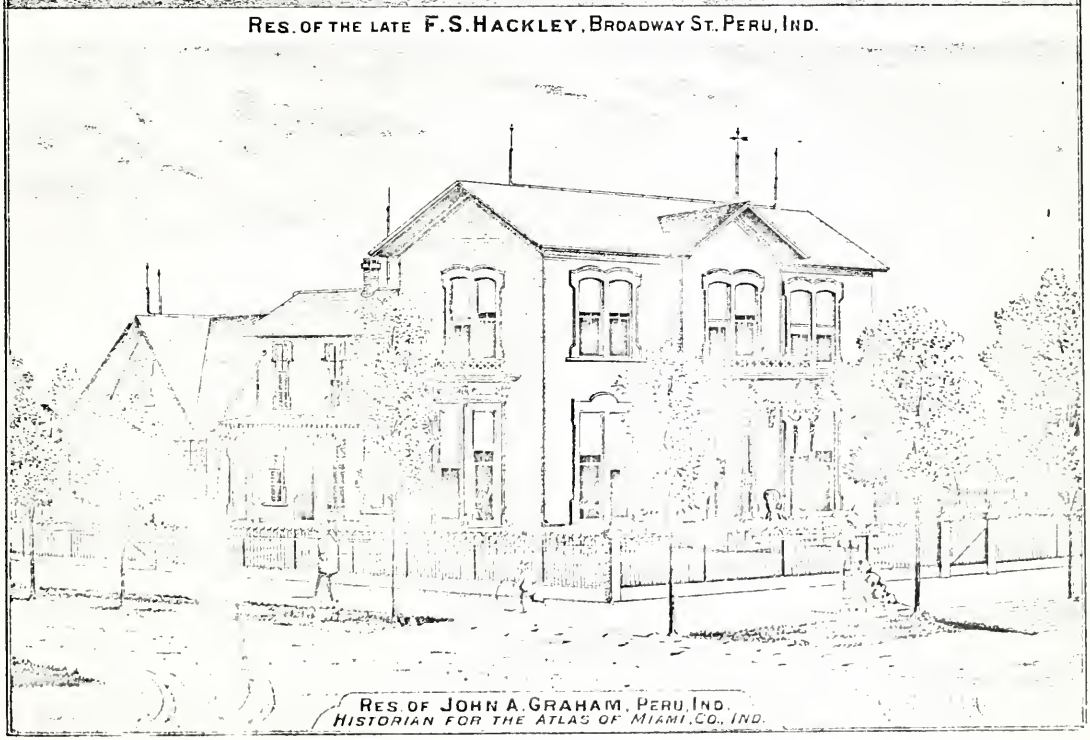
RES OF H. J. SHIRK.
CORNER 6TH AND HUNTINGTON ST PERU IND.

RES OF O. H. SANDIFUR SEC 7 DEER CREEK TP MIAMI CO IND

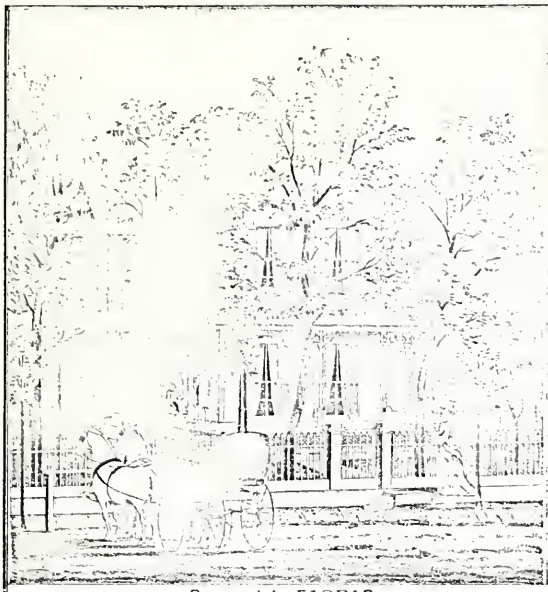
RES OF ELI HINER
SEC 21 PERU TP MIAMI CO IND



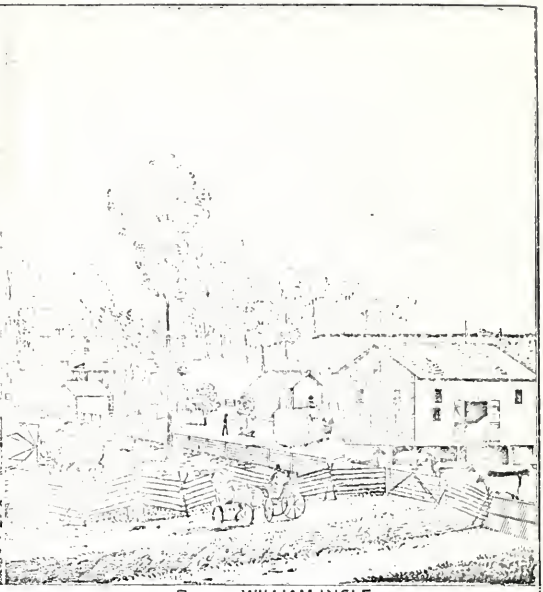
RES. OF THE LATE F. S. HACKLEY, BROADWAY ST. PERU, IND.



RES. OF JOHN A. GRAHAM, PERU, IND.
HISTORIAN FOR THE ATLAS OF MIAMI CO., IND.

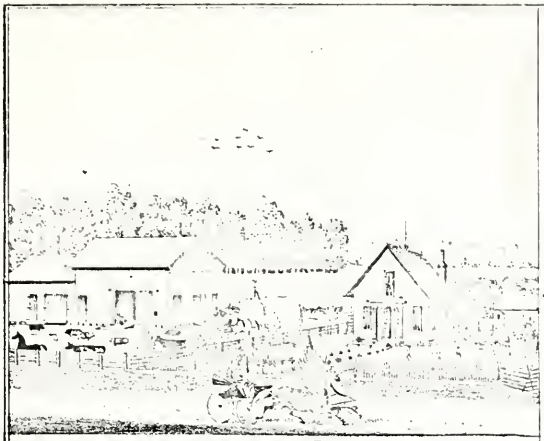


RES. OF J. L. FARRAR
WEST 6TH ST. PERU IND.

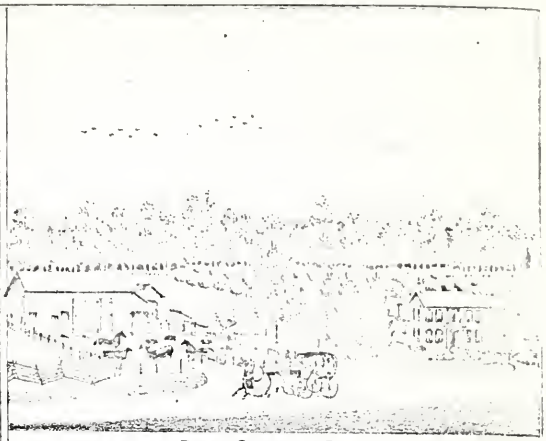


RES. OF WILLIAM INGLE
RICHARDVILLE RESERVE WASHINGTON TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

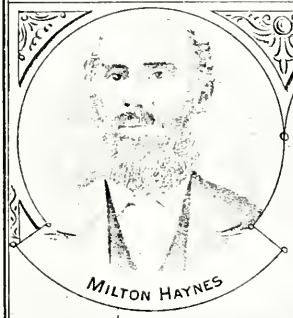
RES. OF JOHN CLIFTON RIVER STREET SOUTH PERU MIAMI CO. IND.



RES OF JOSEPH P COLTER
SEC 7 DEER CREEK TP MIAMI CO IND.



RES OF STAMPER PEERY.
SEC 13 DEER CREEK TP MIAMI CO INDIANA



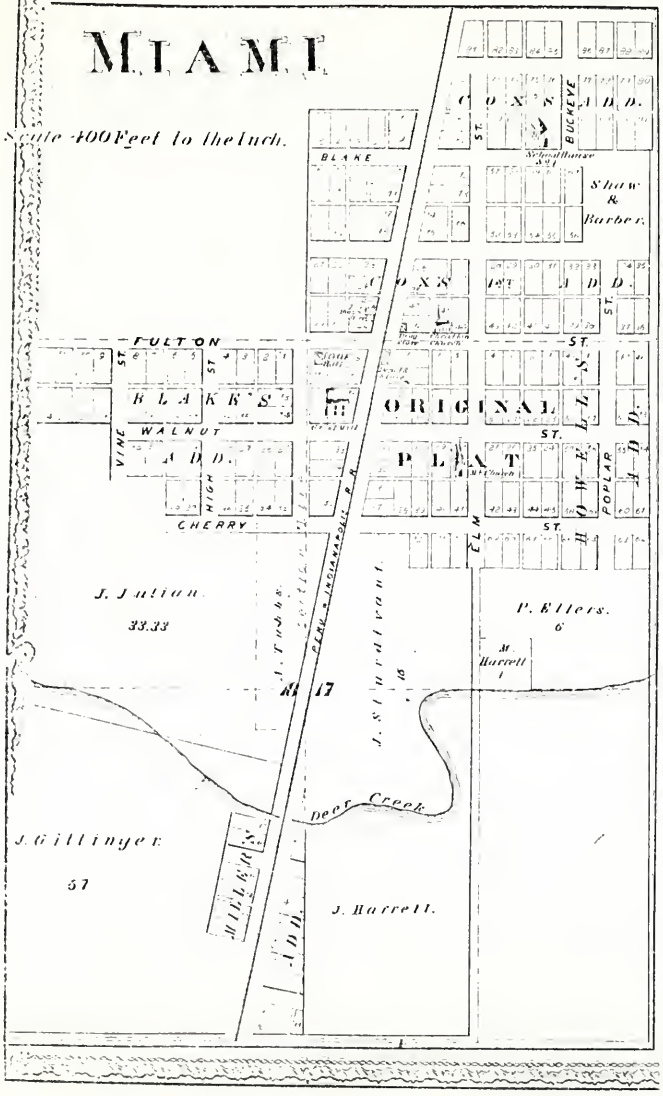
MILTON HAYNES

MAGARET HAYNES

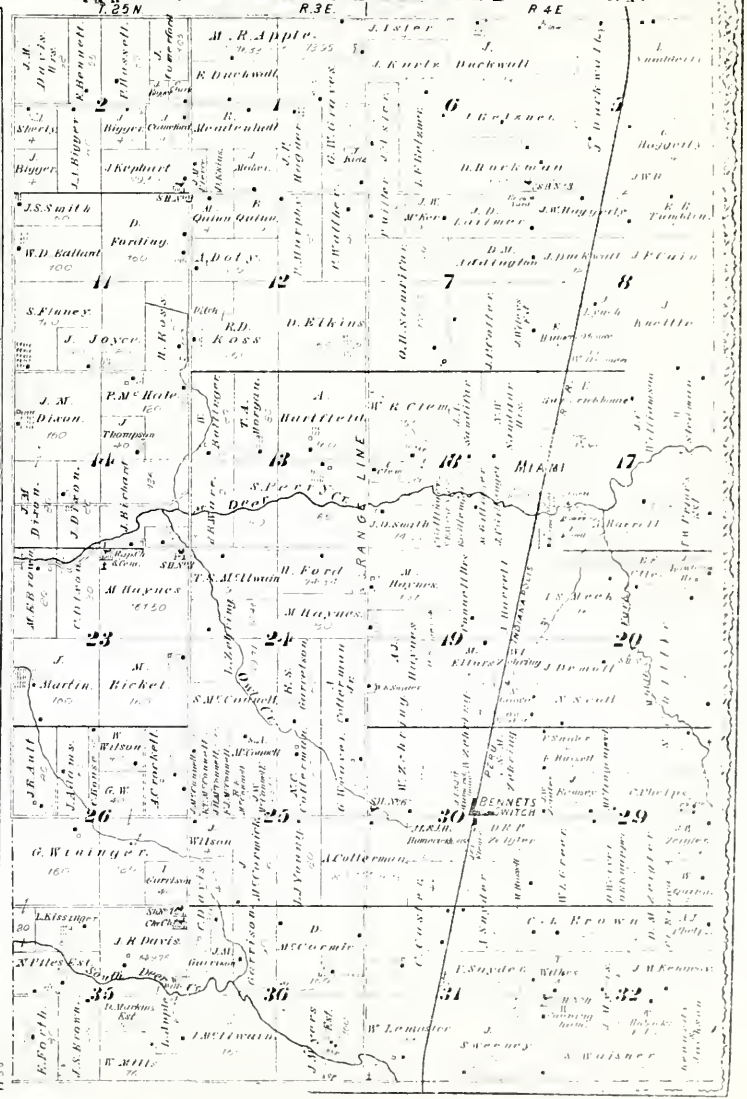
RES. OF MILTON HAYNES
SEC 10 DEER CREEK TP MIAMI CO IND

MIAMI

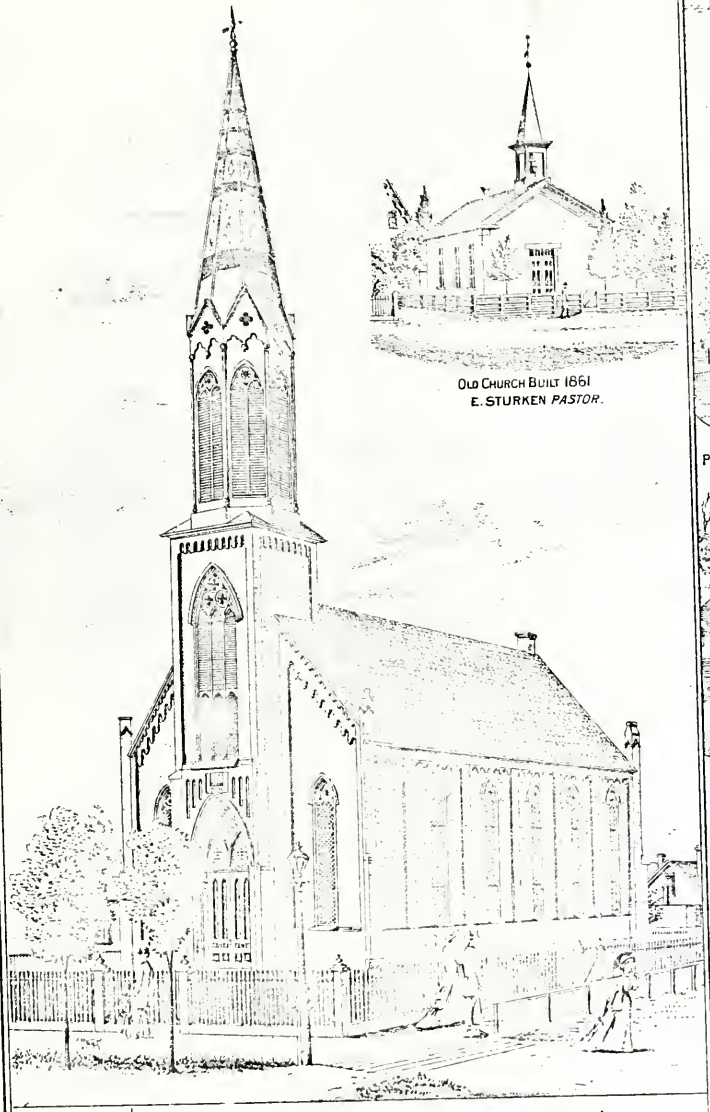
Scale 400 Feet to the Inch.



MAP OF DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP



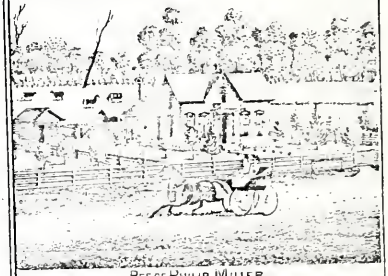
OLD CHURCH BUILT 1861
E. STURKEN *PASTOR*.



ST JOHN'S EVAN-GEL-I-CAL LUTHERAN CHURCH PERU IND.
ERECTED 1875 C A GERMANN *PASTOR*

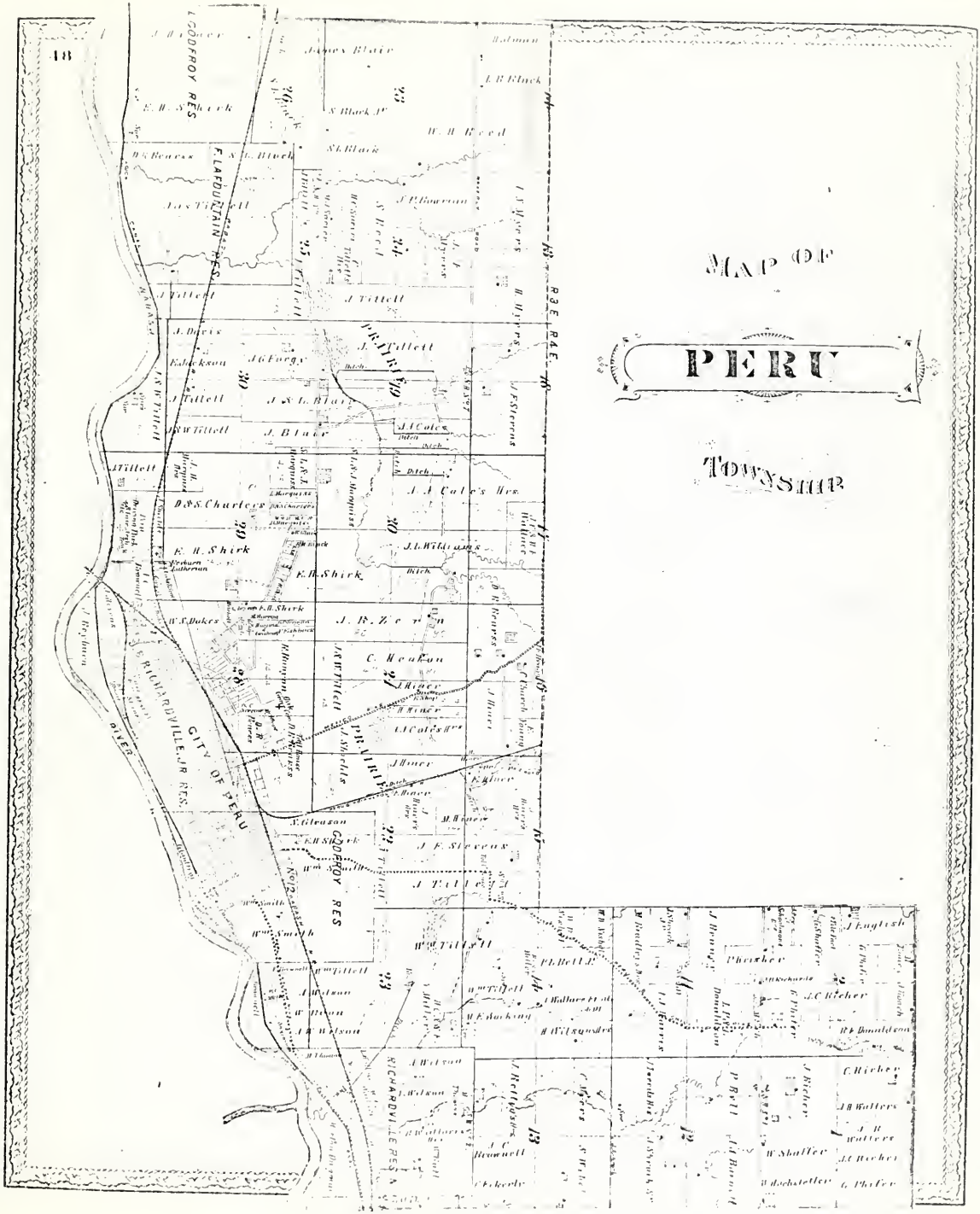
RES OF JOSEPH SHROCK JR
SEC 11 PERU TP MIAMI CO IND

RES OF THE LATE ISAAC MARQUISS
PRESENT RES OF ROBERT MARQUISS SEC 15 PERU TP MIAMI CO INDIANA



RES OF PHILIP MILLER
SEC 7 DEER CLEK TP MIAMI CO IND

RES OF JOSEPH PEYBURN
RICHARDVILLE RESERVE
PERU TP MIAMI CO IND


MAP OF
PERU
TOWNSHIP
GODFROY RES
F. LAFOUNTAIN RES
RICHARDVILLE JR RES
CITY OF PERU
GODFROY RES
RICHARDVILLE RES
R3E
R4E
PERU
J. Tillett
J. Davis
E. Jackson
J. G. Evans
J. & L. Blair
J. Blair
J. I. Cole
J. A. Cole's Hrs.
D. & S. Charles
E. H. Shirk
J. L. Williams
W. S. Dokes
J. B. Zerr
C. Heaton
J. Hiner
J. I. Cole's Hrs
J. F. Stevens
J. Tillett
W. Smith
W. Tillett
A. Wilson
W. Wilson
H. Wilson
A. Wilson
J. Walters
J. H. Walters
J. C. Richer
W. Shaffer
J. Richer
G. Pfafer
J. English
Pherrher
R. Donaldson
C. Richer
J. C. Brumwell
J. Eckerle
J. Hochstetler
J. Bradley
J. Brown
J. Hiner
J. Wilkinson
J. Walker
J. Tillett
J. Sheets
J. Hiner
J. Hiner
F. Hiner
M. Hiner
F. Gleason
E. H. Shirk
Wm. Smith
Church Yard
Cemetery
Ditch
Bridge
Dam
Mill
Pond
Creek
Road
R. R.
Depot
Water Tank
Section Line
Quarter Line
Sixteenth Line
Lutheran
Catholic
Methodist
Presbyterian
Baptist
Church
School
Cemetery
Mill
Dam
Bridge
Ditch

W H. REED
AGE 48

MISS IDA F. REED
AGE 17

MISS MARY J. REED
AGE 19

HARRIET J. REED
AGE 11

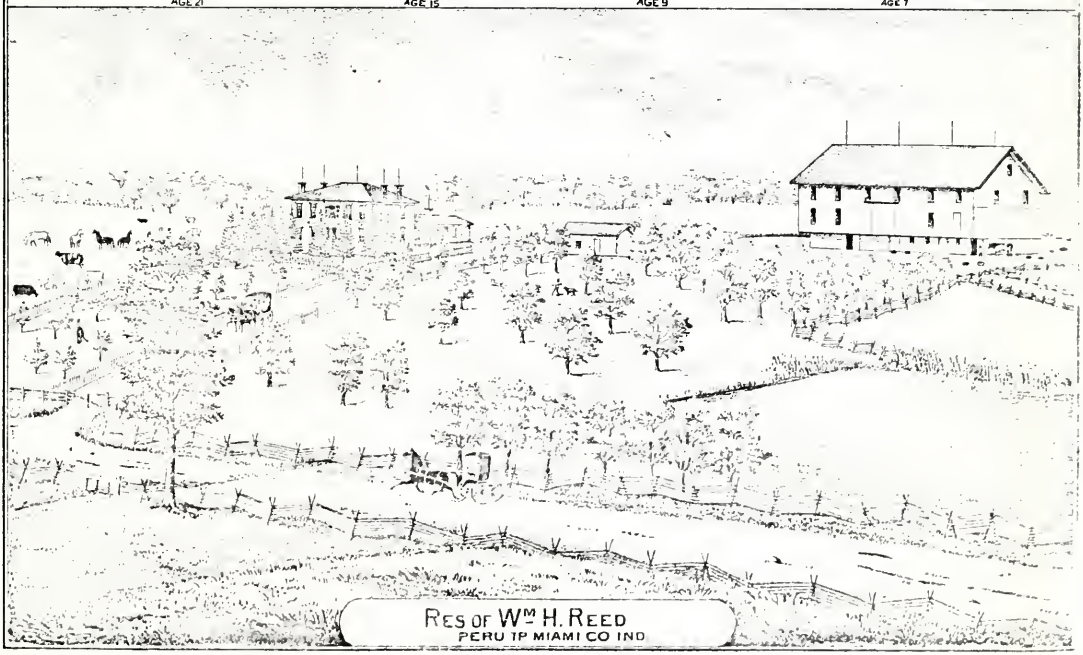
MRS MAHALA REED
AGE 47

W A REED (DECEASED)
AGE 21

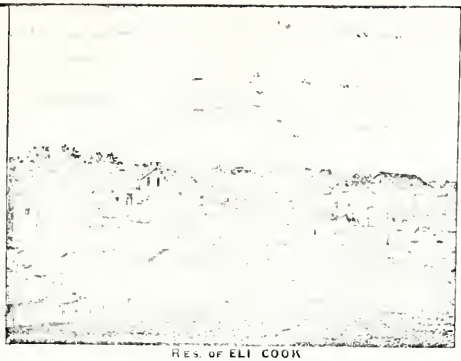
J B. McCLELLAN REED
AGE 15

CHAS B. REED
AGE 9

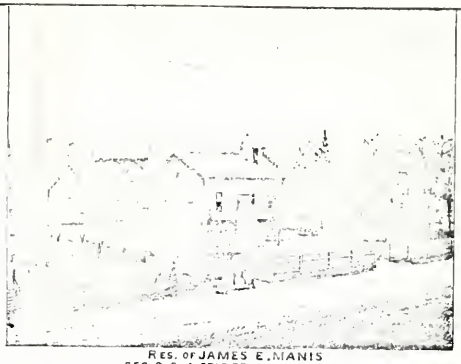
GEO W. REED
AGE 7



RES OF WM H. REED
PERU TP MIAMI CO IND



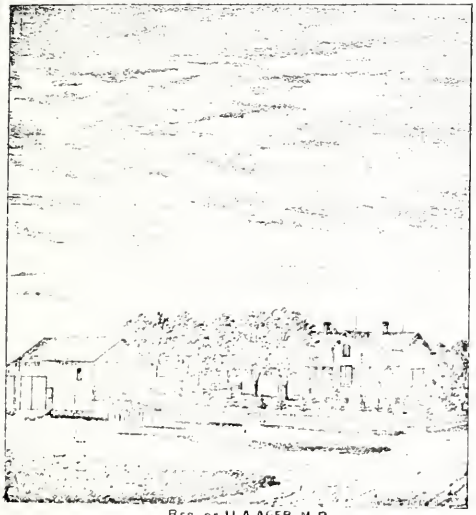
RES. OF ELI COOK
SEC. 18 ERIE TP. MIAMI CO. IND.



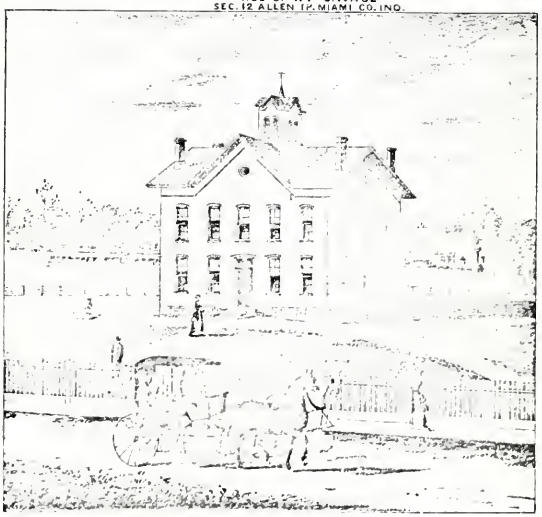
RES. OF JAMES E. MANIS
SEC. 3 & 4 ERIE TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF ISAAC CAULK BIRMINGHAM MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF WM SAVAGE
SEC. 12 ALLEN TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

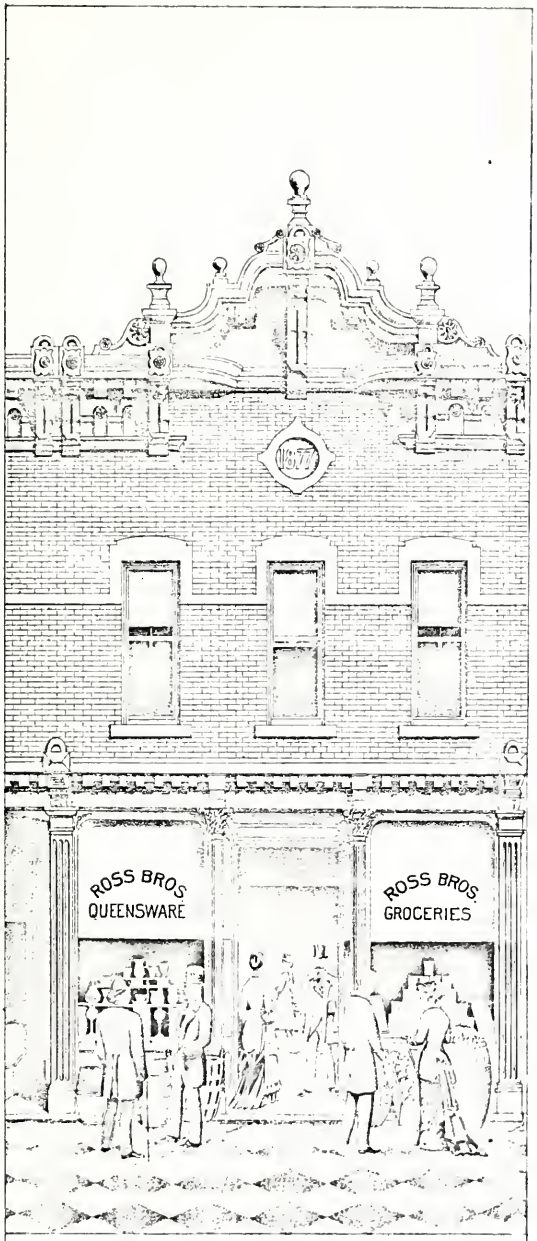


RES. OF U. A. AGER M.D.
PERRYSBURG MIAMI CO. IND.



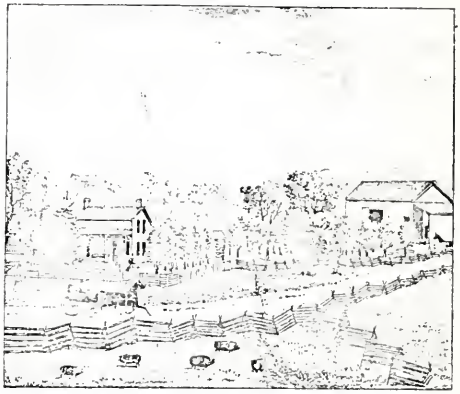
DENVER COLLLGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL
DENVER MIAMI CO. IND.

Denver College and Normal School has [illegible] with all the improvements of advanced architecture [illegible] healthy and accessible by the [illegible] and [illegible] Latin and Greek, German and French, English Literature [illegible] Mathematics [illegible] is superior to the best of colleges [illegible] any other good institution. For particulars apply to [illegible] Students can enter at any time.

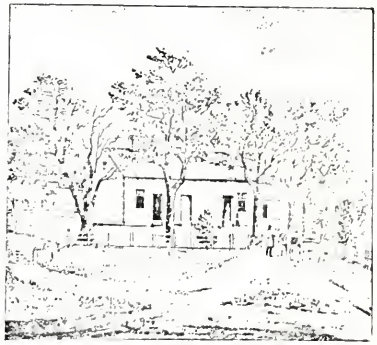


ROSS BROS DEALER IN GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE & C
MAIN ST OPOSITE COURT HOUSE PERU IND

RES OF WILLIAM N. DUKES
SEC 28 PERU TP MIAMI CO IND



RES OF JOSEPH SHROCK SENIOR
SEC 12 PERU TP MIAMI CO IND



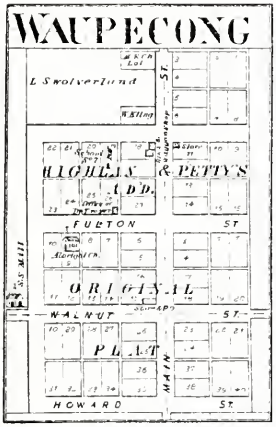
RES OF PATRICK COOK
ERIE TP MIAMI CO IND

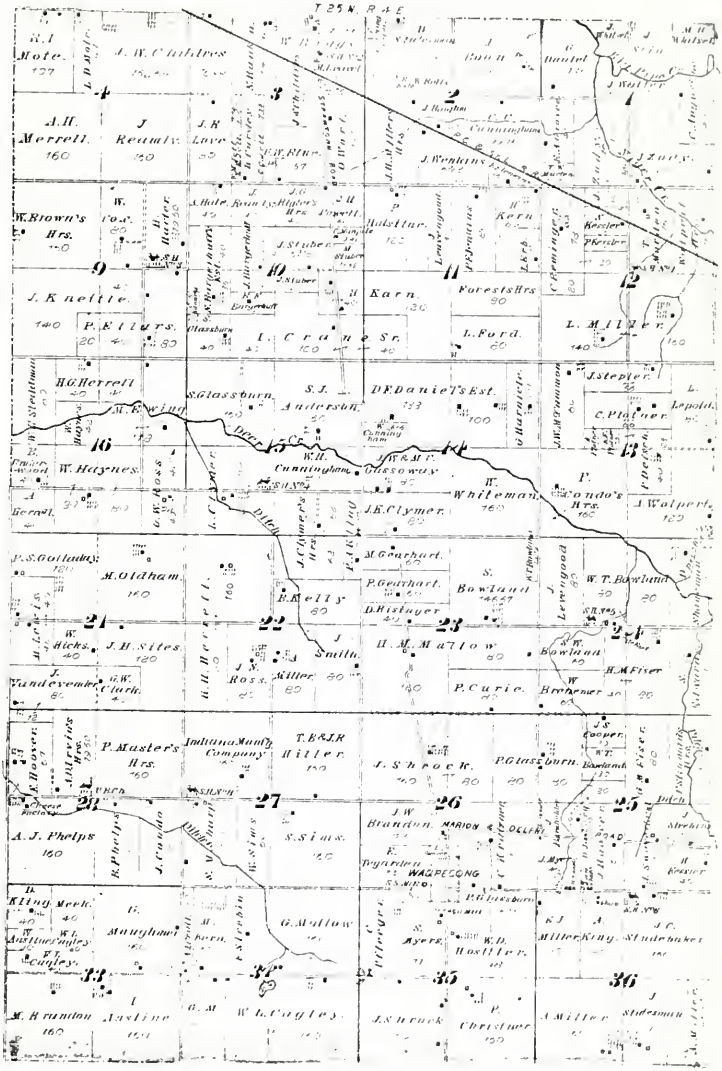
RES. OF R. T. JONES
SEC. 36 PIPE CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF ANDREW COTTERMAN
SEC. 30 DEER CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

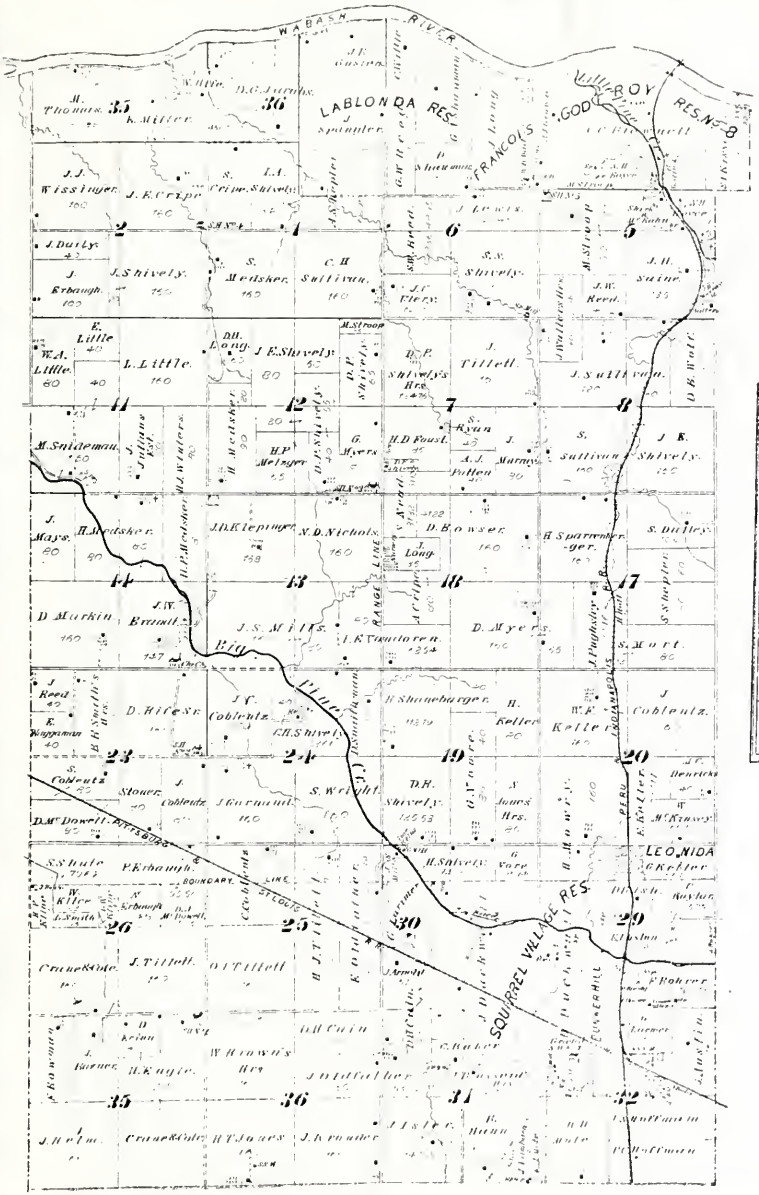
RES. OF NOAH COTTERMAN
SEC. 25 DEER-CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

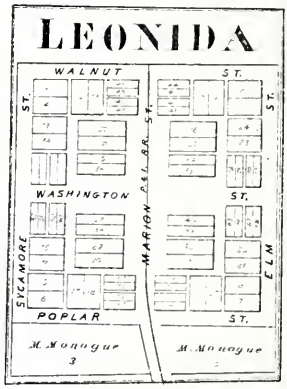
MAP OF CLAY TOWNSHIP

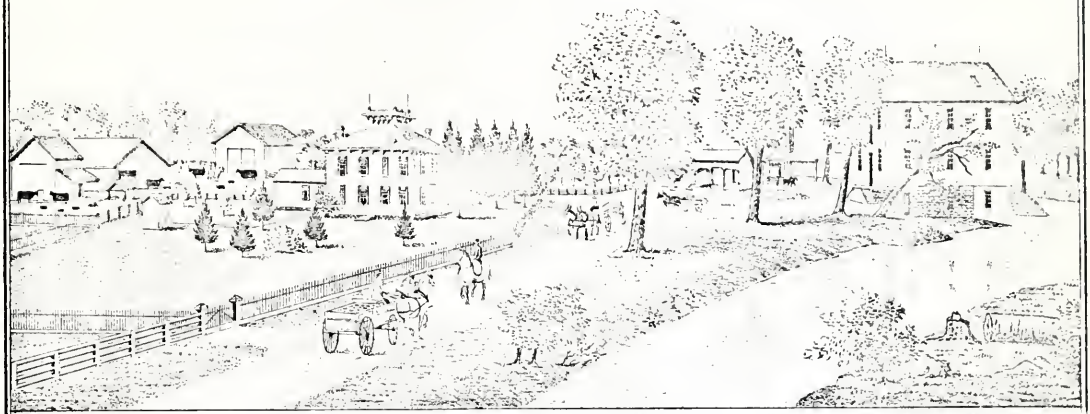




MAP OF PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP





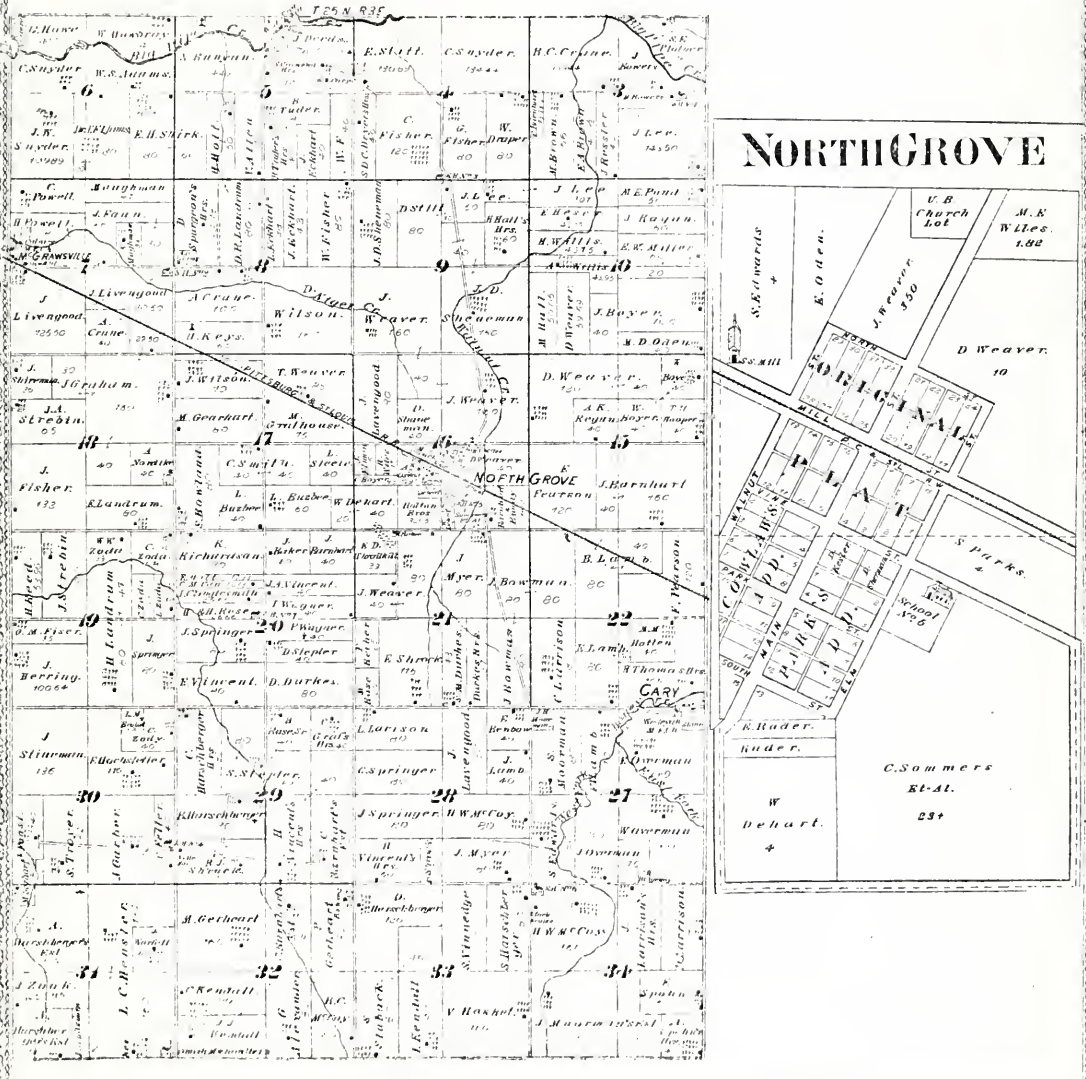


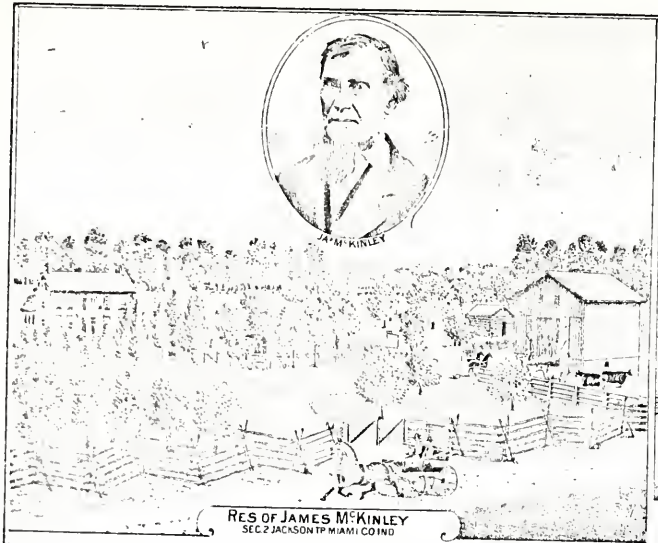
RES. OF JOHN DUCKWALL.
SQUIRREL VILLAGE RESERVE, PIPE-CREEK TP., MIAMI CO., IND.

SAW & PLANING MILL - FLOUR & FEED MILL.
PROPERTY OF JOHN DUCKWALL.

RES. OF MICHAEL STROOP. SEC. 5 PIPE-CREEK TP., MIAMI CO., IND.

MAP OF HARRISON TOWNSHIP


T25N R3E
NORTH GROVE
GARY
NORTH GROVE
ORIGINAL PLAT
ADD.
ADD.
School No. 6
Church Lot
M. K. Wiles 1.62
J. Weaver 150
D. Weaver 10
S. Parks
C. Sommers Et-Al.
W. Dehart
K. Ruder
S. S. Mill
Pittsburgh & Chicago
Wilson
Weaver
Myer
Springer
Stephen
Burkes
Larison
Springer
McCoy
Myer
Vincent
Horschberger
Getchart
Kendall
Haskel
Stinneliger
Stabach
Lavengood
Bowman
Durkes
Thomas Bros.
Lamb
Overman
Wavrman
Harrison
Spohn
Hartman
Horschberger
Zoda
Stirman
Stiver
Stepler
Horschberger
Horschberger
Horschberger



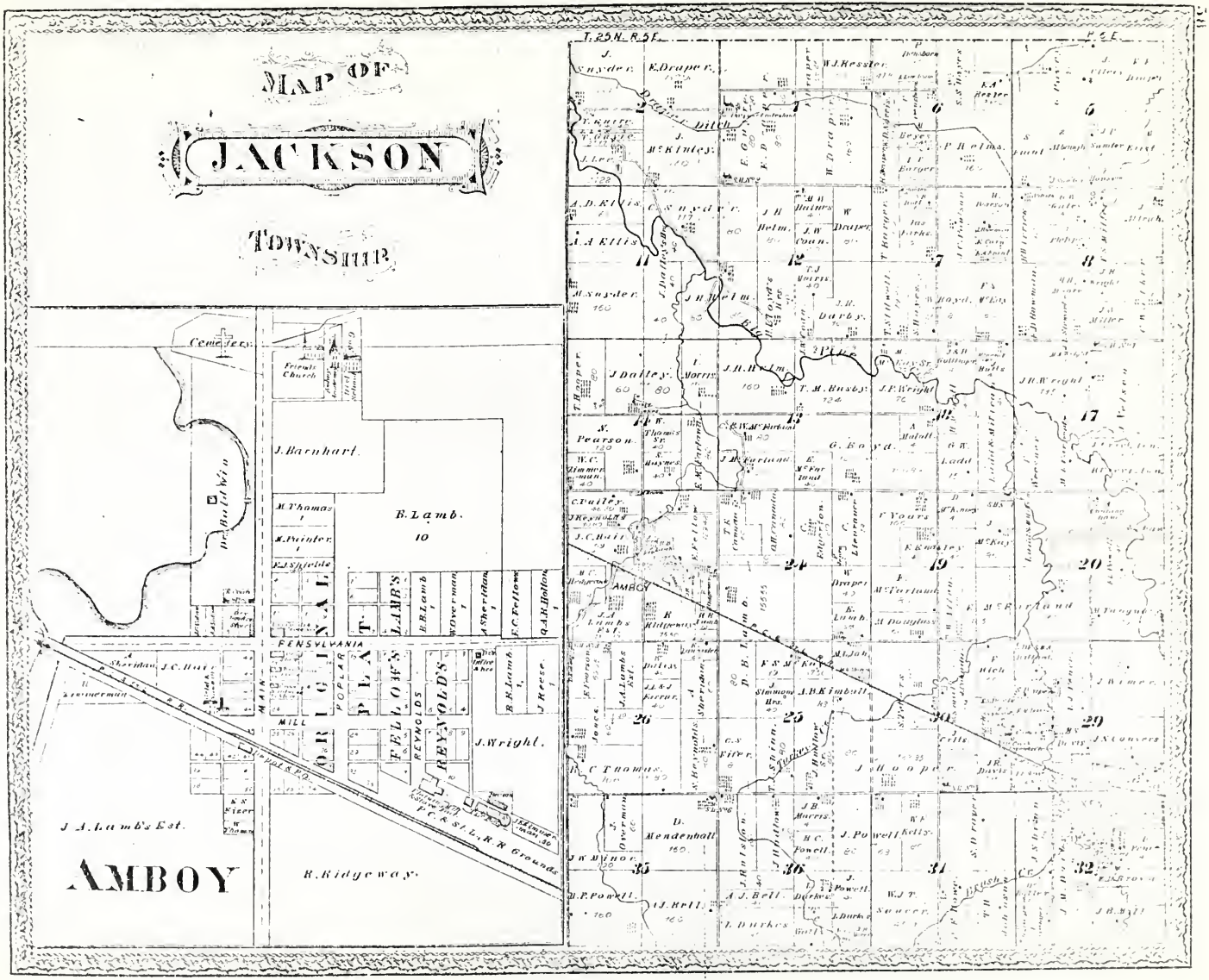
RES. OF JAMES McKINLEY
SEC 2 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO IND

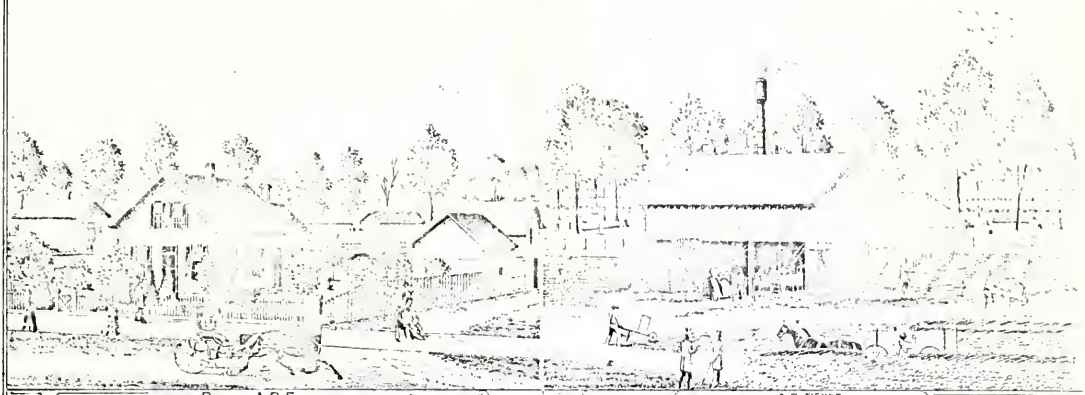
RES OF EDMOND LAMM
SEC 22 HARRISON TP MIAMI CO INDIANA

RES OF JACOB NELSON,
SEC 17 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO. INDIANA

RES. OF JOHN W. MINOR
SEC 35 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO. IND.

MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP


T. 25 N. R. 5 E.
Cemetery
Friends Church
J. Barnhart
B. Lamb
10
M. Thomas
J. Painter
F. J. Sifield
ORIGINAL PLAT
LAMB'S
REYNOLDS'
PLAT
PENSYLVANIA
MAIN
POPLAR
MILL
J. Wright
J. A. Lamb's Est.
AMBOY
R. Ridgeway
C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Grounds
D. Mendenhall
J. Powell
Kelly
Sauser
Burkes
Bell
Hill
Powell
Pearson
Thomas
Hillyard
Kelley
Yours
McFarland
Douglass
Ladd
Wright
Busby
Darby
Helm
Draper
Kissler
Holmes
Hesser
Snyder
Ellis
Dailey
Morris
Hoyd
Weiss
Miller
Wright
Hoover
Hoover
Hoover



RES OF A B. FISHER
JEFFERSON ST XENIA MIAMI CO INDIANA

A B FISHER
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN WAGONS, BUGGIES & STAVES
ALSO DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
XENIA, MIAMI CO. IND.

Prominent among the citizens of Xenia, Miami, Mr. Andrew B. Fisher, to whom this book and this sketch is respectfully dedicated.

He was born on the banks of Deer Creek, Carroll County, Indiana, October 3, 1844. His parents—David and Susannah—were both old settlers of Virginia, and emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, in the year 1836. Here, remaining but a few years, they removed to Indiana, settling in Carroll County. They were the father's residence in that county up to 1861. Here Charles A. White—County of this sketch—where, February 5, 1861, the father died. Andrew had been left an orphan in the death of his mother in August, 1847. His father's entire family comprised a beer-drinker, an infidel and a gambler. Four of them are still living, as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Charles and the subject of this biography. In the life of the subject of this sketch, the portrayal up to 1862. The great war of the rebellion found being in progress and our country in unspeakable peril, young Fisher (then only 17 years of age) inspired with patriotic devotion, enlisted—much against the desire of his father—in Company "G," 73d Ind. Inf. Vols.

Receiving orders to report for duty at South Bend, Indiana, the rendezvous of his Regiment—he arrived there July 29, 1862.

A few days subsequently his Regiment broke camp for Lexington, Ky., reaching there August 25, 1862. But two days elapsed ere young Fisher was prostrated with sickness and sent to the Hospital.

While here, he and all his fellow inmates were taken prisoners, this occurred September 1, 1862, on the fourth day thereafter. Paroled and sent home. Remaining at home until Feb. 1863, he was then returned to the Rebel state to be taken prisoner which occurred owing to the numerous raid of Gen. A. D. Streight, May 3, 1863.

Less fortunate in this, his second term as captive, he was assigned quarters at the famous Libby Prison and like the almost countless others suffered of that dire institution, there he long lingered under the tortures of hunger and exposure near unto death. Relief came, however, by time in exchange of prisoners. He was forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until, when, for five weeks, he was thereafter supplied with luxuries preserved. From here he was transferred to Indianapolis, the Capital of his own State, there receiving a discharge by reason of his physical disability, July 31, 1863.

A B. FISHER
XENIA IND.

MRS A. B FISHER
XENIA IND.

Returning to his home once more, he engaged in farming and shortly thereafter, Mr. Fisher was induced by a company of his fellow citizens to venture a trip across the Plains to California. He accordingly left Xenia, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1865, and arrived at Virginia City, Montana Territory, where he remained until May 10, 1866, and then started on the journey home. The object of this expedition was to open a new route to the gold fields of Montana Territory, which was done by A. B. Fisher. The journey on several occasions was attended with Indian raids, each occasion a skirmish with the Indians ensued. He again took up his home in Xenia, Ohio, where he remained until September 29, 1866.

Sojourning here until October 19, Mr. Fisher concluded to visit San Francisco, California, which place he reached October 18, and where he remained until Mar. 1, 1867. Once more inspired with the thoughts of home and friends he concluded to return to Xenia, arriving Apr. 20, 1867.

Mr. Fisher was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Louisa E. Shafer of Seattle, Xenia, Greene County, Indiana. In November, 1869, he moved to Xenia, the present place of residence, and engaged in agriculture, being also in the lumber and stave business. By close and assiduous application to his work he has accumulated a handsome little fortune, being of course, one of the leading citizens in Xenia, Ohio. He also has done much to the place in the way of improvements, and, indeed, an influence in our little town is, in fact, to be recalled in Miami County.

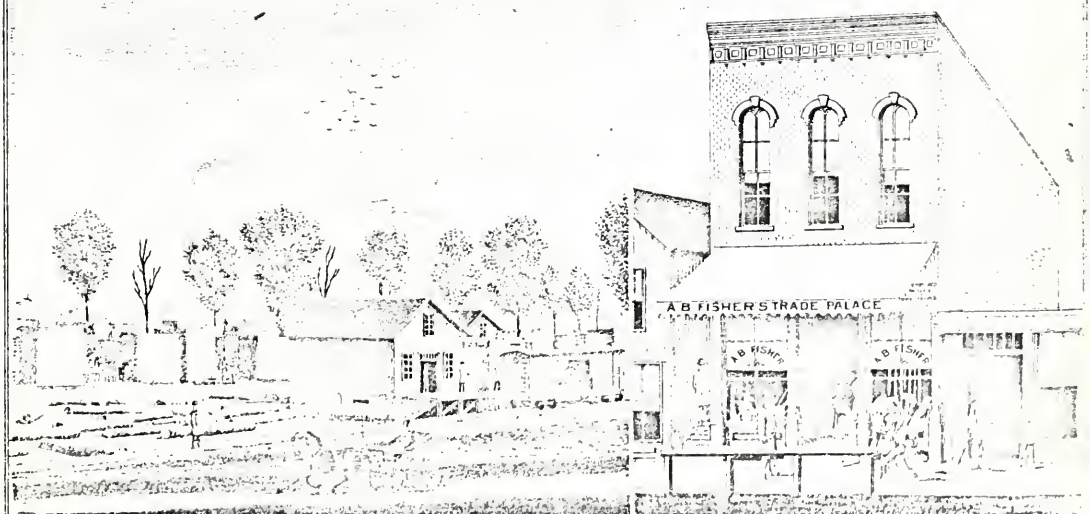
His lumber yard is always well stocked with the best kinds of lumber procurable in this section, and his stave factory gives constant employment to a dozen men.

We accompany this sketch with a view of his pleasant home, stave factory, lumber yard and house building, also portraits of himself and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been the parents of four children—three of whom, at the present time, are living.

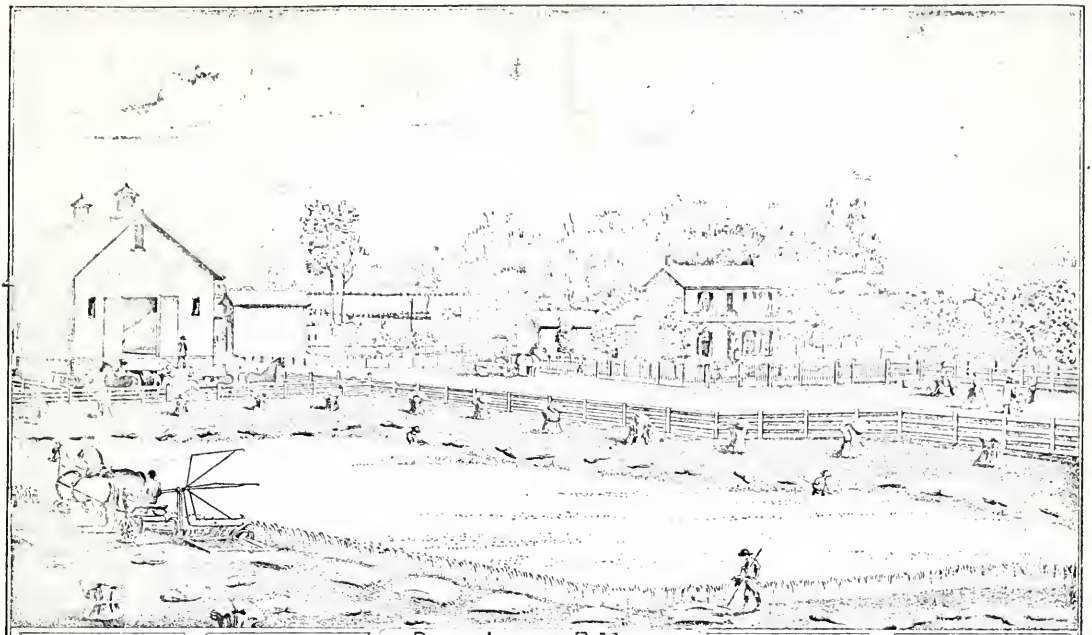
As a citizen Mr. Fisher is highly prominent and in his exercise he stands unrelated. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Religiously he is strictly orthodox, and he is a member of the German Baptist Church, which church his wife is also a member. In everything he is a gentleman, and he is indeed a favorite within the circle of his acquaintance.

In conclusion, may his remaining days be crowned by prayerful consolations, and warm, and weather-tight days and nights, he may be real, may his memory ever be revered by posterity.



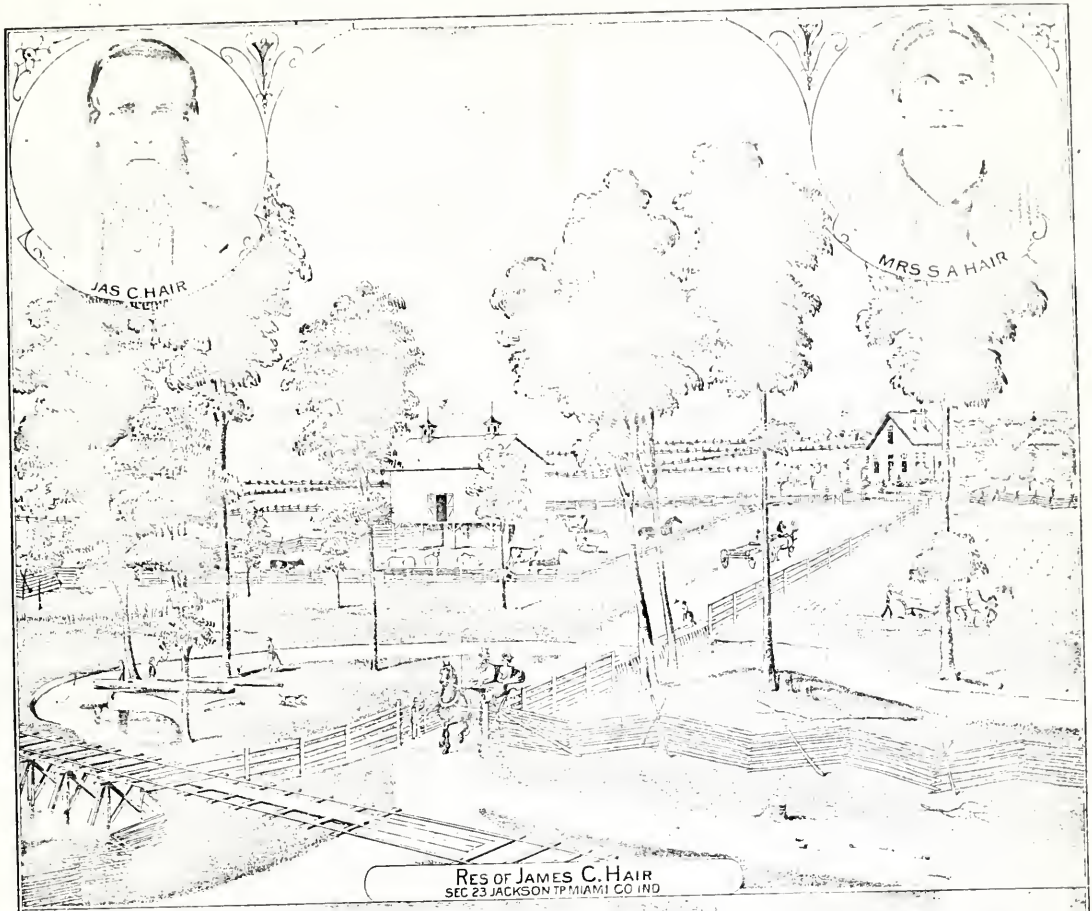
WAREHOUSE & LUMBER YARD OF A. B. FISHER
XENIA, MIAMI CO. IND.

A. B. FISHER
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS & GROCERIES
JEFFERSON ST. MIAMI CO. IND.



RES OF JOSEPH B. MILLS
SEC. 32 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO IND.

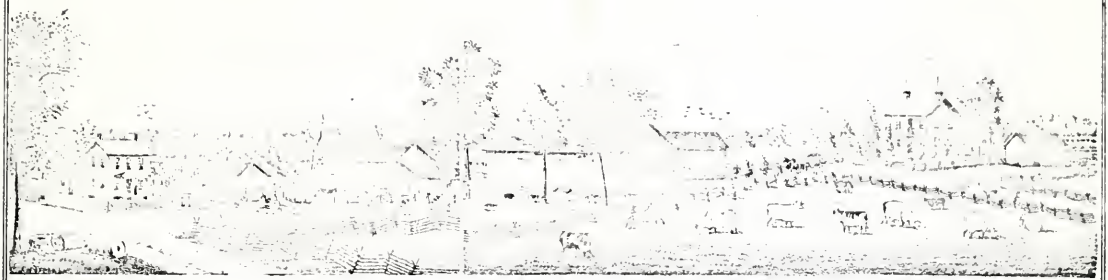
RES OF JOSEPH M DARBY
SEC. 32 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO IND



RES OF JAMES C. HAIR
SEC 23 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO IND

RES & OFFICE OF DR A D KIMBALL
COR OF WABASH & JEFFERSON STS XENIA MIAMI CO INDIANA

RES OF SOLOMON FIANT
SEC 5 JACKSON TP MIAMI CO IND.

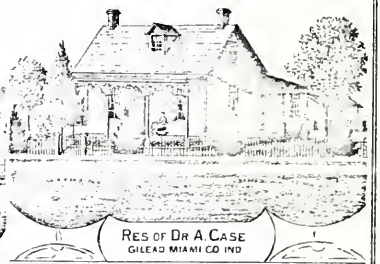


RES. OF P.H. MC LEAN
SEC 25 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND

RES. OF JOHN GROGG.
SEC 17 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND

RES OF J.J. MOHLER
DEALER IN DRY GOODS GROCERIES &C
AND MANUF OF FORCE-PUMPS
GILEAD MIAMI CO IND

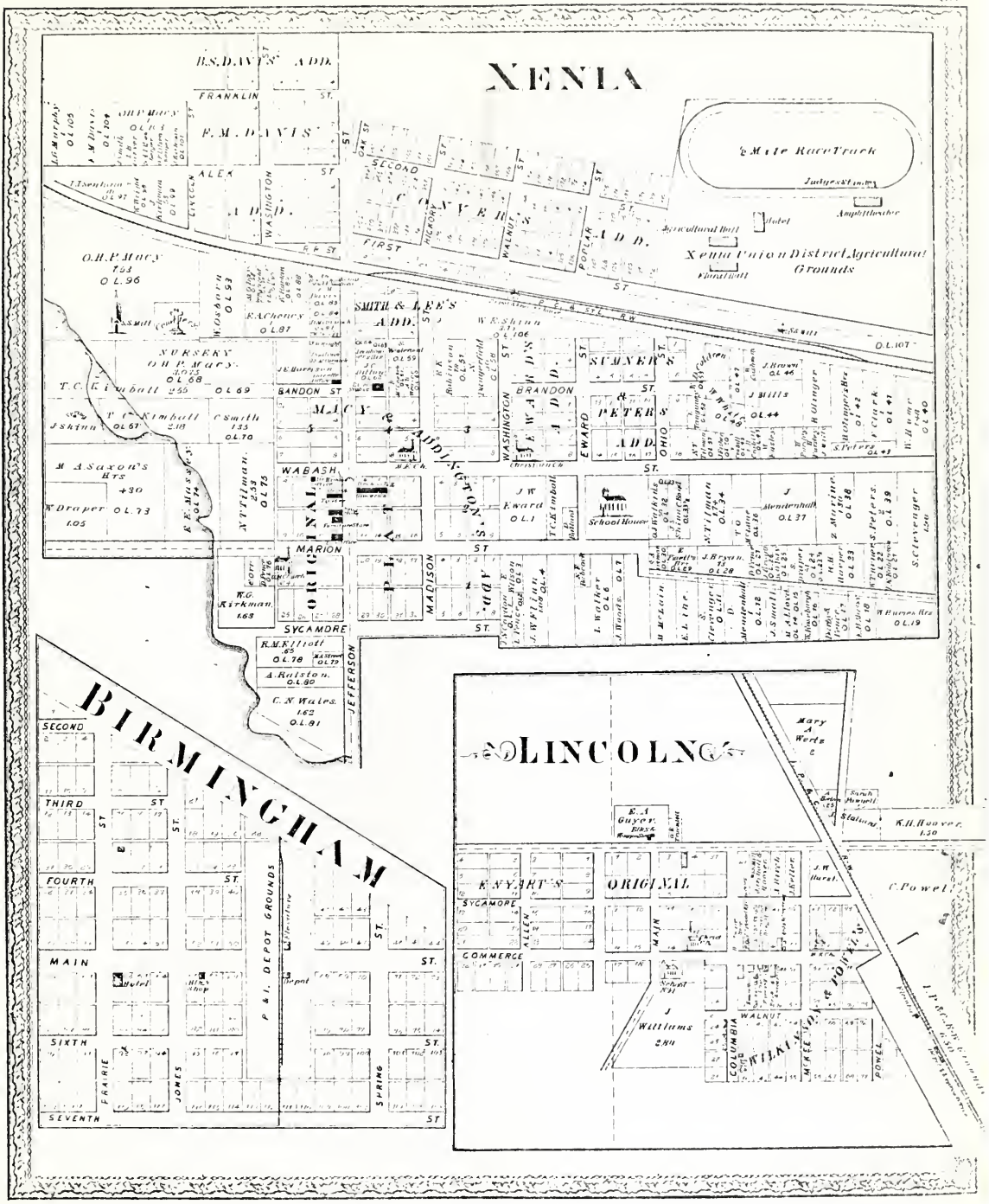
UNION HOTEL GILEAD MIAMI CO IND *A K MADEFORD PROPT*



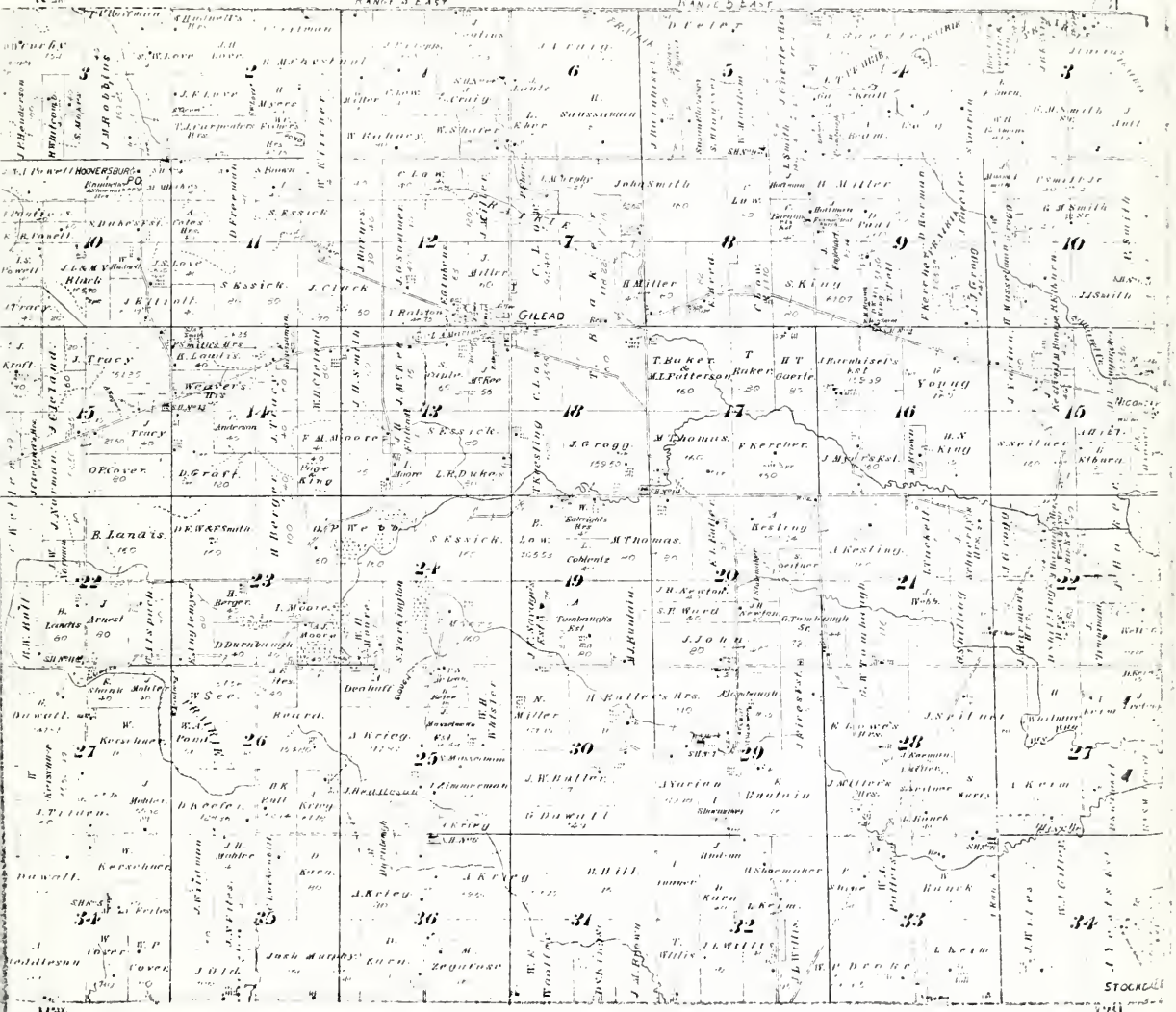
RES OF DR A. CASE
GILEAD MIAMI CO IND

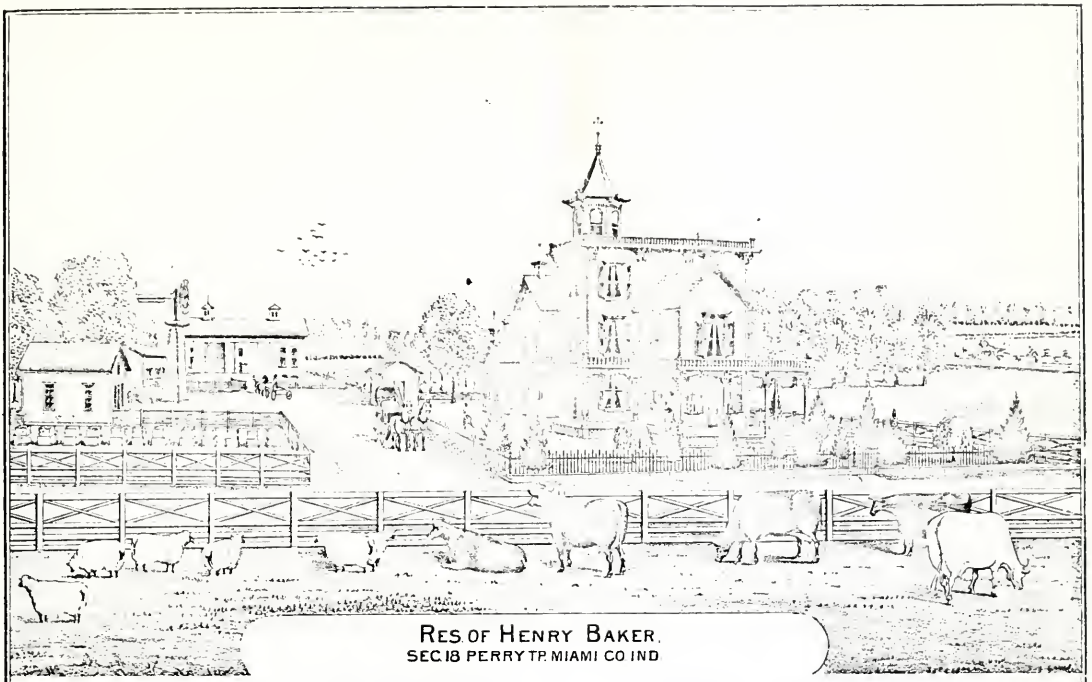
RES OF JACOB MYERS
SEC 24 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND

RES OF JOHN OLD ESQ
SEC 35 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND.

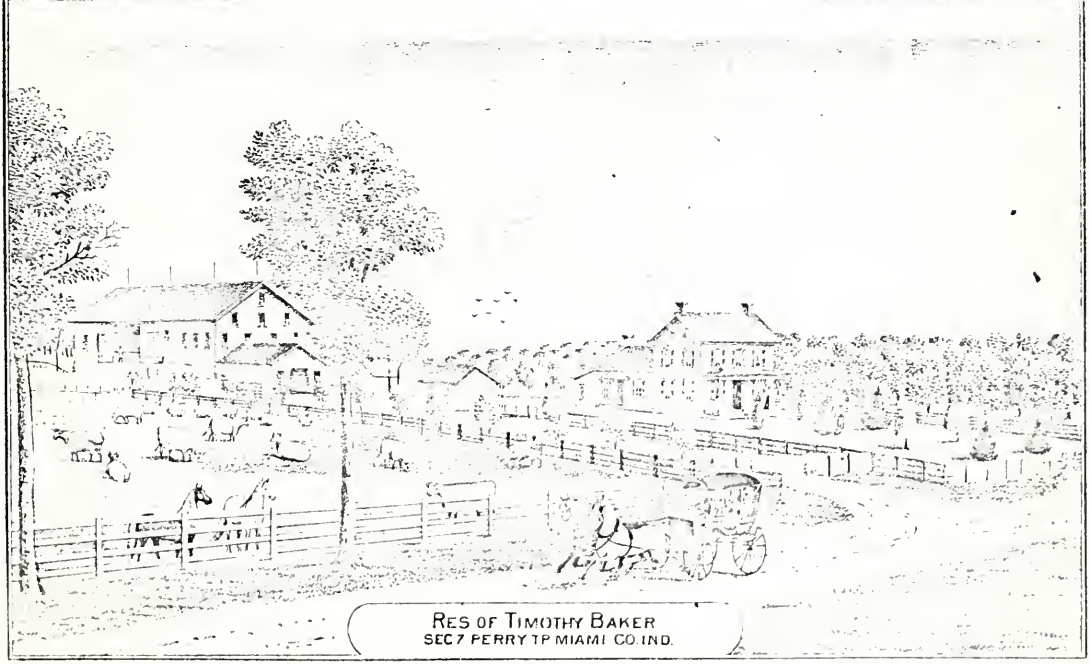

XENIA
B.S. DAVIS' ADD.
FRANKLIN ST.
E.M. DAVIS'
ALEX ST.
ADD.
WASHINGTON
SECOND ST.
CONVERSE'S ADD.
FIRST ST.
WALNUT
POPLAR
HICKORY
OAK ST.
½ Mile Race Track
Judges' Stand
Amphitheatre
Hotel
Agricultural Hall
Xenia Union District Agricultural Grounds
Fine Stalls
O.H.P. Macy
153
O.L. 96
Wisborn
O.L. 93
R.A. Cheney
O.L. 87
SMITH & LEE'S ADD.
W.E. Shinn
O.L. 106
D.L. 107
NURSERY
O.H.P. Macy's
T.C. & T. Kimball
O.L. 69
BANDON ST.
MACY & ADDINGTON
BRANDON ST.
WASHINGTON
EWARD ADD.
SCHNERR'S
PETERS ADD.
OHIO ST.
J. Mills
O.L. 44
J. Holinger
W. Hunter
O.L. 40
K. Clark
O.L. 41
S. Peters
O.L. 43
M. A. Saxon's Hrs
+30
W. Draper
O.L. 73
E.E. Massey
O.L. 74
N. Tillman
2.53
O.L. 75
WABASH ST.
ORIGINAL PLAT
MADISON
J.W. Eward
O.L. 1
T.C. Kimball
School House
N. Tillman
O.L. 34
J. Mendenhall
O.L. 37
Z. Murphy
O.L. 38
S. Peters
O.L. 39
Selevenger
MARION ST.
R.G. Kirkman
163
SYCAMORE ST.
R.M. Elliott
O.L. 78
A. Ralston
O.L. 80
C.N. Walts
162
O.L. 91
JEFFERSON
BIRMINGHAM
SECOND
THIRD ST.
FOURTH ST.
MAIN ST.
SIXTH ST.
SEVENTH ST.
FRAIRIE
JONES
SPRING
P. & I. DEPOT GROUNDS
Depot
Hotel
LINCOLN
Mary A. Weeks
E.A. Guyer's First
K.H. Hoover
1.30
C. Powell
KENYART'S ORIGINAL
SYCAMORE
COMMERCE
ALLEN
MAIN
J. Williams
WALNUT
COLUMBIA
WILKINSON & JONES
MIKEL
POWEL
I.P. & C. R.R.

MAP OF PERRY TOWNSHIP

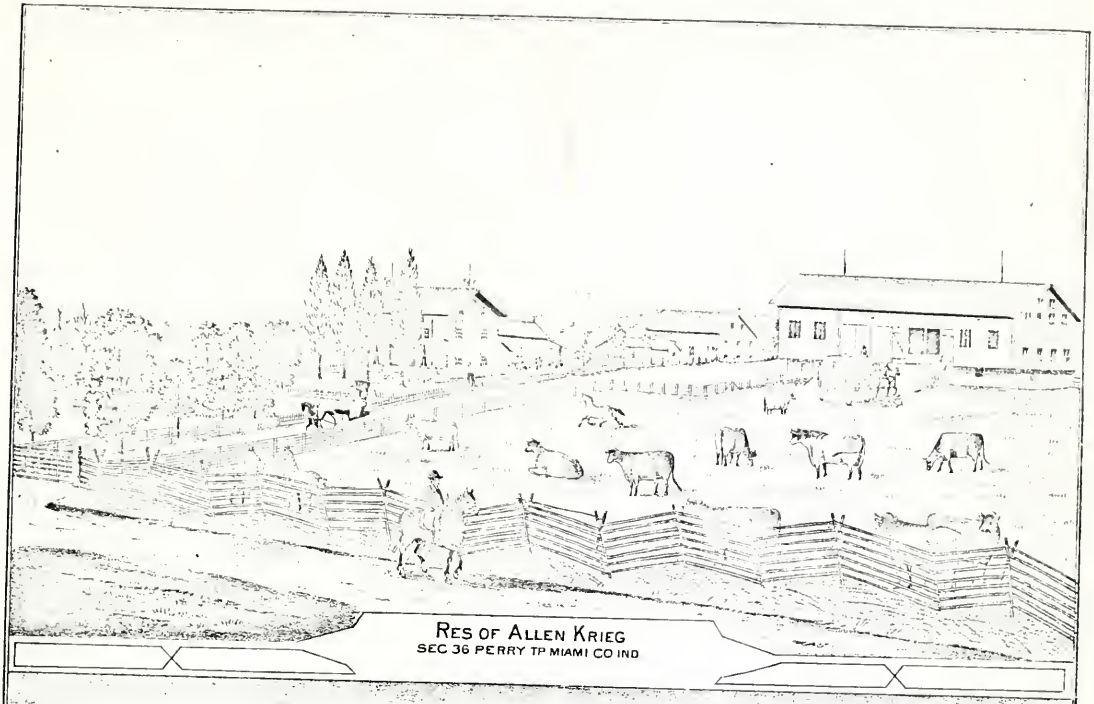




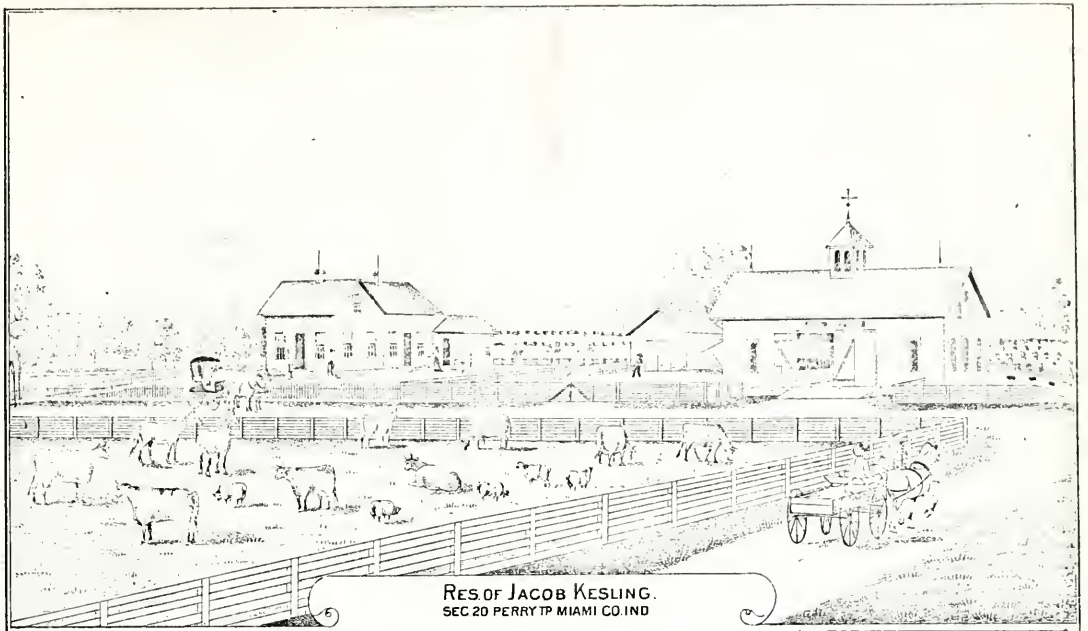
RES. OF HENRY BAKER.
SEC. 18 PERRY TP. MIAMI CO. IND.



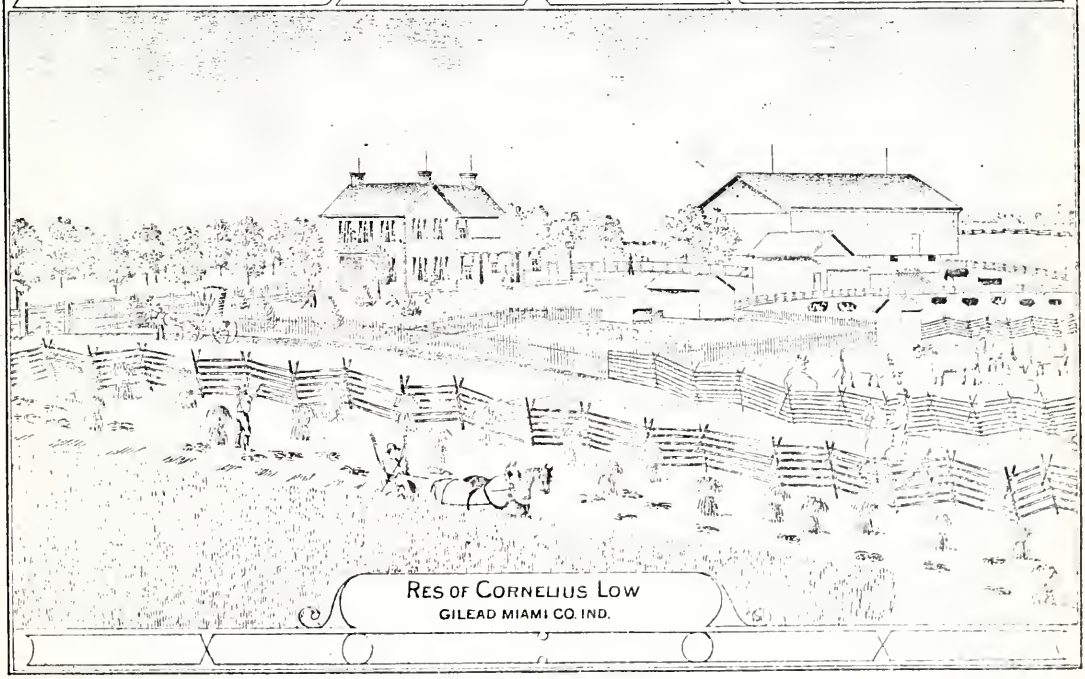
RES. OF TIMOTHY BAKER
SEC. 7 PERRY TP. MIAMI CO. IND.



RES OF THE LATE MICHAEL ZEGAFUSE·SEC 36 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND

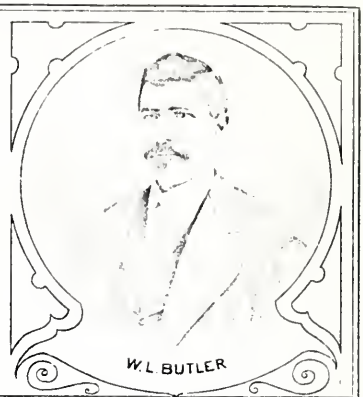


RES. OF JACOB KESLING.
SEC 20 PERRY TP MIAMI CO. IND

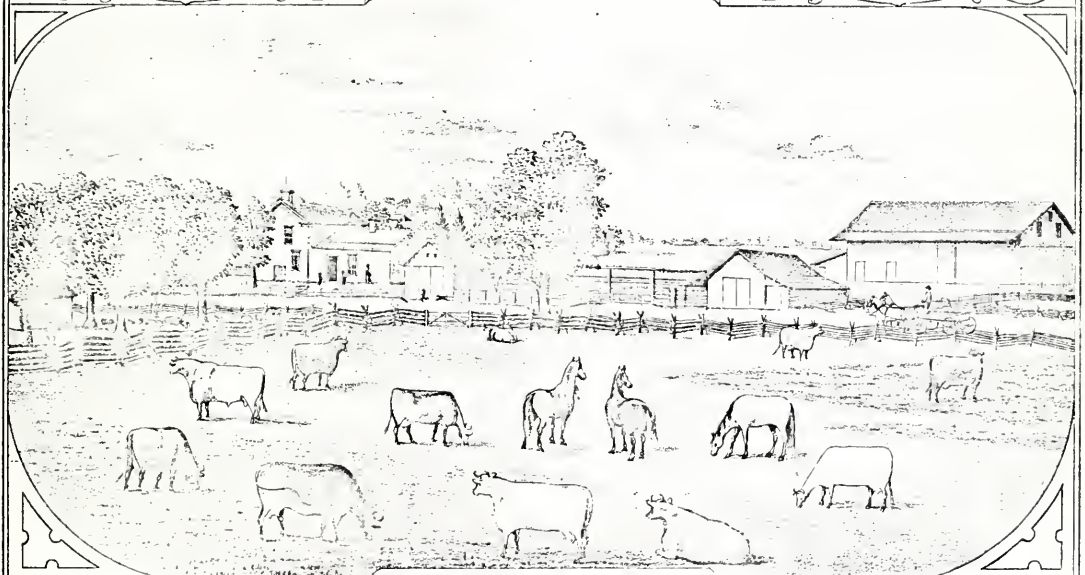


RES OF CORNELIUS LOW
GILEAD MIAMI CO. IND.

CATHARINE BUTLER



W. L. BUTLER

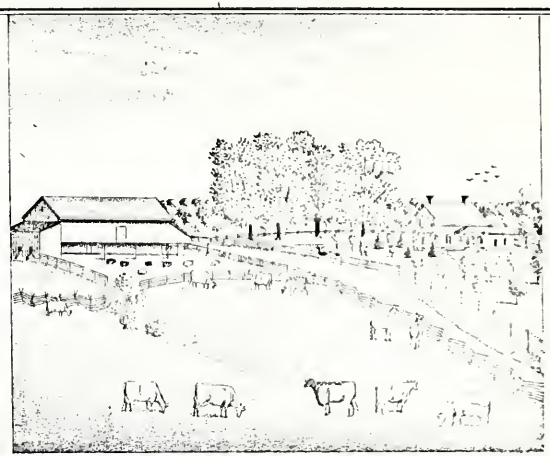


RES OF W. L. BUTLER
SEC 30 PERRY TP MIAMI CO. IND.

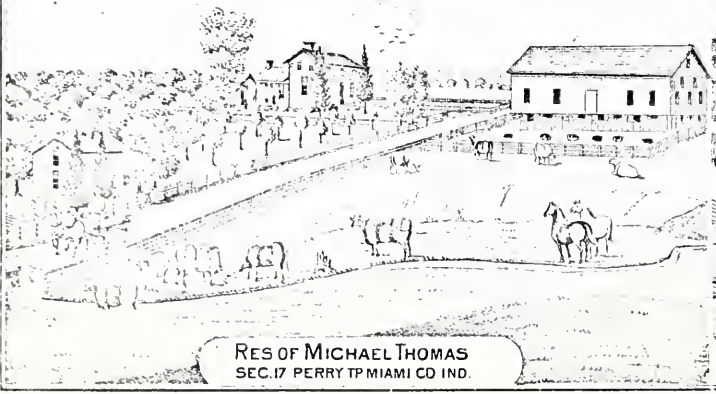
HIRAM BUTLER
(DECEASED)

NANCY BUTLER

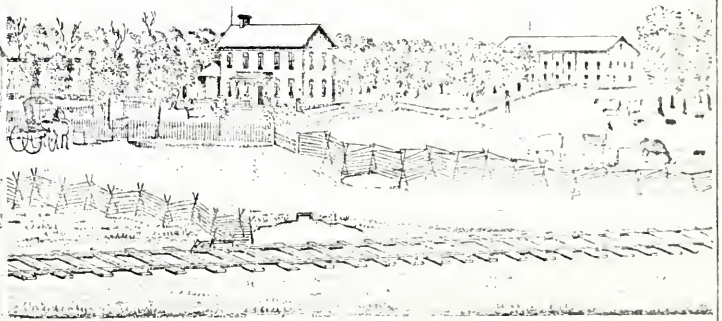
RES. OF F. G LUKENS
GILEAD MIAMI CO IND.



RES. OF SAMUEL SEITNER SEC. 15 PERRY TP MIAMI CO INDIANA

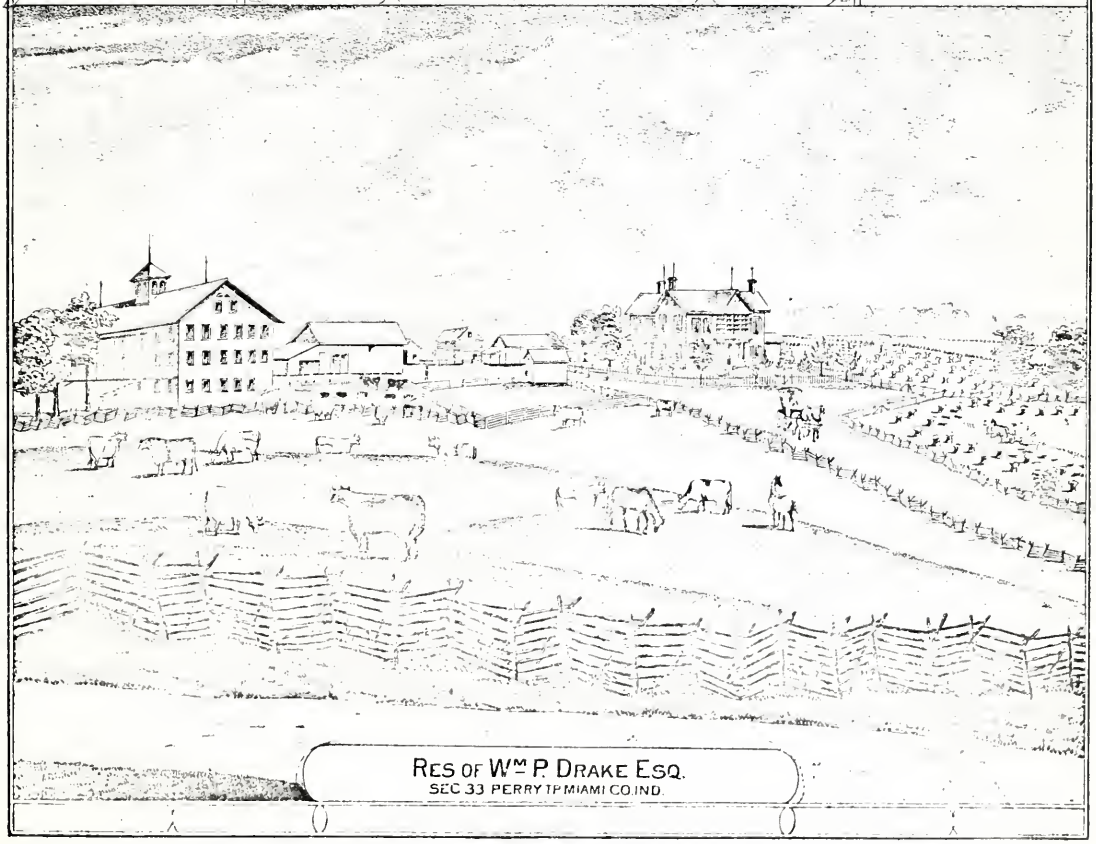


RES OF MICHAEL THOMAS
SEC. 17 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND.

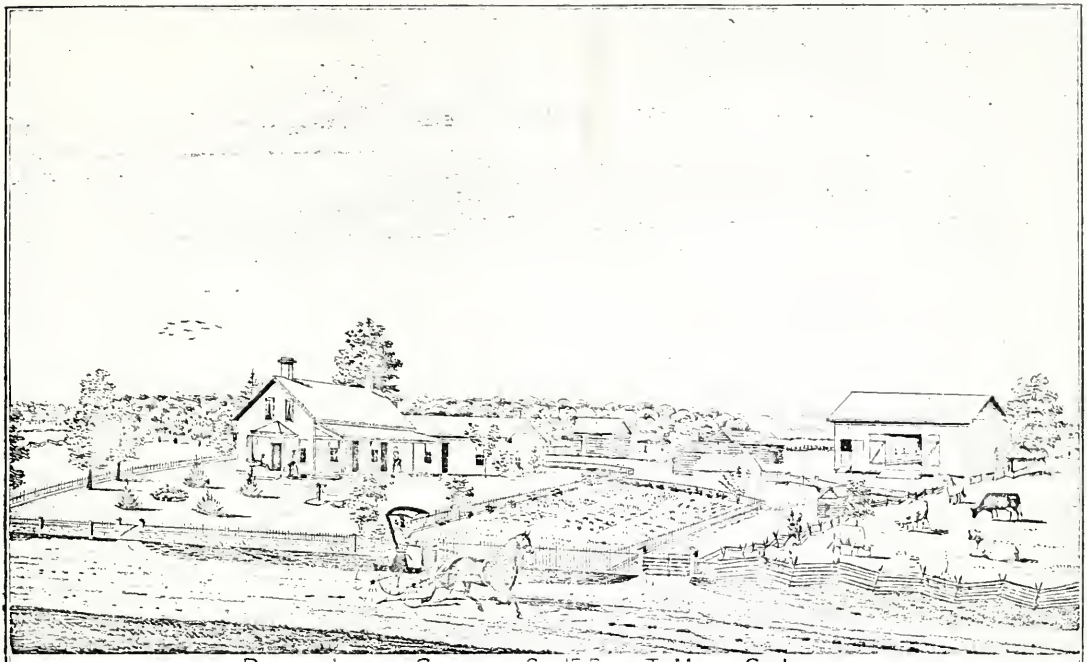


RES OF C. H BALTIMORE
SEC 13 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO IND.

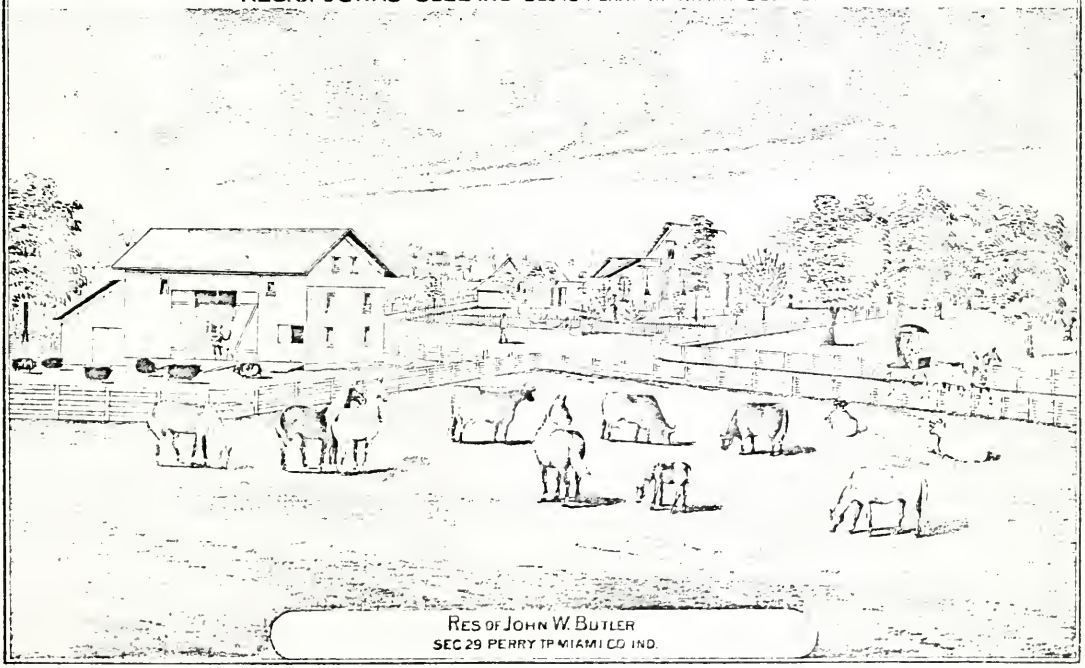
RES AND STORE OF JOHN AKRIGHT
DEALER IN DRY GOODS GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, NOTIONS BOOTS SHOES HARDWARE &C
GILEAD, MIAMI CO. IND



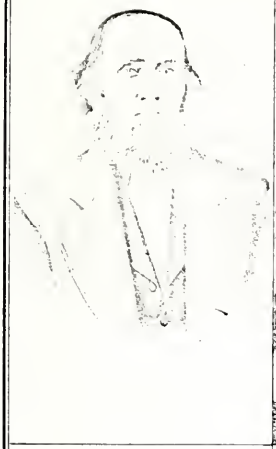
RES OF WM P. DRAKE ESQ.
SEC 33 PERRY TP MIAMI CO. IND.



RES. OF JONAS CLELAND SEC 15 PERRY TP. MIAMI CO. IND.



RES OF JOHN W. BUTLER
SEC 29 PERRY TP MIAMI CO IND.

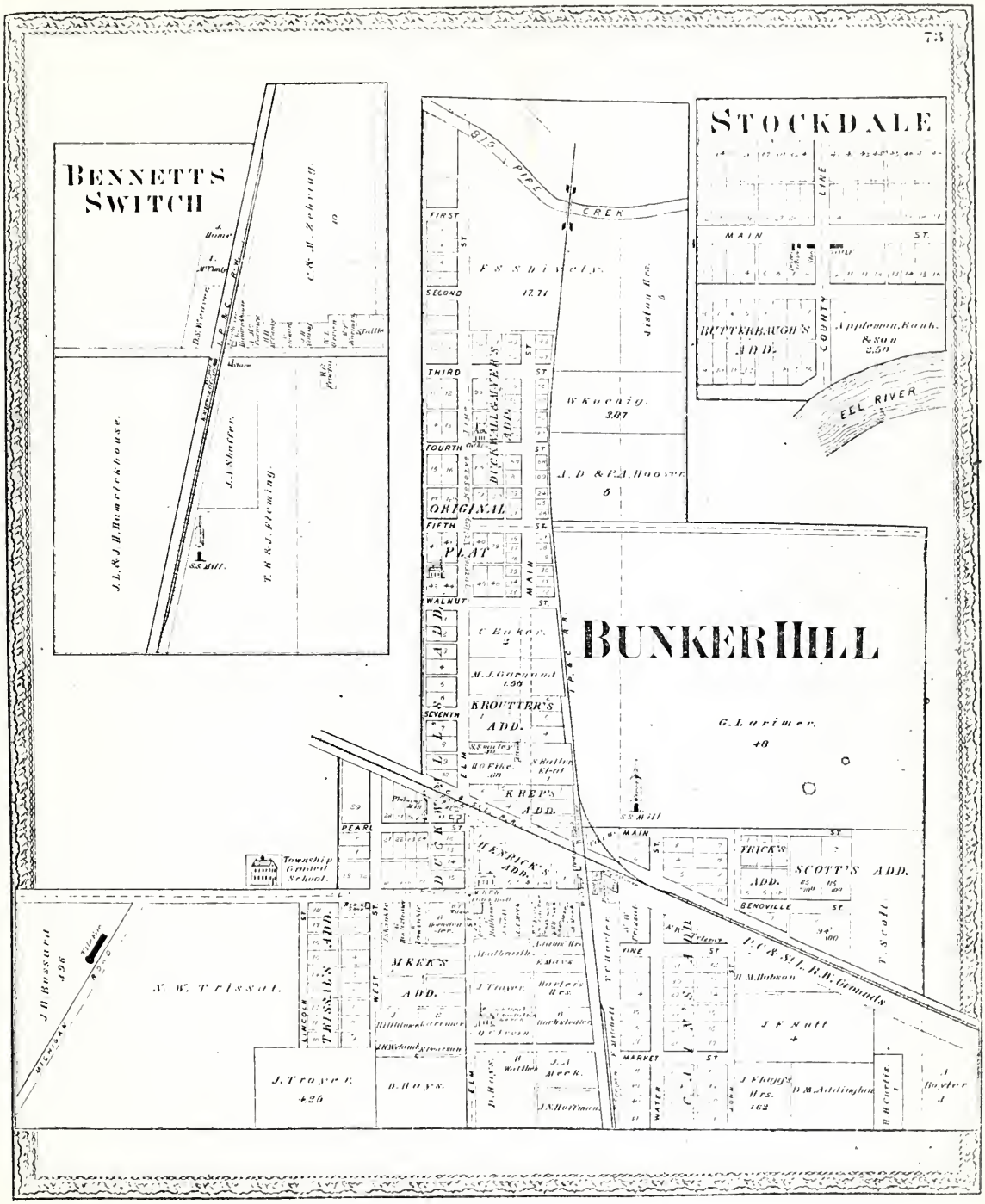


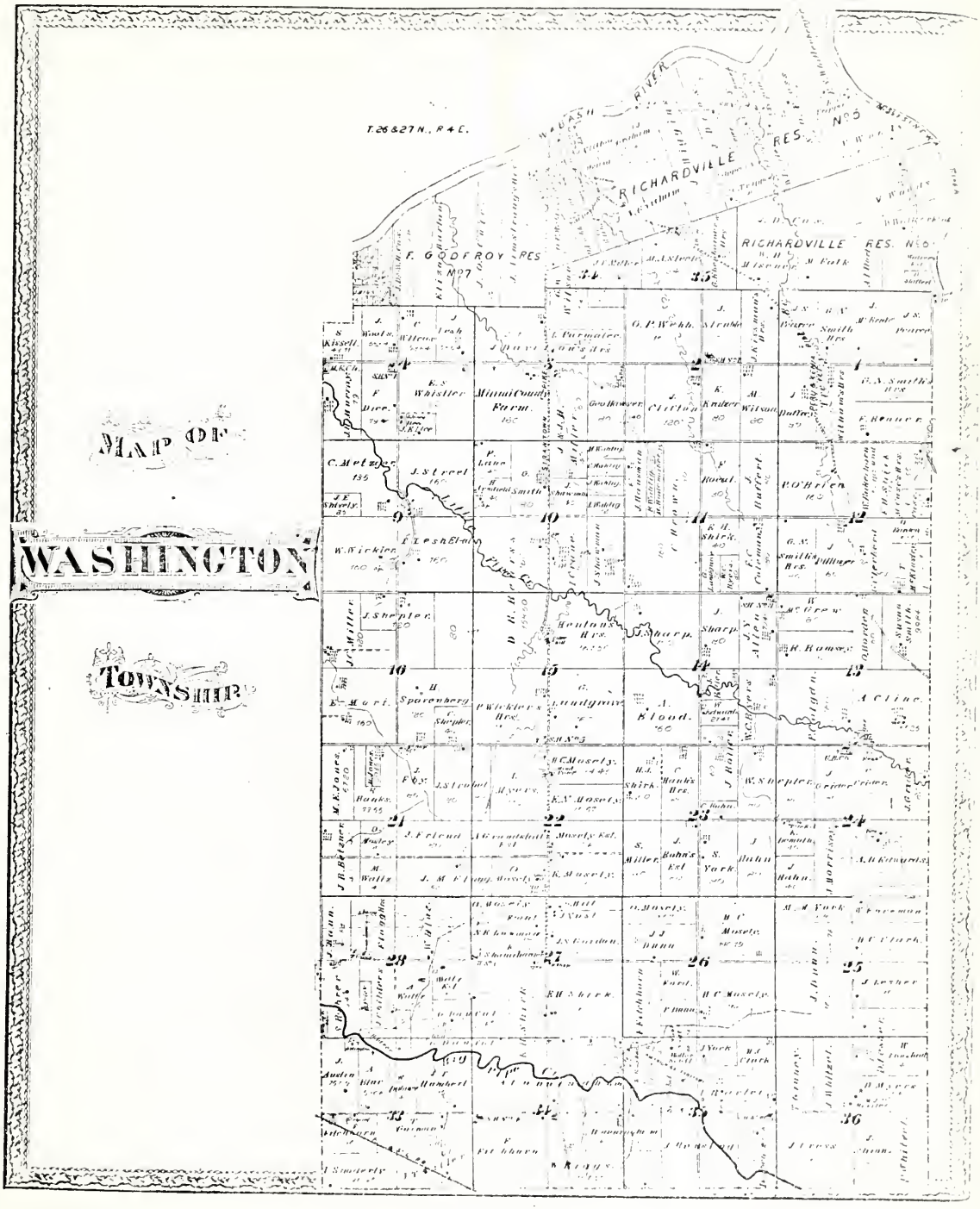
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM

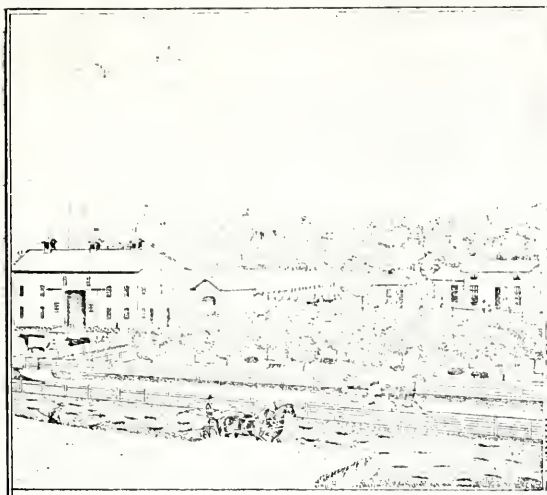
RES OF ANDREW CUNNINGHAM
SEC 34 WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO. IND.

SARAH J. CUNNINGHAM

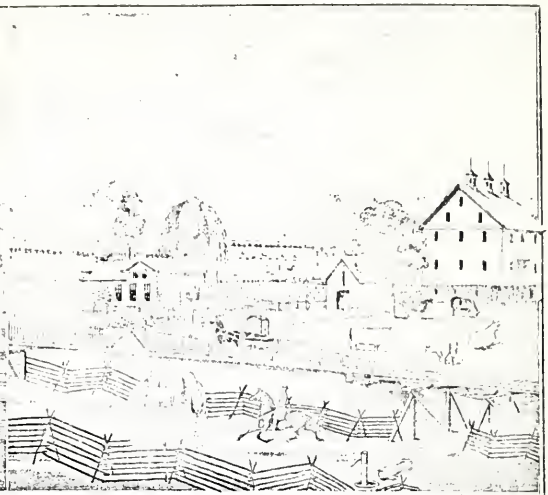
RES OF CHARLES BROWN SEC. 11 WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO. IND


BENNETTS SWITCH
C. & N. Railroad.
J. L. & J. H. Bumerickhouse.
J. J. Slutter.
T. R. & J. Fleming.
S. S. Mill.
STOCKDALE
MAIN ST.
LINE
BUTTERBAUGH'S ADD.
COUNTY
Appleman, Rank & Son 2.50
EEL RIVER
BIG PIPE CREEK
FIRST ST.
SECOND
THIRD ST.
FOURTH ST.
FIFTH ST.
WALNUT ST.
SEVENTH
F. S. Shively.
12.71
Jistin Hrs.
W. Kuchig.
307
A. D. & P. A. Hoover
5
DICKEWELL & OYER'S ADD.
ORIGINAL PLAT
BUNKER HILL
C. Baker.
M. J. Garwood
1.50
KROUTTER'S ADD.
G. Larimer.
48
KREP'S ADD.
S. S. Mill
PEARL ST.
Township Central School.
HENRICK'S ADD.
MAIN ST.
TRICK'S ADD.
SCOTT'S ADD.
BENOVILLE ST.
VINE ST.
P. C. & St. L. R. R. Grounds
T. Scott
J. H. Bussard
N. W. Trissal.
TRISSIL'S ADD.
MEEK'S ADD.
J. Trouse
Butterbaugh
Hrs.
J. F. Nutt
J. Trouse.
426
D. Hays.
J. N. Hoffman
MARKET ST.
WATER
J. Flaggs Hrs.
162
D. M. Addington
H. Circle
Hoover
4

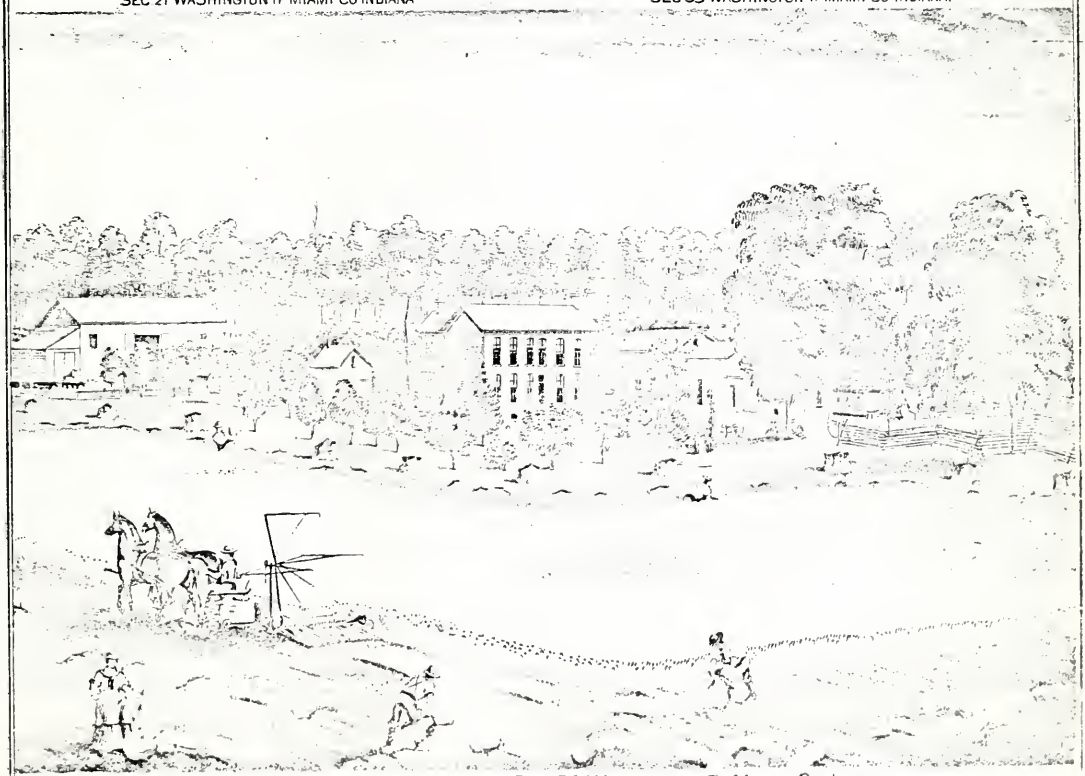

MAP OF
WASHINGTON
TOWNSHIP
T.26 & 27 N., R.4 E.
WABASH RIVER
RICHARDVILLE RES. No 5
RICHARDVILLE RES. No 6
F. GODFROY RES. No 7
Miami County Farm
Fleshblan
Hunton Hes.
Blood
Moseley
Kreigh
Cline
Hunt
Kraus
Sheppler
Sharp
Wickler
Miller
Sprenberg
Moore
Jones
Brown
Hughes
Clark
Edwards
Yock
Walker
Hunter
Auden
Blue
Sinderlin
Fleming
Fitchner
Kitchen
Ford
Hamilton
Hoffman
Hoffmann
Hoffmann
Hoffman
Hoffman
Hoffman



RES OF JAMES M. FLAGG
SEC 21 WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO INDIANA

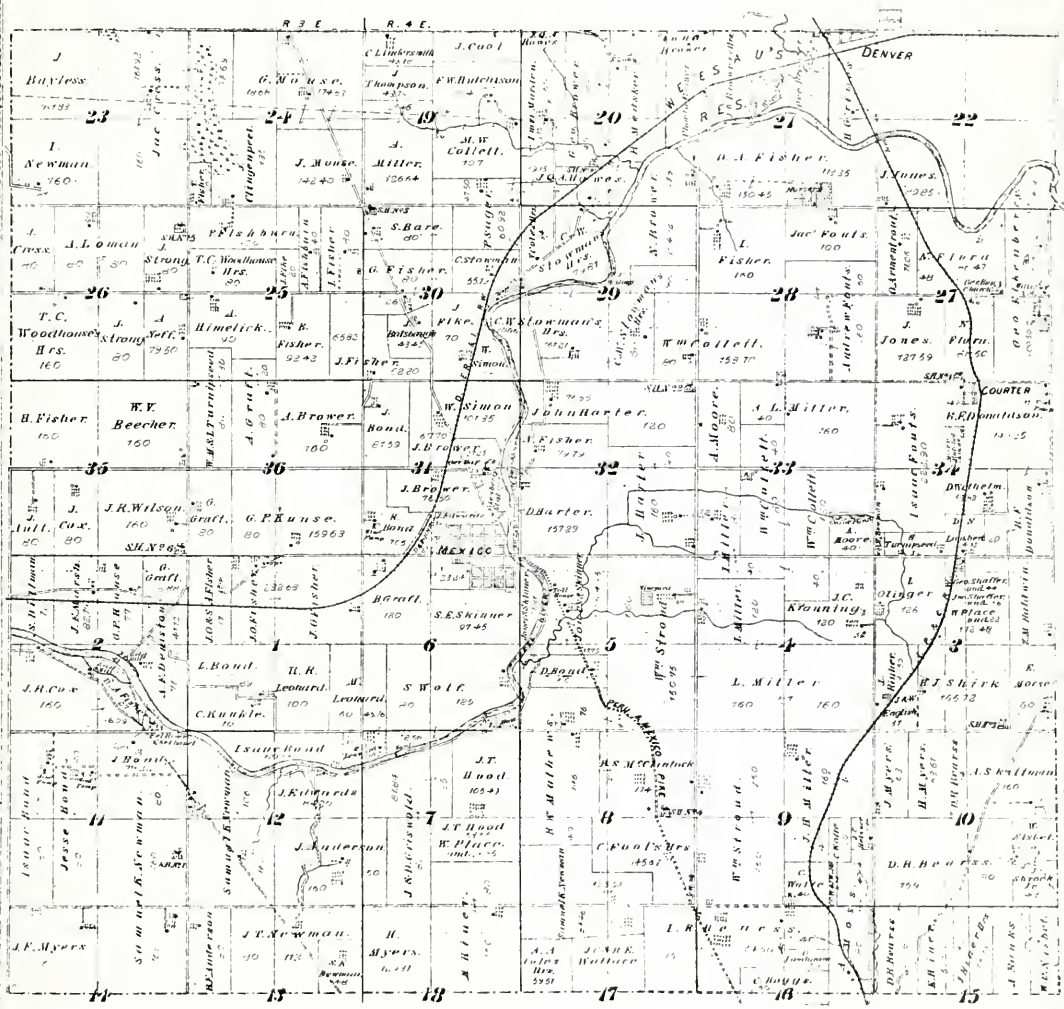


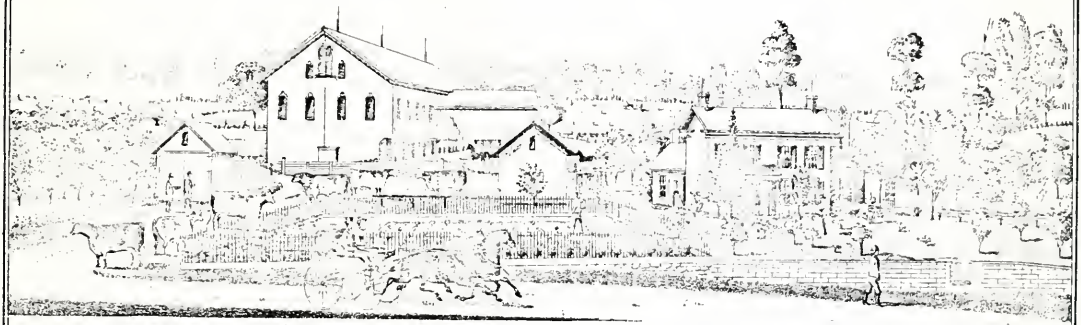
RES. OF JOHN T. MILLER.
SEC 33 WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO INDIANA.



RES. OF A B EDWARDS SEC 24 WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO IND

MAP OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

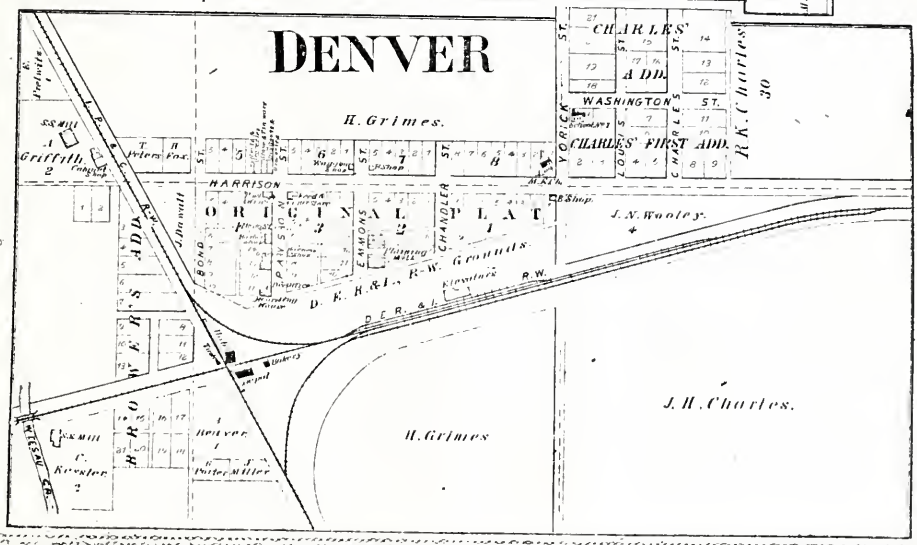


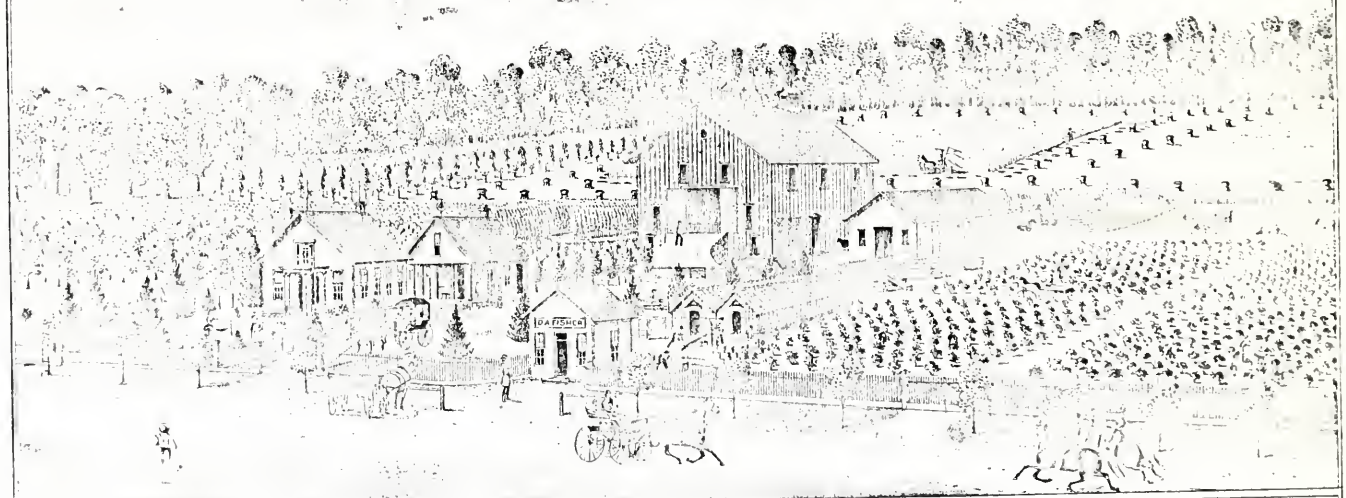


RES. OF LEVI, MILLER SEC. 4 JEFFERSON TP MIAMI CO. IND.
BREEDER OF SHORT HORNED CATTLE

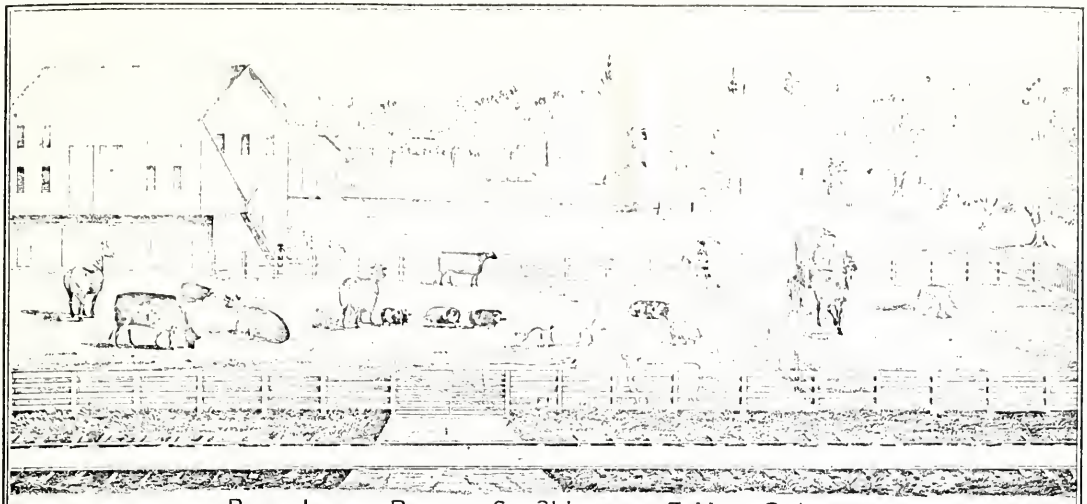
RES OF GEORGE EIKENBERRY, SEC 3 JEFFERSON TP MIAMI CO IND.

MEXICO
Scale 500 Feet to 1 Inch.
J. Elkenberry Et-al
561
DAM
W. Coulter.
2
5.41
EEL RIVER
D. Hurley.
271
J. J. Dispennett.
3
R. Fenton.
631
FOURTH ST.
THIRD ST.
SECOND ST.
MAIN ST.
BRIDGE ST.
CASS ST.
SOUTH ST.
WATER ST.
EAST ST.
BOND ST.
CONSTANT ST.
BRADSHAW ST.
CARROLL ST.
MIAMI ST.
FILMORE ST.
BOND'S ADD.
HILL ROAD ADD.
ORIGINAL PLAT
CRAFT'S ADD.
B. Graff.
23.24
Road. D. C. R. & I. R.W. Co.
Kingsbury
M. Stevenson.
3


DENVER
H. Grimes.
CHARLES' ADD.
WASHINGTON ST.
CHARLES' FIRST ADD.
R. K. Charles.
30
YORICK ST.
LOUIS ST.
CHARLES ST.
HARRISON ST.
ORIGINAL PLAT
BOND ST.
EMMONS ST.
CHANDLER ST.
J. N. Wooley.
D. E. R. & I. R.W. Grounds
Kingsbury R.W.
D. E. R. & I.
J. H. Charles.
H. Grimes
Water Tank
Depot
Water Miller
Brewer
C. Kessler
Griffith
Fox
Peters
Shop
Sawmill
Elkhorn Cr.



BIROS EYE VIEW OF HOME NURSERY, RESIDENCE & FRUIT FARM
OF
DAVID A. FISHER
ONE MILE SOUTH OF DENVER IN JEFFERSON TP MIAMI CO. IND.
WHERE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES,
AND SMALL FRUIT PLANTS CAN BE HAD AT REASONABLE RATES.
GIVE ME A CALL.



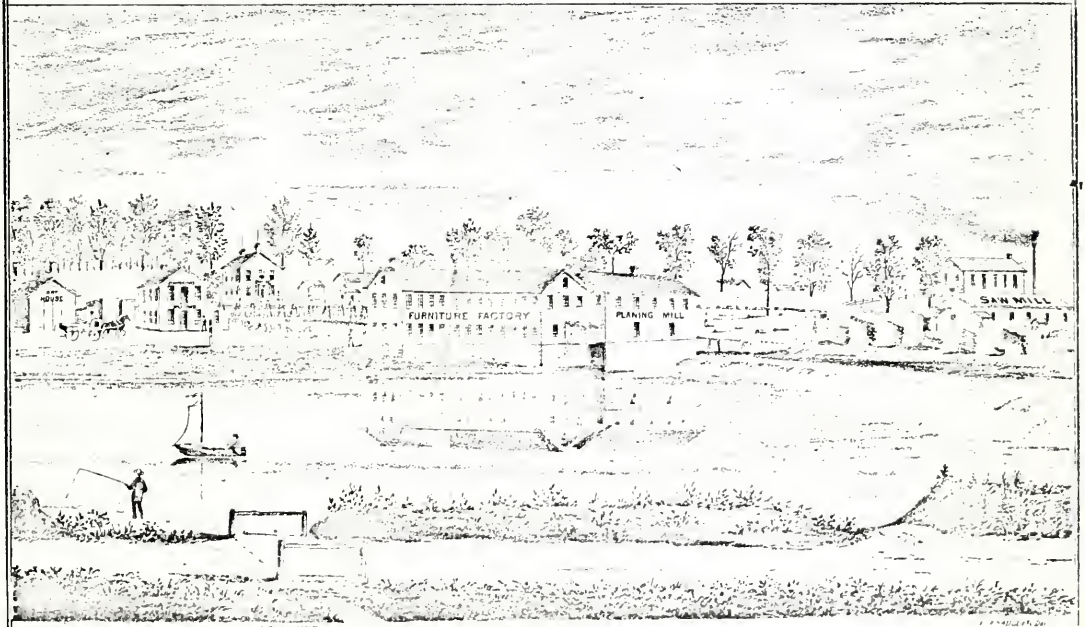
RES OF JOSEPH BROWER SEC 31 JEFFERSON TP MIAMI CO IND

RES OF J B KUNSE
SEC 2 JEFFERSON TP MIAMI CO IND

BREEDER OF SHORT HORNED DURHAM CATTLE
POLAND CHINA HOGS LEICESTER SHEEP LIGHT
BRAHMA & WHITE COCHIN CHICKENS

RES OF G P KUNSE.
SEC 36 JEFFERSON TP MIAMI CO IND

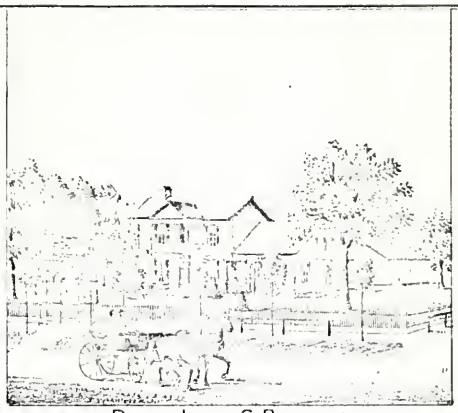
RES. OF BENJAMIN GRAFT.
SEC 6 JEFERSON TP MIAMI CO. INDIANA



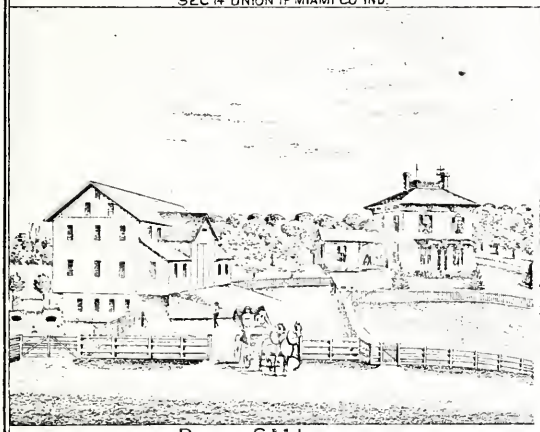
D. GRISWOLD, Pres.
C. H. KLINE, Sec'y
V. C. HOMAN, Treas.

MEXICO MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE AND THE MEXICO WOOD SCHOOL DESK
MEXICO MIAMI CO. IND.

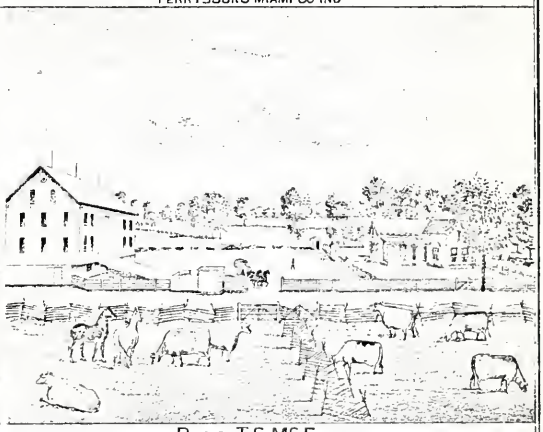
RES. OF EZRA JONES
SEC 14 UNION TP MIAMI CO IND.



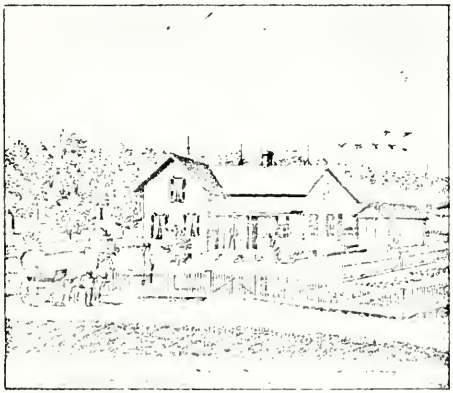
RES. OF JACOB S. RANNELLS
PERRYSBURG MIAMI CO IND



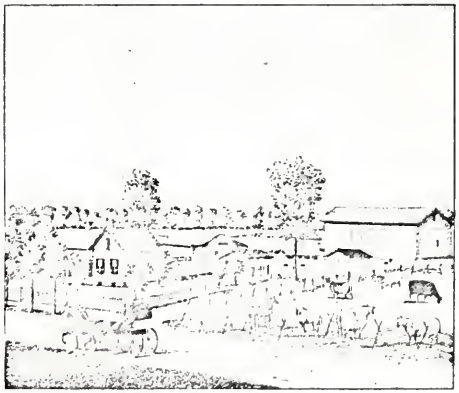
RES. OF S.M. LEEDY
DEEDSVILLE MIAMI CO IND.



RES OF T.S. Mc ELWEE
SEC 1 & 6 UNION TP MIAMI CO IND

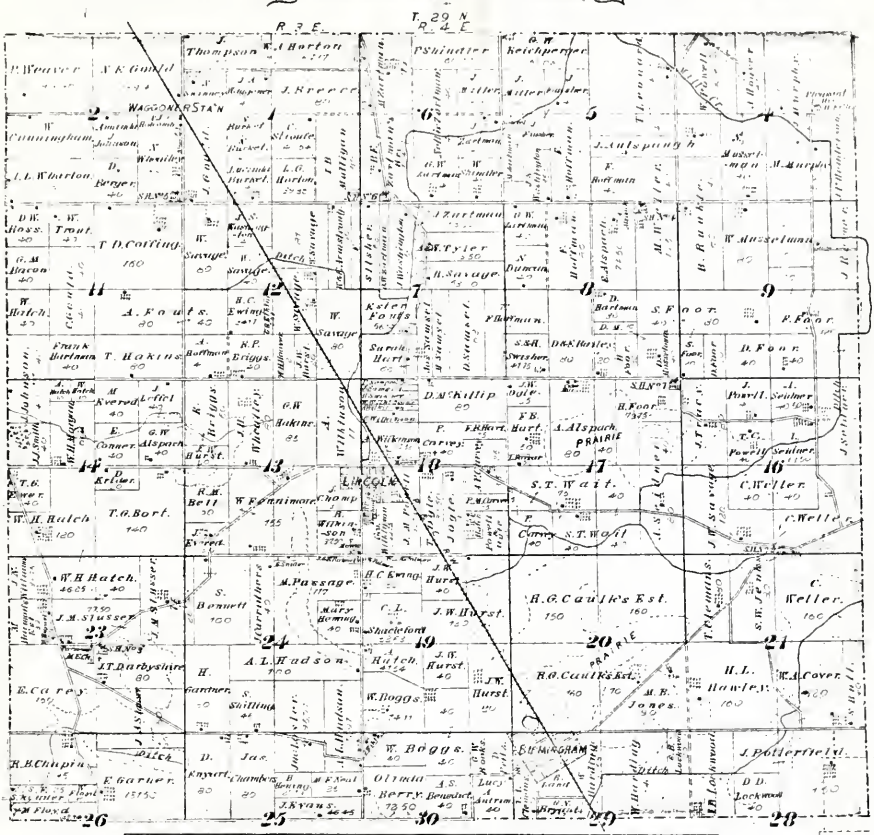


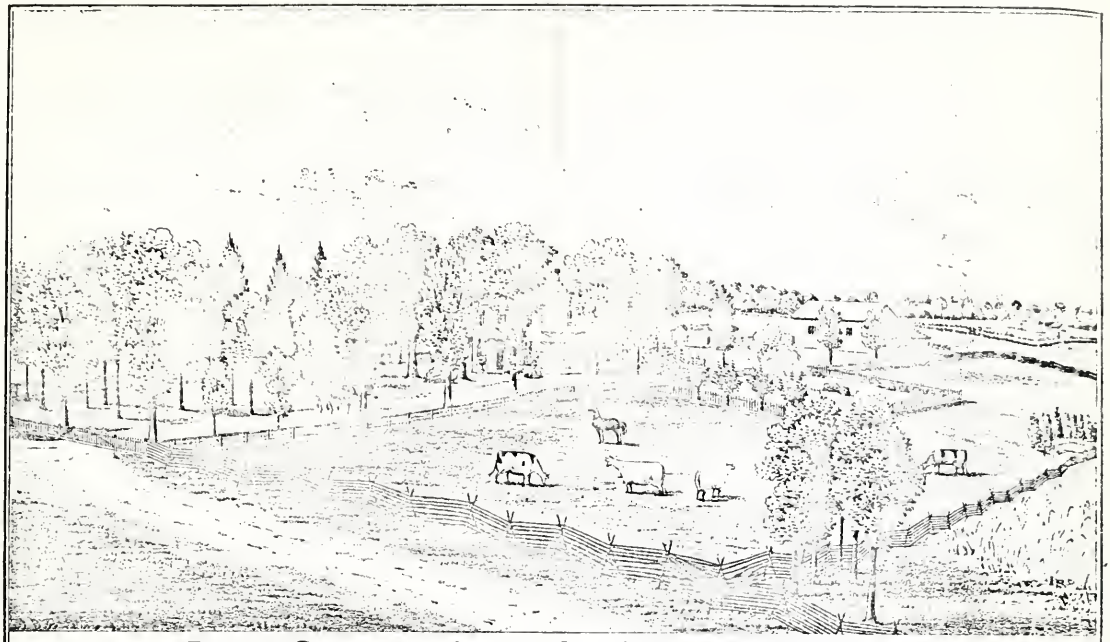
RES OF ISAAC L. BENEDICT ESQ
SEC 1 UNION TP MIAMI CO IND.



RES OF S W LOSHER
SEC 13 UNION TP MIAMI CO IND

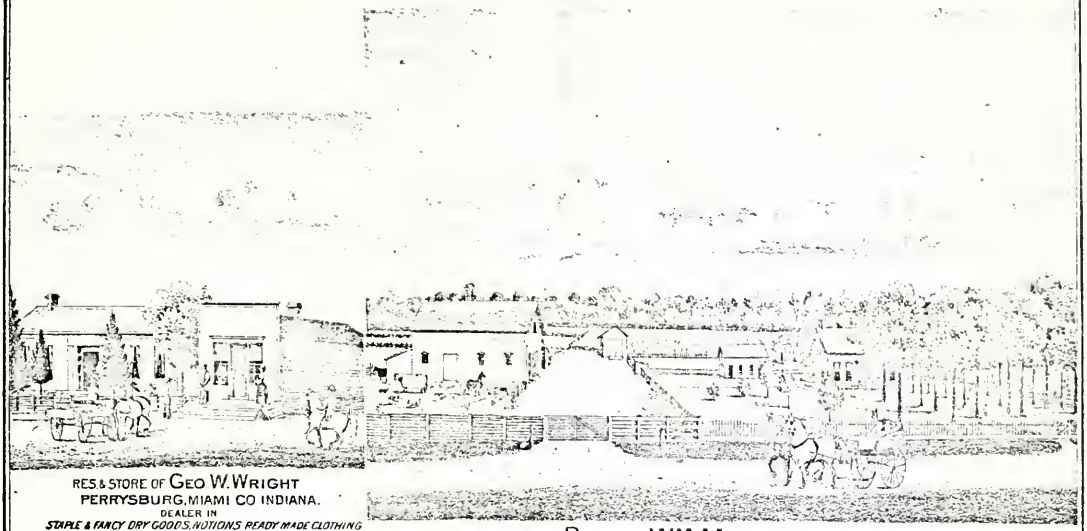
MAP OF ALLEN TOWNSHIP





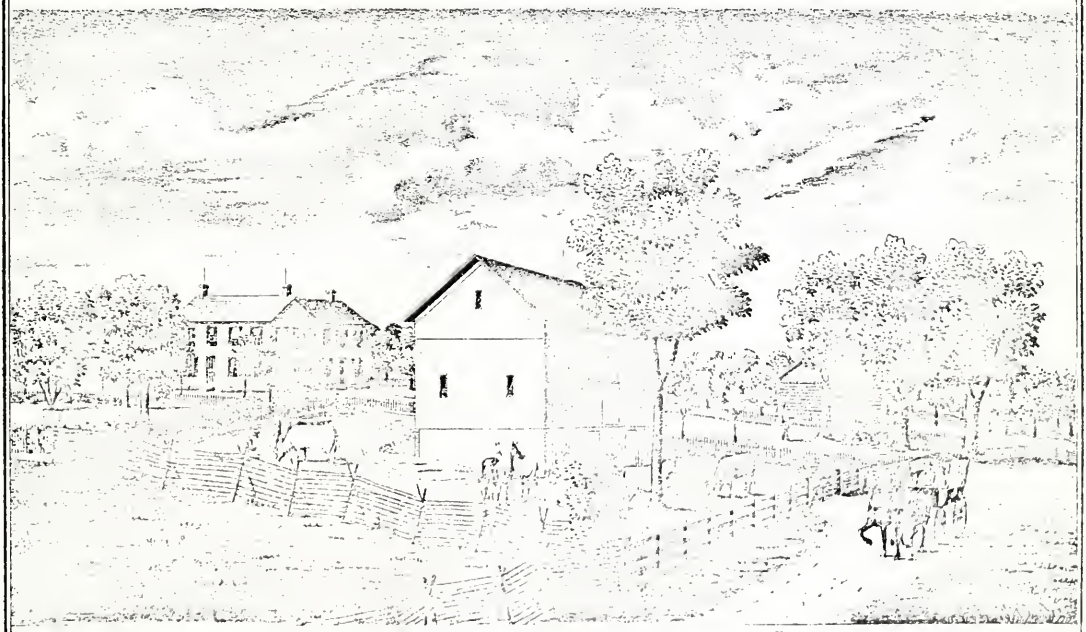
RES. OF SOLOMON JONES SEC. 20 ALLEN TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF THE LATE OLIVER M. CAULK SEC. 20 ALLEN TP. MIAMI CO. IND.



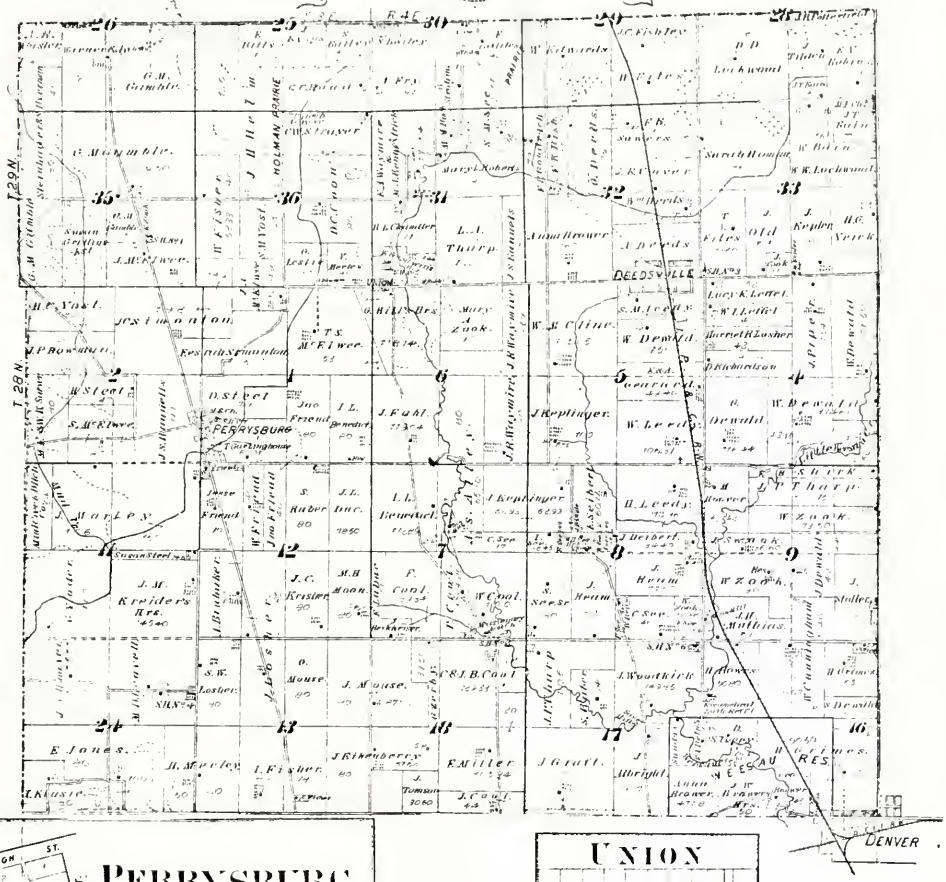
RES & STORE OF GEO. W. WRIGHT
PERRYSBURG, MIAMI CO INDIANA.
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS READY MADE CLOTHING GROCERIES BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS. HARDWARE QUEENSWARE & TIN-WARE ALSO COMPLETE LINE OF DRUGS.

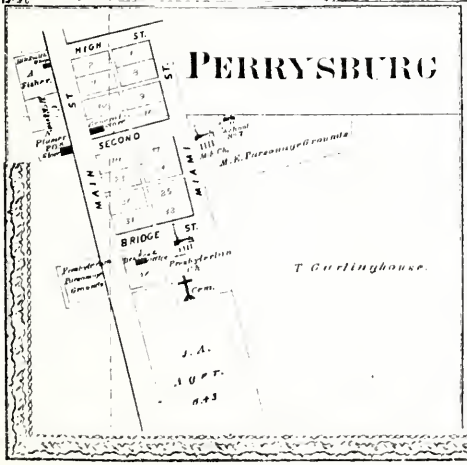
RES OF WM MUSSELMAN.
SEC. 9 ALLEN TP MIAMI CO. IND

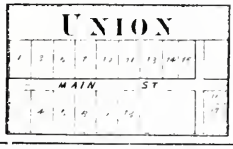


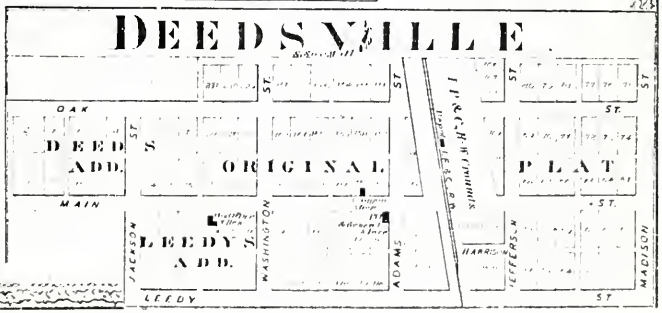
RES OF PETER M. CARVEY LINCOLN, MIAMI CO. IND.

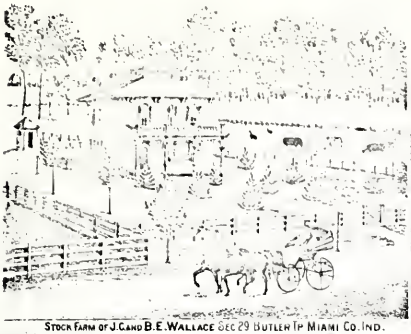
MAP OF UNION TOWNSHIP





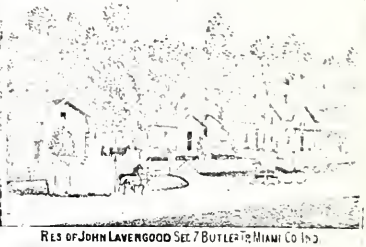




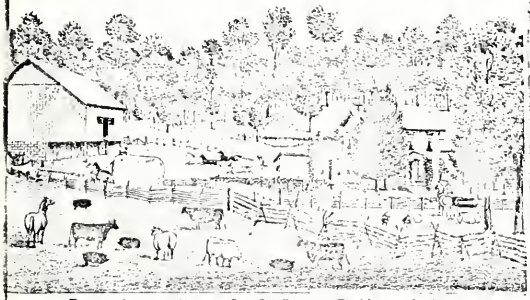


Stock Farm of J. Cand B. E. Wallace Sec 29 Butler Tp Miami Co. Ind.

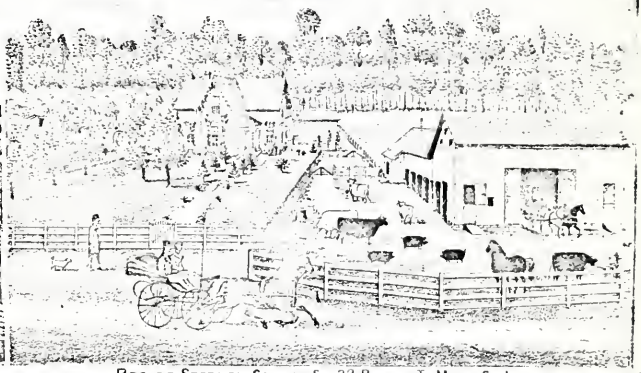
Res of Gabriel Godfroy Godfroy Reserve Butler Tp Miami Co Ind.



Res of John Lavengood Sec 7 Butler Tp Miami Co Ind.



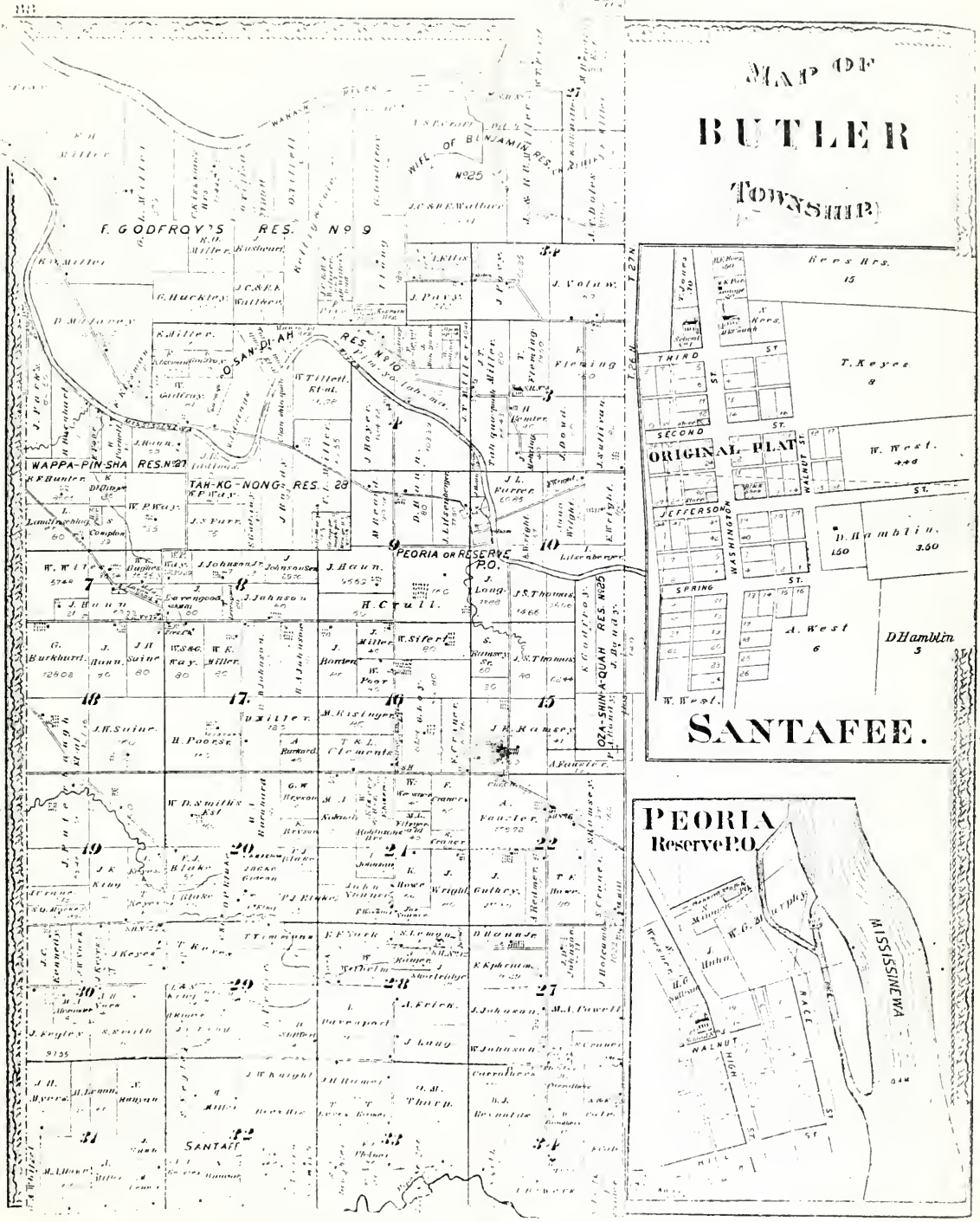
Res. of Joseph Votaw Sec 34 Butler Tp Miami Co. Ind.



Res. of Stephen Cranor Sec 22 Butler Tp Miami Co. Ind.

Res. of F. L. Powell Sec 20 Jackson Tp Miami Co. Ind.

Res of Thomas Hooper Sec. 15 Harrison Tp. Miami Co Ind.


MAP OF
BUTLER
TOWNSHIP
F. GODFROY'S RES. No 9
WIFE OF BENJAMIN RES. No 25
O-SAN-DI-AH RES. No 10
WAPPA-PIN-SHA RES. No 27
TAH-KO-NONG RES. 28
PEORIA OR RESERVE P.O.
OZA-SHIN-A-QUAH RES. No 25
SANTAFE
ORIGINAL PLAT
SECOND
THIRD
JEFFERSON
WASHINGTON
WALNUT
SPRING
ST.
Rees Hrs.
T. Keyes
W. West
D. Hamblin
A. West
D Hamblin
SANTAFE.
PEORIA
Reserve P.O.
MISSISSINEWA
RACE
NALNUT
HIGH
HILL

JOHN GUTHRIE

JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq., Butler Township, was born among the hills of Pike County, Ohio, August 28th, 1821. His early advantages were limited; the more so, perhaps, by losing both his parents in infancy, the death of his father occurring in his childhood. Attaining to his 15th year, (May 1st, 1836) he wedded Mrs. Delilah Thompson. She was born August 25th, 1825, in the same school district as himself. They had grown up schoolmates and playmates together. Three months after their marriage, or in the fall of 1836, they bade friends, home and kindred farewell to seek a home in the green woods of the *"Miami Reserve."*

Upon their arrival, Mr. Guthrie very soon laid claim to the quarter section upon which he still resides, and which has effected him so desirable a home.

The price was $2.00 per acre, and was to come into market about two years after the pre-emption was made. Here commenced, then, the battle of life, and it has since been fought faithfully and successfully. The time of payment drawing nigh he was about $80.00 short of the amount required. To secure this, he applied to his step-father—still at the old homestead, on the East—and was successful. But the payment chosen his purse was stripped. Not a dollar had he left; energy and determination however soon recuperated. Time wore away. The felling of the forest; cultivated fields; a cabin and other improvements begun to be added; obligations were cancelled! Instead of a trackless, sunless forest, it began to assume the appearance, at least, of semi-civilization. The prattle of little voices began to mingle at the hearside, and the patter of little feet, and the meddling of tiny fingers, were on the increase. In short, he had a home, industrious wife and children to succeed a *real home*, so called—happy, cheerful and happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie are now the parents of twelve children, as follows:

We give, below, their record of birth, etc., viz:

NANCY—born May 8th, 1838—died Dec. 4th, 1911
JAMES W.—born Nov. 8th, 1839—died Feb. 10, 1918
REVENNA—born Sept. 3rd, 1841
MARGARET E.—born Oct. 1, 1842
JOHN M.—born Aug. 4th, 1844
MOSES—born Aug. 4th, 1846
PARKER—born Nov. 1, 1847
SUSANNAH—born April 8th, 1849
HARVEY—born Feb. 1, 1852
MARTIN—born Mar. 1st, Nov. 1854
LUKE S.—born Aug. 1857
HIRAM—born Nov. 8th, 1860.

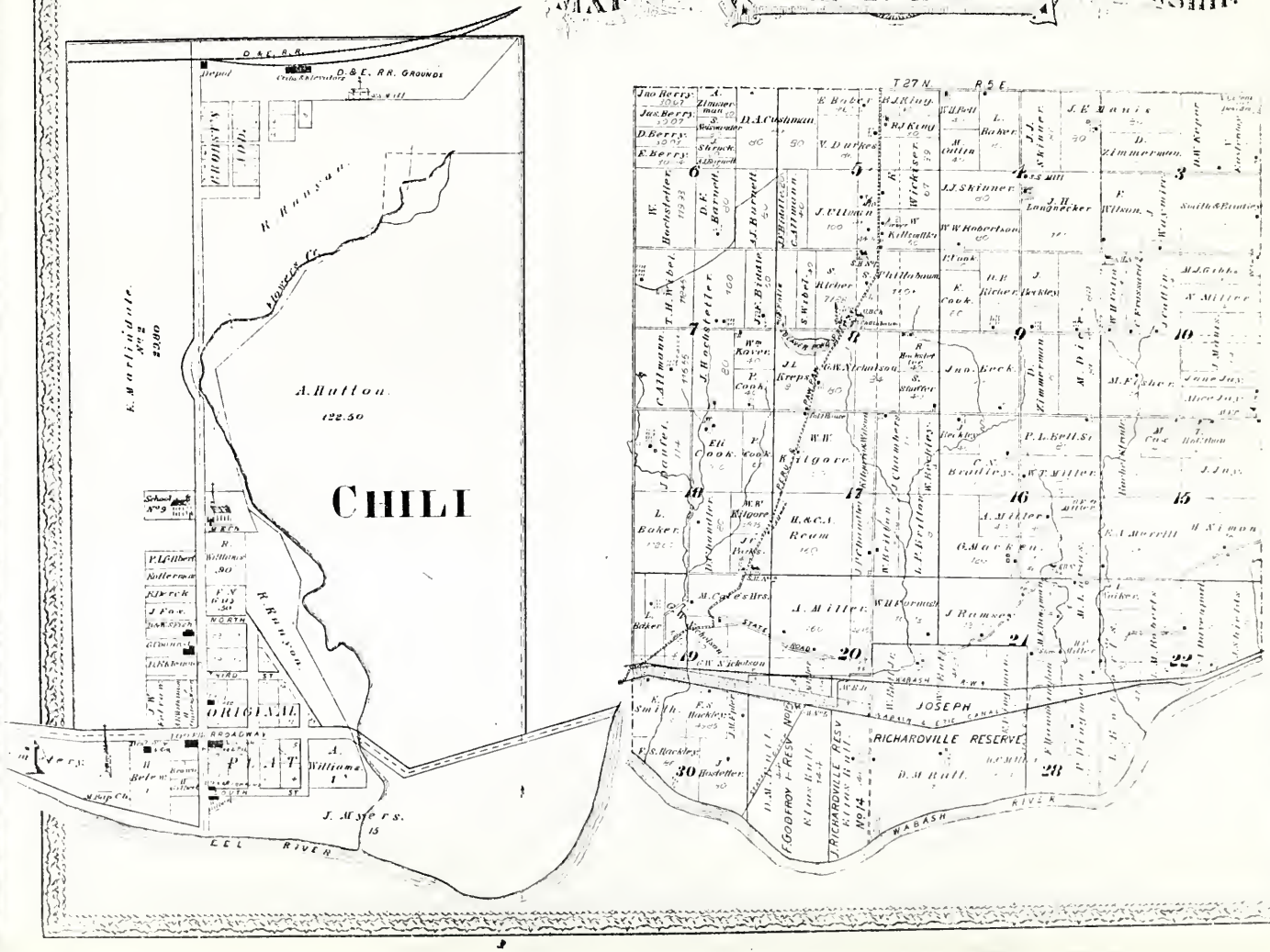
Two of the daughters, viz., Margaret Rebecca to Eli Hewins, Feb. 7th, 1861, and now resides in Louisa County, Iowa. Revenna E. to John B. Lemon, September 15, 1859. They still live in Butler Township. None of the boys are yet married. Moses lives in Johnson County, Iowa. All the balance of the family are still with their parents.

For the past twenty-two years, Mr. and Mrs. G. have been convicted members in the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Guthrie is Republican, having formerly been a Whig. He claims, to use his own language, to be still "on the same side of the fence." He cast his first ballot for William Henry Harrison, the only one of the Presidents he has ever seen in person. He is a peace loving, law abiding citizen, just and honorable in all his dealings. Never gives occasion for offence, and hence, never the recipient of imposition. He is never in his life had a case of law in court. He is highly and universally esteemed.

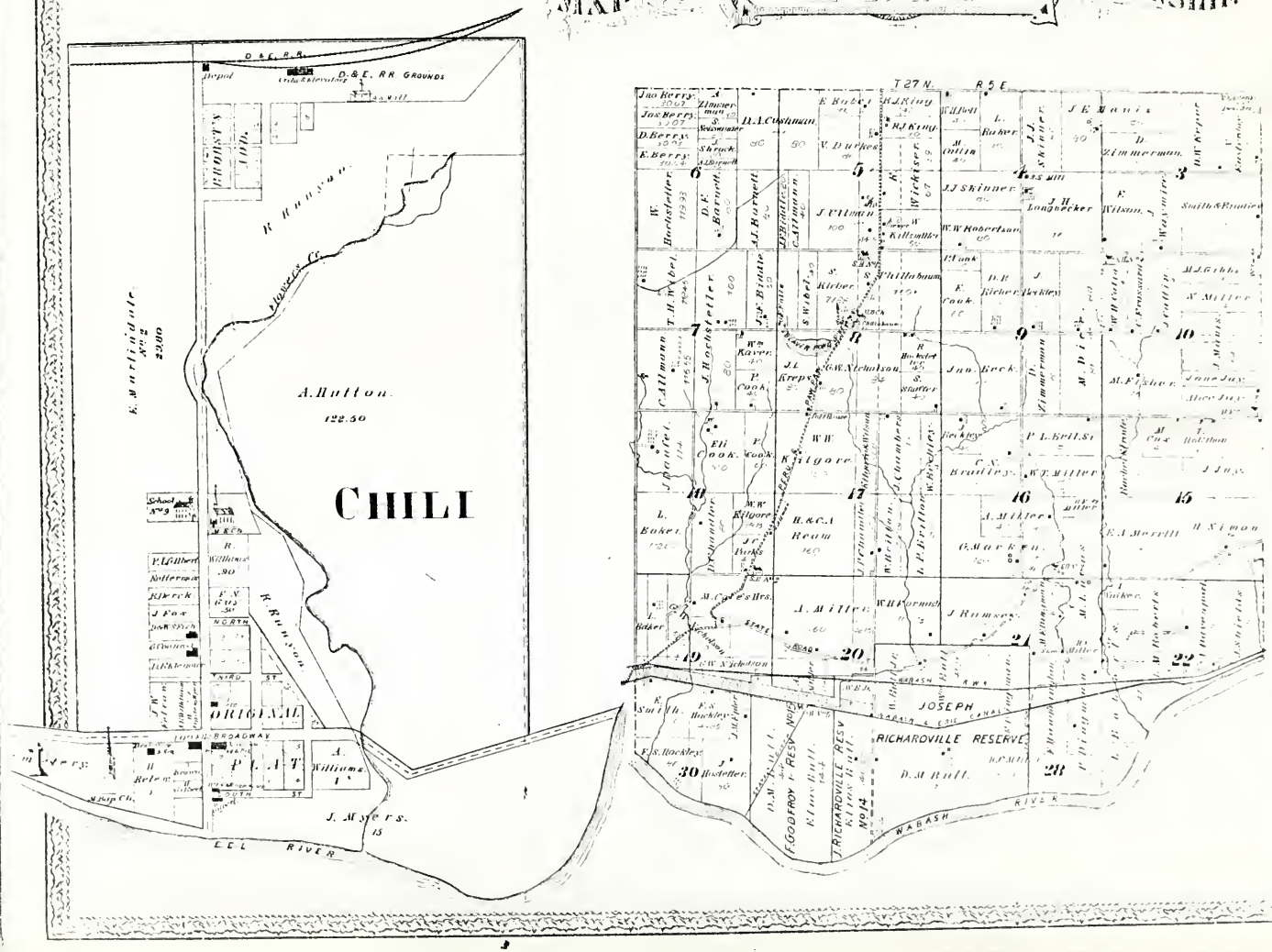
MRS DELILAH GUTHRIE

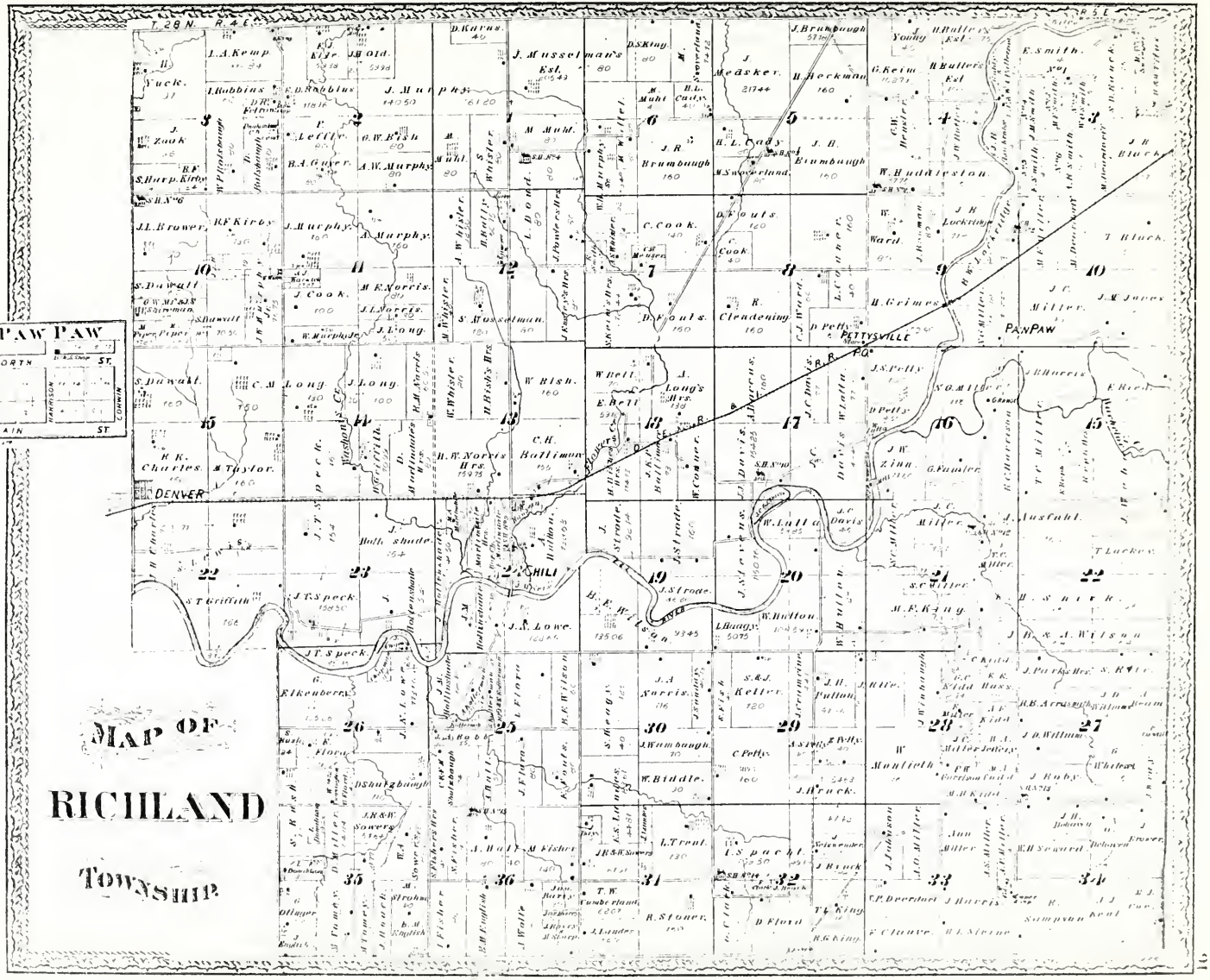
RES OF JOHN GUTHRIE.
SEC 22 BUTLER TP MIAMI CO IND

MAP OF ERIE TOWNSHIP



MAP OF ERIE TOWNSHIP




MAP OF
RICHLAND
TOWNSHIP
PAW PAW
NORTH ST.
MAIN ST.
HARRISON
COUNTY
T. 28 N. R. 4 E.
R. 5 E.
PAWPAW
PETTYSVILLE
P.O.
DENVER
CHILI
R.R.
R.R. Depot
Post Office
Saw Mill
Grist Mill
Cemetery
Church
Schools
Roads
Streams
Railroad
Dwellings
Farms
Lots
Blocks
Streets
Alleys
Parks
Ponds
Bridges
Fences
Trees
Hills
Valleys
Rivers
Lakes
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Sizes
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Coordinates
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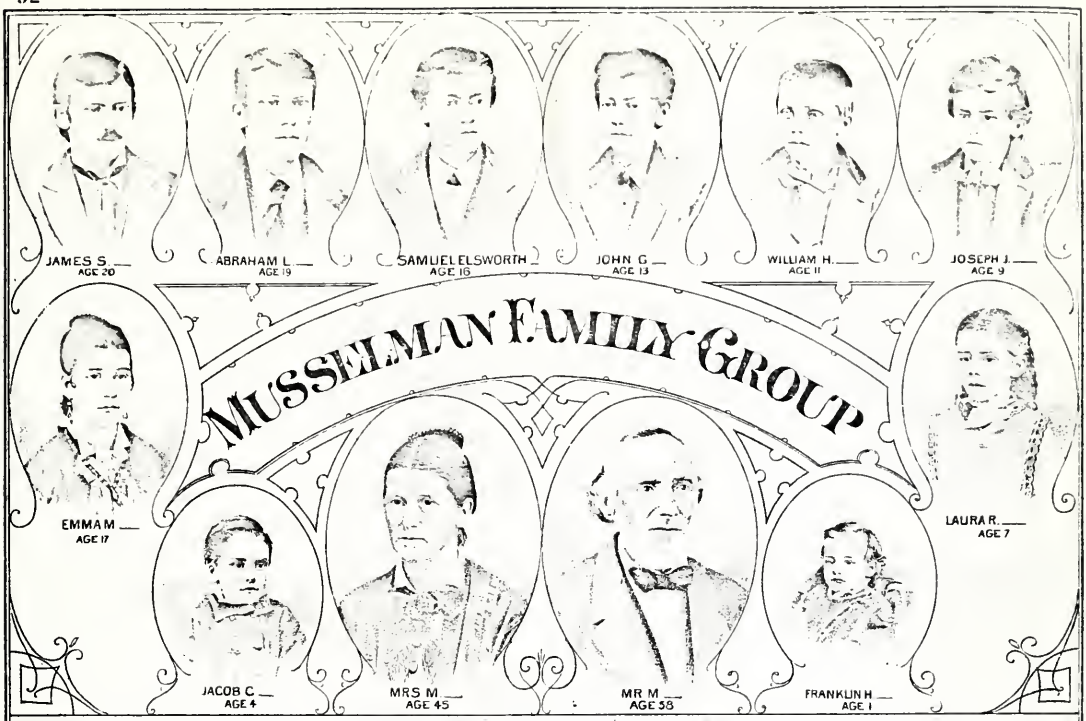
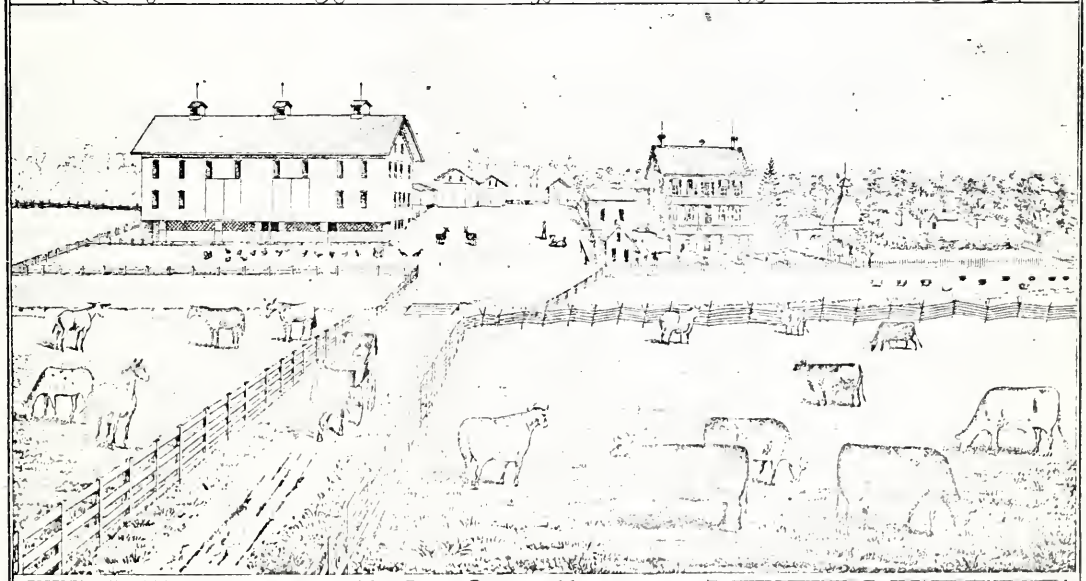
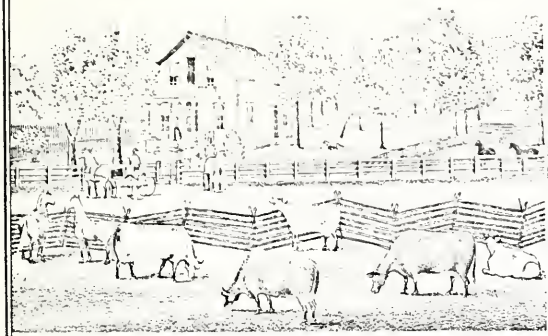
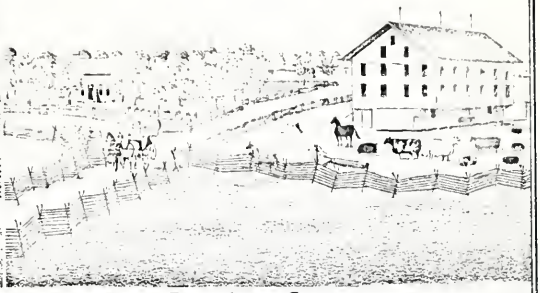




RES OF SAMUEL MUSSELMAN
SEC 12 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO INDIANA



RES. OF J. J. DAVIS
SEC. 17 RICHLAND TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

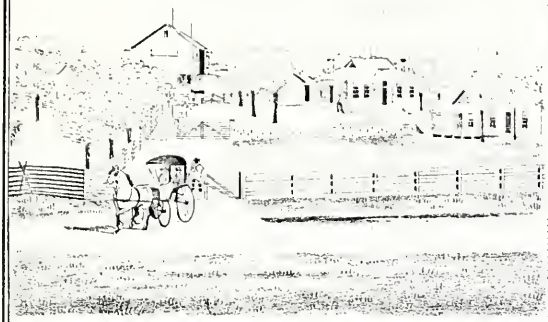


RES. OF LEWIS CONNER
SEC. 8 RICHLAND TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

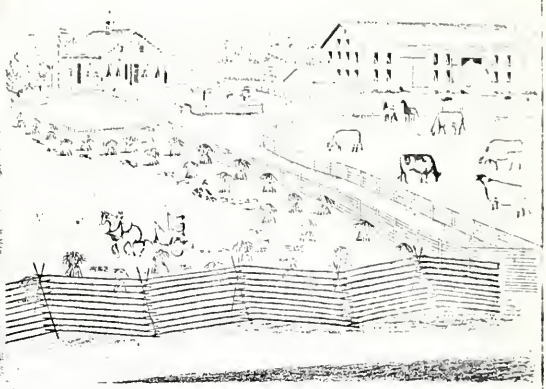
RES. OF JACOB W. BUTLER, SEC. 4 RICHLAND TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

RES. OF CALEB PETTY SEC. 29 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO IND.

RES OF RUDOLPH STONER SEC. 31 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO IND



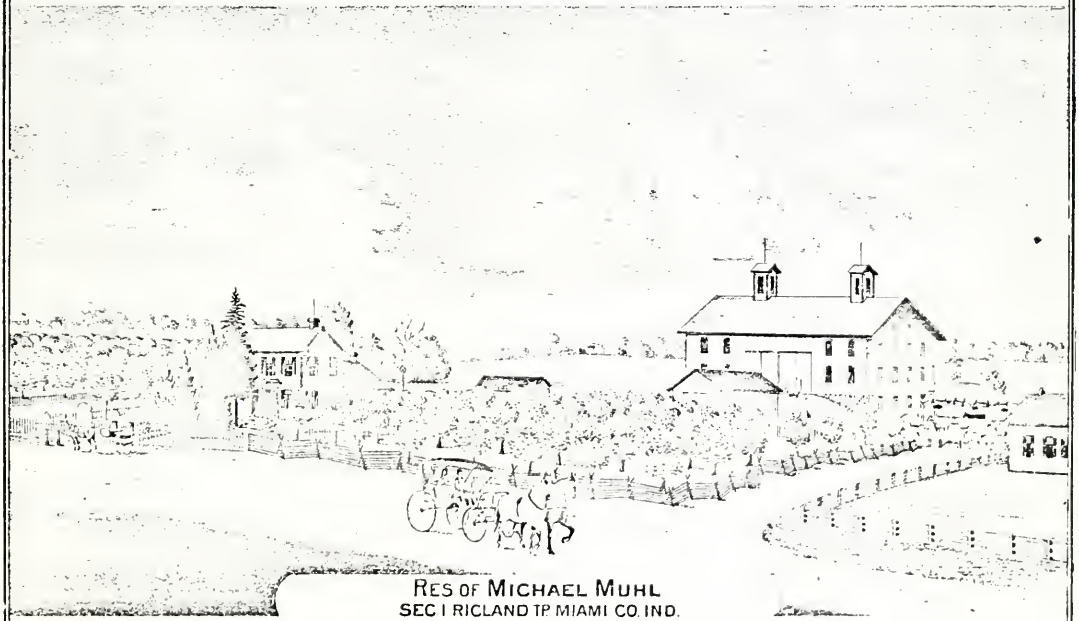
RES. OF M. N. TAYLOR.
SEC. 15 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO. INDIANA



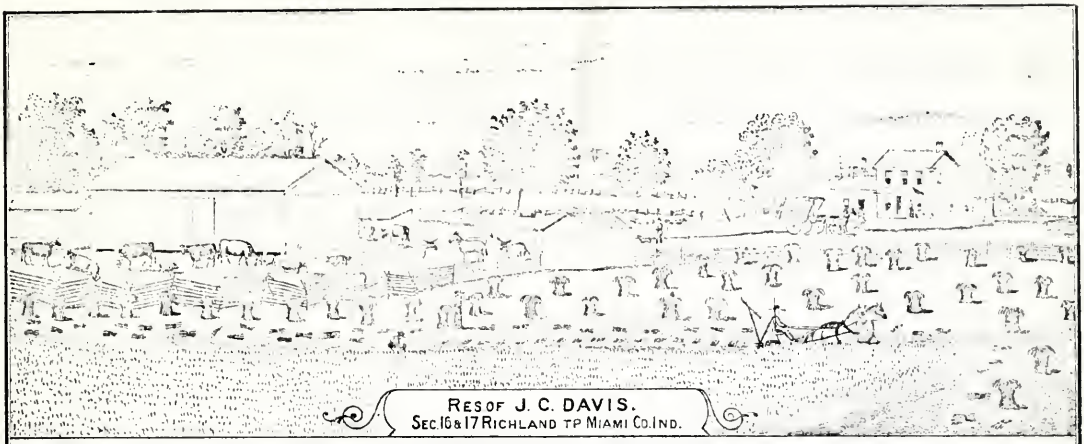
RES OF CHARLES M LONG.
SEC 14 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO IND.

RES OF THE LATE SAMUEL LEWIS, SEC. 22 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO. IND

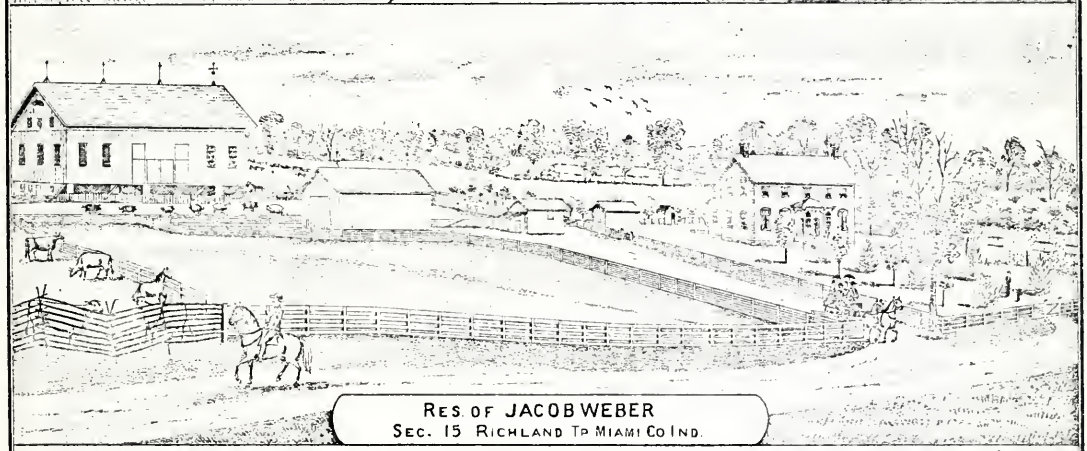
RES. OF HENRY L. CADY SEC. 5 & 6 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO. IND.



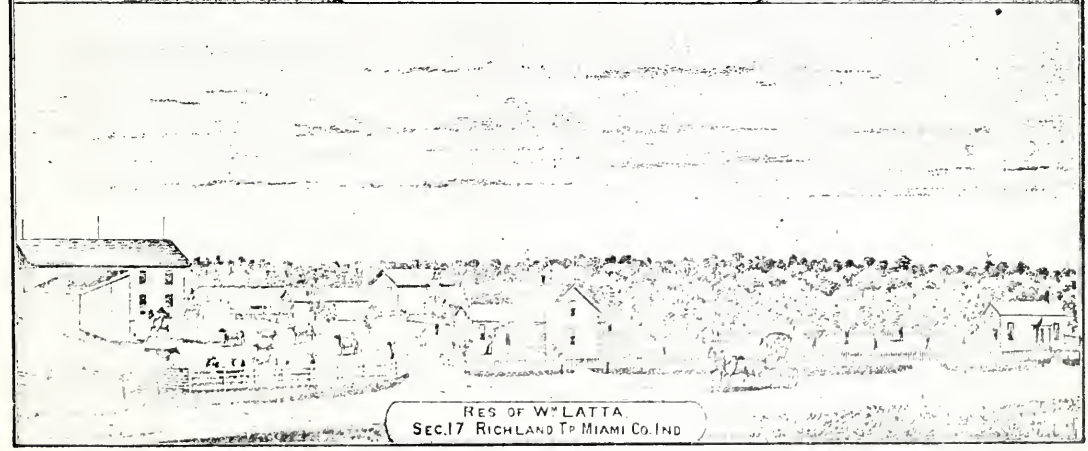
RES OF MICHAEL MUHL
SEC 1 RICLAND TP MIAMI CO. IND.



RES OF J. C. DAVIS.
SEC. 16 & 17 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO. IND.



RES. OF JACOB WEBER
SEC. 15 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO. IND.



RES OF WM LATTA
SEC. 17 RICHLAND TP MIAMI CO. IND

CHART OF THE LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS OF PERU AND MIAMI COUNTY, IND.

PERU CARRIAGE WORKS,

WEST CANAL STREET,

Carriages, Buggies,

AND

PHAETONS.

We use the best material, turn out only first-class work, and defy competition. Repairing a specialty

SULLIVAN & GRAF.

EUGENE SPANGENBERG,

THE CAREFUL

DRUGGIST,

SELLS NOTHING BUT

PURE MEDICINES

And Sells as Low as the Lowest.

GEO. RAYMOND,

DEALER IN

Lath, Shingles,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And all kinds of Pine Lumber as follows: Dressed Barn Siding, 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long, Beveled Siding, Dressed Flooring, O. G. Batten, Wainscoting, Porch Flooring Dressed, Joist, Studding, Scantling, Frame Timber Fencing, Sheathing, Pickets, Finishing Lumber, dressed or in the rough; Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, Huntington Lime, Cement, Pittsburgh, Block and Anthracite Coal, also the celebrated Cumberland Bloomsburg Coal (the best known for blacksmith purposes), all of which will be sold at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Lath, Shingles, Lumber or Coal furnished by the car load at low figures.

A SUPERIOR 16 AND 18 INCH SHINGLE.

Yard opposite the Elevator, at the crossing of the Wabash Railway.

PERU, IND.

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WALTON & CRANE,

Booksellers and Stationers,

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Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Periodicals, Toys and Fancy Goods,

P O Building, - - PERU, IND.

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

Peru Republican,

General Job Printing,

REED & SINKS, Proprietors,

PERU IND.

The *Peru Republican* is a thirty six column local and family newspaper, devoted especially to the interests of Peru and Miami County. Correspondence from every part of the county is a feature

JOHN BLANKE,

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,

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A fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Gents' Furnishing Goods constantly on hand

FRANK E. YOUNG,

Bookseller and Stationer,

ALSO, DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CHROMOS, FRAMES AND TOYS,

BROADWAY,

PERU, IND.

THE

MIAMI COUNTY SENTINEL.

The Oldest Established Paper in Miami County.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS AND OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COUNTY.

Is devoted to the interests of Peru and Miami County.

Job Work of Every Description Promptly and Neatly Executed.

EWING & MAXEY, Proprietors.

GEORGE NELP,

BUTCHER.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FAT CATTLE.

WEST THIRD STREET, - - PERU, INDIANA.

VALENTINE SMITH,

COR. OF SECOND AND BROADWAY,

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES AND WHIPS.

Repairing done Neatly and Cheap.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

B. R. GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHILI, MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA.

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LENHART & SCHMITT,

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A MAMMOTH STOCK. | FIRST CLASS GOODS.

An Endless Variety, Prompt Attention to Business

AT BOTTOM PRICES. AND FAIR DEALING

A FINE FIRST-CLASS HEARSE ALWAYS IN READINESS.

Personal attention given to Embalming, and Funerals Attended Promptly

44 BROADWAY, - PERU, IND.

1848. EXCELSIOR!! 1877.

H. G. FETTER,

ARTIST,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

By Twenty-four years' experience in the business in Peru and Logansport has given Mr. Fetter a reputation second to none outside of the largest cities. A specialty of the

LARGEST AND FINEST PICTURES

Finished Artistically in Water Colors, India Ink and Crayon,

By Mrs. H. C. FETTER,

Whose reputation and experience in this line are not equaled in this part of the State.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged, and at the Lowest Prices.

A. CLEVELL'S

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES,

Building Stone and Flagging,

Designs and Estimates Furnished. All work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

PERU, IND.

PERU SAW-MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

JOHN G. RENZ & CO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber, Lath and Felloes.

MILLS OPPOSITE STERNS' WOOLEN MILLS, ON CANAL.

The Highest Market Price Paid for Logs. All kinds of Wood Turning done to Order and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sawing of all kinds done to Order on the Lowest Terms or on Shares

NEW FURNITURE

AND

UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

On Third St., two doors West of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND CHAIRS sold at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

A Splendid NEW STYLE HEARSE to attend funerals in City or Country.

The Undertaking Department will be under the special control of Eli J. Jamison, of the firm of Jamison & Zehring. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited

JAMISON & CO.

THE PERU

WEEKLY TIMES-SENTINEL.

T. J. McDONALD, Editor and Publisher.

Democratic in politics. Devoted to the interests of Peru and Miami County.

JOB WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DONE TO ORDER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATION AND EXPLICIT DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS

CITY OF PERU.

Name.	Description of Business	Location.	Date of Settle-ment.	Nativity.
Armstrong, C. L.	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.	Broadway	1846	Virginia.
Brown, James M.	Attorney at Law	Broadway	1855	Indiana
Bousleg, J. H.	Real Estate Dealer and Agent	Broadway	1866	Indiana.
Ball, James E.	Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Repairing fine Watches a Specialty	Broadway	1871	Indiana.
Biehl, M. W.	Propr. of Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1871	Germany
Beaumont, Joseph	Superintendent of Stern's Woolen Mills		1871	England.
Bender, Samuel	Ross Spinner	Third St	1866	Germany
Bousleg, R. H.	Banking and Insurance	Broadway	1865	Indiana.
Brownell, A. C.	Retired	E. Main St	1857	Mass.
Beirss, D. R.	Farmer and State Senator	Ridge View	1828	N. Y.
Boynton, F. H.	Engineer on Passenger Train, L. P. & C. R. R.	Third St.	1867	Maine.
Conner, N. B.	Proprietor of Billiard Hall	W. Second St.	1844	Indiana.
Cable, E. H.	Deputy Sheriff	W. Sixth St.	1865	Ohio
Clevell, A.	Proprietor Marble Works	Third St	1873	Ohio.
Conradt, G.	Dealer in Leather and Hides	Broadway	1845	Germany
Darrow, Darius C.	President Citizens' National Bank	Broadway	1842	N. Y.
Dukes, A. N.	Dealer in Real Estate, with Monbrey	Dukes' Addition	1846	Indiana.
Dunlap, J. M.	Lumber Dealer	Eighth St	1864	Penn.
Dubbs, E.	Lunch Room and Bakery	Broadway	1876	Indiana.
Effinger, R. P.	Attorney at Law	Main St.	1852	Ohio.
Ege, Wm. F.	County Recorder	W. Sixth St.	1848	Penn.
Ellis, J. W.	Physician and Surgeon	Broadway	1866	Ohio.
Ewing & Mavey	Proprietors of *Miami County Sentinel*	Broadway		
Fulwiler, Louis B.	County Auditor	W. Sixth St.	1842	Indiana.
Fetter, James H.	Postmaster	Broadway	1865	Penn.
Fiske, A. C.	Dry Goods, Millinery and Notions	Broadway	1867	Illinois.
Flenner, Jesse W.	Telegraph Operator	Broadway	1860	Ohio.
Falk, Moses	Clothier, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps	Broadway	1840	Germany
Griswold, Willard	Ex Sheriff	Fifth St	1841	N. Y.
Graf, Philip V.	Proprietor of Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1862	Germany
Goldsberry, L. A.	Dealer in Groceries, Produce and all kinds of Poultry	Main St.	1866	Ohio
Gould, L. C.	Proprietor Peru Chair Factory, Manufacturer and Dealer in Wood Seat Chairs	20 W. Second St.	1846	N. Y.
Germann, C. A.	Pastor of Lutheran Church	Main St.	1873	Ohio.
Hugbaton, W. J.	Agent L. P. & C. R. R.	Depot	1874	N. Y.
Hart, Daniel	Saloon	W. Third St.	1837	Indiana.
Holman, L. P.	Farmer	Sec. 5	1841	Indiana.
Jack, John H.	Agent T., W. & W. R. R. Dealer in Lime, Cement, Stucco, Hair, etc.	Boulevard	1869	Ohio
Jordan, John	Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1876	Germany
Jamison, Eli J.	Furniture and Undertaker	Third St. bet. B'dway and Miami	1857	Maryland
Kilgore, W. W.	Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, etc.	Cor. Main and B'dway	1854	Ky.
Keller, J. S.	Ex-Proprietor of Keller House		1862	Ohio.
Kendall, E. L.	Boots and Shoes	W. Third St.	1861	Penn.
Kaub, Jacob	Boot and Shoemaker	Broadway	1860	Germany
Kratzer, J. C.	Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Spectacles and Tower Clocks	Broadway	1850	England.
Krentzer, Jacob	Dealer in China Glass and Queensware	Broadway	1868	Germany
Lehman, A.	Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, etc.	Cor. 2d and B'dway	1873	Germany
Lynch, Dan	Dlr. in Marble and Stone Work, Manufacturer of Monuments, Head Stones and Flagging	Broadway	1848	Ohio.
Lewark, John	Proprietor of Boarding House	Second St.	1875	Virginia
Lens, Geo. W.	Photographers	Broadway, over Kilgore & Shirk's store	1867	Ohio
Lamoreux, R. P.			1871	N. Y.
Lent, Wm.	Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, etc.	Broadway	1857	Germany
Longbridge, W. R.	Retired	Second St	1860	Ohio
Mahlfeld, John	Hard Wood Lumber Dealer		1860	Germany
Moore & Jones	Photographers specially made in Copying and Enlarging old Pictures and Finishing in India Ink and Water Colors	Broadway	1848	Indiana.
Means, James	Lumber Dealer	E. Main St	1845	Ky.
Meinhardt, Henry	Merchant Tailor	Broadway	1861	Germany
Miller, I. & Son	Merchant Millers Proprietors of Peru Flouring Mills		1841	Virginia.
			1849	Indiana.
Miller, F. G.	Meat and Vegetable Market, Steam Sausage Manufacturing, highest market price paid for Fat Stock at all times	Main St. opp. C. House	1852	Europe.
Morris, Alvin	City Marshal	Sixth St	1870	N. Y.
Moore, William	Builder and Contractor		1841	Penn.
McDowell, E. J. & Son	Propr. Peru Weekly *Times-Sentinel*	Cor. Main and B'dway		
Noble, West	Dealer in Groceries, and Propr. Saloon and Boarding House		1849	Indiana
Niquett, Geo.	Weaver	W. Second St.	1879	Vermont.
Nelp, George	Butcher	Third St.	1872	N. Y.
O'Donald, Vincent	Sheriff Miami County	Court St.	1857	Indiana.
Porter, John R.	Treasurer Miami County	Broadway	1867	Ohio.
Parsons, C. H.	Deputy Clerk	Main	1879	N. Y.
Putman, Lyster T.	Accountant	Third St.	1876	Mich.
Pelkey, Robert	Proprietor of Restaurant and Confectionery	Cor. Main and B'dway	1852	Mich.
Raymond, George	Lumber Dealer	Broadway	1867	N. Y.
Renz, John G.	Proprietor of Saw mill and Lumber Yard		1854	Germany
Ross Bros.	Dealers in Fruits, Groceries, Queensware and Glassware	E. Main St.		Indiana.
Reed & Sinks	Proprietors of Peru *Republican*	Cor. Main & Court St	1856	
Reynolds, John F.	Dealer in Granite and Marble Work; Cemetery Work done to order	Broadway	1846	N. C.
Ream, Thos. E.	Grocery and Bakery	No. 41 Broadway	1847	Ohio
Smith, Valentine	Saddle and Harness Manufacturer and Dealer	Cor. Broadway and 2d	1856	Germany
Shirk & Mitchell	Attorneys at Law	over First Nat. Bank	1844	England.
Schlosser, Andrew	Proprietor Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1857	Germany
Smith, M. F.	Foundryman and Machinist	Cor. Clay and Canal	1866	N. Y.
Stommetz & Bauer	Dealers in Groceries and Provisions	Broadway	1865	Germany
Sperling, J. H.	Gardener and Boarding House	Cor Lafayette and 8th	1876	N. Jersey
Smith, James	Teamster	Depot	1874	Indiana.
Smith, Wm.	Farmer	Richardville Reserve		
Spencer, Mrs. L. C.	Retired	Broadway	1844	N. Y.
Todd, W. S.	Notary Public and Abstracter of Land Titles	E. Second St.	1852	Ky.
Theobald, Jacob	Builder and Contractor	Cor. 3d and Fremont	1861	Europe.
Walker, Lyman	Attorney	Broadway	1861	Vermont
Wallace, R. E. & J. C.	Propts. of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Cor. 2d and Miami	1854	Penn.
Wilkinson, Dan	Proprietor of Planing-Mill	Broadway	1864	Ohio.
Wey, Andrew	Proprietor of National Hotel, and Dealer in Groceries and Provisions	Cor 2nd and Miami	1857	Germany
Young, T. E.	Dealer in Books and Stationery, Wall Paper, Toys, Window Shades, etc.	Third and Broadway.	1868	Ohio.
Zern, Jesse S.	County Clerk	E. Fifth St.	1836	Penn.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settle-ment.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Ager, U. A.	Section 1	1868	Ohio	Perrysburg	Physician.
Abbott, F. A.	" 31	1874	Ind	Deedsville	Farmer
Bain, W.	" 33	1872	N. C.	"	Farmer
Berger, Hiram	" 35	1862	Penn.	Perrysburg	Farmer
Bosh, Josiah	" 2	1854	Ind	"	Farmer
Beneder, I. L.	" 1	1845	N. Y.	"	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Cool, Philip	" 7	1858	N. Y.	Denver	Farmer.
Crumpacker, I. G.	" 5	1873	Va	Deedsville	Farmer
Chandler, H. C.	" 31	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Cunningham, Wm.	" 16	1850	Va	Denver	Farmer
Cunningham, J. F.	" 16	1850	Ind	"	Butcher
Cross, Robert	" 15	1875	Md	"	Farmer
Drumm, J. W.	" 35	1852	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer
Dodds, J.	" 32	1840	Ohio	Deedsville	Miller
Friend, Wm.	" 12	1864	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer
Fisher, William	" 35	1874	Ind	"	Farmer
Fry, Israel	" 29	1873	Ohio	Deedsville	Farmer.
Gomlder, G. M.	" 35	1867	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer
Gomlder, W. G.	" 35	1867	Ohio	"	Farmer
Grimes, H.		1844	Ohio	Denver	Farmer and Grain Dealer
Jones, Ezra	Section 1	1844	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer
Kreider, Jas. R.	Section 1	1845	Ind	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Kepler, Jonathan	" 33	1855	Md	Deedsville	Farmer
Leshe, S. W.	" 13	1855	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer and Trustee Union Tp.
Limmer, J. W.	" 2	1858	Ohio	"	Farmer
Leely, Wm. H.	" 5	1837	Ind	Deedsville	Merchant
Leifel, S. C.	" 4	1852	Ind	"	Teacher.
Lewellen, J. W.	" 4	1875	Ind	Perrysburg	Minister.
Leedy, S. M.	" 5	1852	Ohio	Deedsville	Farmer and P. M.
M. Elwee, T. S.	" 1	1849	Penn	Perrysburg	Farmer
M. Elwee, Samuel	" 1	1856	Penn	"	Farmer
Mason, W. H.	" 25	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer
Mann, M. H.	" 12	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Robins, S. C.	" 35	1844	Ind	Deedsville	Farmer
Rannells, J. S.		1840	Ind	Perrysburg	Merchant.
Steel, John	Section 1	1850	Md	"	Farmer and Cooper.
Steel, David	" 1	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Steel, Henry	" 2	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer
Smouton, J. W.	" 1	1844	Penn	"	Farmer.
Strayer, C. W.	" 29	1875	Ind	"	Farmer
Wright, G. W.	" 2	1865	N. Y.	"	Merchant.
Wolfe, Joseph	" 7	1870	Ind	Deedsville	Farmer.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Beery, Louis R.	Section 6	1848	Ohio	Allen	Farmer, Teacher and Apiarist
Briggs, Robert P.	" 12	1841	Ohio	"	Farmer
Bailey, D. J.	" 8	1846	Indiana	"	Farmer
Clendaniel, E. R.	Commercial St	1841	Indiana	"	General Merchant
Cass, Otis	" "	1861	Ohio	"	Dealer in Hardware
Caulk, Isaac	Section 29	1846	Penn	Birmingham	General Merchant, Grain Dealer and R. R. Ticket Agent.
Cover, W. A.	21	1846	Maryland	"	Farmer.
Carney, Peter M.	" 18	1837	New York	Allen	Farmer.
Carney, A. P.	18	1837	New York	"	Farmer
Fenimore, W. H. H.	" 13	1839	Ohio	"	Farmer and Lawyer
Guyer, E. A.	Lincoln Village	1842	Indiana	"	Blacksmith and Life Ins. Agent
Garner, John H.	Section 26	1809	Ohio	"	Farmer and Miller.
Hatch, Willard	" 14	1828	New York	"	Farmer
Hatch, W. H.	Commercial St.	1858	New York	"	Proprietor of Empire Hotel, village of Lincoln
Horton, W. A.	Section 6	1845	Indiana	"	Edge Tool Manufacturer and Apiarist (largest in county)
Horton, T. G.	" 14	1845	Indiana	"	Farmer
Huffmann, A. S.	" 12	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer
Hart, Franklin B.	Section 17	1872	Ohio	Allen	Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner.
Hurst, James W.	" 19	1847	Ohio	"	Farmer, Stock and Grain Dealer
Jones, Solomon	" 26	1856	Penn	Birmingham	Farmer and Revenue Officer
Leonard, Thomas	" 5	1830	Indiana	Allen	Farmer
Morgan, William H.	" 14	1860	Indiana	"	Farmer and Minister
Musselman, Daniel	" 8	1847	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Musselman, William	" 9	1855	Penn	"	Farmer
Ramsel, Jacob	" 4	1852	Ohio	"	Farmer
Seebener, Isaiah	" 16	1856	Ohio	"	Farmer and Teacher
Savage, William	" 12	1853	Penn	Wagoner Stan	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Shisler, Jacob	" 23	1874	Ohio	Allen	Farmer
Tracy, S. S.	" 17	1856	Delaware	"	Farmer and Teacher.
Wilkinson, George	Cowell & McKee	1856	Ohio	"	Grain Merchant and Minister
Wilkinson, Anderson	Section 18	1856	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Wilkinson, Baldwin	" 13	1856	Ohio	"	Farmer
Wagoner, James F.	" 1	1868	Ohio	Wagoner Stan	Proprietor of Saw-mill and Lumber Dealer.
Watt, A. C.	" 29	1840	Indiana	Birmingham	Farmer
Watt, Joseph H.	" 13	1839	Indiana	Cincal	Farmer and Agent Singer Manufacturing Co., Prop. of Saw-mill.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Armstrong, Archibald		1857	Ohio	Miami	Physician and Surgeon.
Ault, J. R.	Section 26	1867	Ohio	Galveston	Farmer.
Ballenger, Wm. W.	" 13	1848	Indiana	Miami	Farmer
Culver, Joseph P.	" 7	1839	Ohio	"	Farmer
Comerford, John	" 2	1860	Ireland	Bunker Hill	Farmer.
Cain, John F.	" 8	1844	Virginia	"	Farmer.
Chirtie, Stephen	" 20 & 29	1852	Ohio	Miami	Farmer.
Cotterman, Noah	" 25	1858	Ohio	Bennett's Switch	Farmer.
Custer, Thomas	" 31	1847	Indiana	Cassville	Retired Veteran Soldier
Duckwall, Jacob	" 3	1858	Ohio	Bunker Hill	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer.
Ellis, Thomas R.	Depot	1852	Ohio	Miami	Ticket Agent and Carpenter
Haynes, Milton	Section 19	1854	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Hatfield, Allen	" 13	1857	Ohio	"	Farmer.
McHale, Patrick	" 14	1850	Ireland	"	Farmer.
McConnell, Ed. T.	" 25	1849	Indiana	Bennett's Switch	Farmer.
Morgan, Titus A.	" 13	1855	New York	Miami	Farmer.
McCormick, David	" 25 & 36	1860	Virginia	Bennett's Switch	Farmer
McKee, John W.	" 7	1872	Kentucky	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Miller, Phillip				Miami	Farmer
Pheister, S. L.		1874	Ohio	"	Carriage and Wagon Making, Horse Shoeing a specialty
Peery, Stamper	Section 13	1865	Kentucky	"	Farmer.
Ross, R. D.	" 12	1861	Tennessee	"	Farmer
Sandifur, O. H.	" 7	1846	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Smalley, Lewis	" 12	1869	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Shaffer, J. A.		1873	Tennessee	Bennett's Switch	Dealer in General Merchandise and Grain, Notary Public and P. M. Merchant Mills.
Tubbs, William T.		1847	New York	Miami	Farmer
Wilson, James A.		1874	Indiana	Bennett's Switch	Ticket and Freight Agent and Telegraph Operator
Ward, B. R.	Section 14	1858	Indiana	Miami	Baptist Minister
Willson, Joseph	" 25	1871	Ohio	Galveston	Farmer.
Wininger, George	" 26	1851	Ohio	Miami	Farmer.
Zehring, William	" 30	1857	Ohio	Bennett's Switch	Farmer.
Zehring, W. I.	" 24	1857	Ohio	"	Farmer and Township Trustee

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Blake, Andrew	Section 20	1849	Indiana	Peru	Farmer and Teacher.
Barnhart, H.	Reserve 27	1847	Penn	"	Farmer.
Cramer, S.	Section 22	1847	Indiana	Reserve	Farmer and County Commissioner.
Cook, F. M.	" 19	1848	Ohio	"	Teacher and Justice of the Peace
Fleming, Thomas	" 3	1853	"	"	Farmer.
Guthrie, John	" 22	1845	"	"	Farmer.
Godfroy, Gabriel	Godfroy Reserve	1854	Indiana	Peru	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Hann, Joseph	Section 15	1860	Maryland	"	Farmer.
Hann, Benjamin	" 7	1848	Ohio	"	Farmer and Carpenter
Johnson, Jonathan	" 17	1846	Conn	"	Farmer and Cooper
Johnson, Emma	" 17	1862	Ohio	"	Farmer
Lavengood, John	Section 8	1860	"	Peru	Farmer
Minnick, Noah	" 18	1870	Indiana	Reserve	Dealer in General Merchandise and Postmaster.
Ramer, Adam	" 22	1845	Ohio	"	Farmer
Rees, Noah	" 32	1850	"	Santa Fe	Farmer
Rees, H. E.	" 32	1850	"	"	Teacher.
Shiffert, Daniel	" 6	1849	Penn	Peru	Farmer.
Timmons, Thomas	" 26	1847	Maryland	Santa Fe	Farmer
Thomas, Jacob S.	" 19	1857	Virginia	Reserve	Farmer and Miller
Vutaw, Joseph	" 34	1841	Ohio	"	Farmer

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Brown, Chas.	Section 11	1833	Ohio	Peru	Farmer, Stock Grower and Dealer
Clifton, John	South Peru	1855	Ohio	"	Contractor, Builder and Brick Mfr.
Crane, Isaac	Section 10	1843	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Clark, Henry C.	" 25	1834	England	"	Farmer and Thresher
Coleman, Fred C.	" 11	1850	Ind	"	Farmer and Thresher
Crider, Cyrus	" 24	1855	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Cunningham, A.				"	Farmer
Demuth, William	" 15	1855	Ohio	"	Farmer and Cider Manufacturer.
Duffey, Stephen	" 1	1848	Ind	"	Farmer
Demuth, Elias	" 24	1851	Ohio	"	Farmer and Manufacturer of Tile.
Eby, George H.	" 21	1848	Ohio	"	Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner
Edwards, A. B.	" 24	1845	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Flagg, James M.	" 21	1844	Ohio	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Gordon, Joseph	" 21	1861	Md	Peru	Farmer
Gibson, Joseph A.	" 25	1874	Ohio	"	Proprietor of Peru Dairy
Gomey, Timothy	" 36	1873	Ireland	"	Farmer.
Gibble, John G.	" 24	1866	Penn	"	Tailor and Plasterer
Hann, John	" 28	1855	Ind	Bunker Hill	Farmer and Manager at County Infirmary
Huey, James	" 11	1865	Ohio	Peru	Farmer.
Hann, Geo. W.	" 28	1857	Ind	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Harlan, J. G.		1841	Ohio	Peru	Deceased
Harlan, Eliza		1841	Ky	"	Deceased
Ingle, Wm.	Section 5	1865	Ohio	"	Farmer
Lockerman, Wm. H.		1871	Md	"	Carpenter.
Lewis, Israel	Section 4	1845	Ohio	Peru	Farmer
Morton, Ephraim	" 16	1847	Md	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer
Miesner, Wm. H.	Kewanlle Reserve	1846	Ind	"	Farmer
Marshall, John	Section 6	1843	Va	"	Carpenter, etc.
Miller, John T.	" 33	1841	Va	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Miller, Jno. C.	" 16	1840	Ohio	"	Farmer
Roller, John	" 11 and 23	1848	Va	"	Farmer.
Rismeyer, Michael	" 13	1866	Penn	"	Farmer and Carpenter.
Stuble, Malachi	" 2	1872	Ind	"	Farmer
Street, Barrel	Godfroy Reserve	1847	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Shaw, A. V.		1876	Ind	"	Toll-Gate Keeper of Peru and Verna Gravel Road
Shiffert, Daniel	Section 6	1849	Penn	"	Farmer and Prop. of Lime Kiln
Sharp, James	" 14	1843	Scotland	"	Farmer
Tripper, Charles	Kewanlle Res. No 16	1847	Ohio	"	Farmer and Proprietor of Treaty Branch Lime Kiln.
Trippeer, Benjamin		1845	Ohio	"	Proprietor of Mississinewa Lime Kiln.
Weekler, A. B.	Section 15	1851	Ind	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer
Wilson, Geo.	" 3	1853	Ind	"	Farmer
Weekler, Wm.	" 9	1841	Germany	"	Farmer
Whitley, Ephraim S.	" 1	1874	Va	"	Farmer and Dealer in Fine Stock
Wood, Valentine	Osage Place	1872	Ind	"	Farmer, Stock Grower and Sheep Dealer
York, B. F.	Section 24	1842	Ind	"	Farmer

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Brewer, George	Section 21	1840	Virginia	Denver	Retired Farmer and Elder in German Baptist Church.
Brewer, Joseph	" 31	1837	Ohio	Mexico	Farmer and Stock Grower.
Beal, Thomas A.	Denver	18[illegible]	"	Denver	Proprietor of Denver Saloon, Deal in Choice Liquors of all kinds.
Beecher, W. V.	Section 35	1861	Penn.	Mexico	Farmer, Builder, and Proprietor of Surgium Mills.
Collett, William	Sec. 28, 29 & 33	1843	Maryland	Mexico	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Collett, Marcus	Mexico	1847	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Charles, R. K.	Section 15	1840	Ohio	Denver	Proprietor of Grain Elevator.
Charles, John H.	Denver	184[illegible]	Indiana	"	Dealer in General Hardware and Agricultural Implements.
Cooper, Benjamin F.	"	1861	Ohio	"	Plasterer.
Coe, A. D.	Mexico	1851	"	Mexico	Physician and Surgeon.
Ewing, W. Steele	"	1848	"	Peru	County Superintendent of Schools & Editor of *Miami County Sentinel*.
Edwards, L. B.	"	1854	Indiana	Mexico	Undertaker.
Eikenberry, George	Section 27	1832	Ohio	Courter	Farmer and Pork Packer and County Commissioner elect.
Fisher, Joseph	" 1	1836	Virginia	Mexico	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Fisher, D. A.	" 21	1850	Indiana	Denver	Farmer and Proprietor of "Home Nursery and Fruit Farm."
Fetrow, W. W.	Denver	1856	Ohio	"	Postmaster, U. S. Express Agent, also Prop. of Denver Drug Store.
Graft, Benjamin	Section 6	1838	Penn.	Mexico	Farmer and Dealer in all kinds of Grain; Ex-County Commissioner.
Griswold, D.	Mexico	1844	Vermont	"	Depot Agent, Dealer in all kinds of Grain, and Farmer.
Griffith, Azel	Denver	1837	Indiana	Denver	Proprietor of Denver Saw-mill and Lumber Yard.
Harter, John	Section 32	1851	Ohio	Mexico	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Ireland, William P.	Mexico	1858	West Va.	Mexico	Justice of the Peace and Proprietor of Center Home.
Kunse, George P.	Section 36	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock.
Kline, Charles H.	Mexico	1864	Penn.	"	Proprietor Mexico Manufacturing Co.—Flouring mill, Saw mill, and Lumber Yard—and Ex. Trustee.
Knubrough & Co.	"	[illegible]	Ohio	"	Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Doors, Blinds, Paints, Oils, and Agricultural Implements.
Kiddinger, N. B.	Denver	1876	Indiana	Denver	Dealer in General Merchandise.
Kunse, J. B.	Section 2	1851	"	Mexico	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock.
Miller, Levi	" 4	1842	Virginia	"	Farmer and Fine Stock Raiser.
Miller, Abraham	" 19	1824	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Miller, John H.	" 9	1852	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Mathews, B. W.	" 8	1857	Maryland	Peru	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Newman, S. K.	" 12	1857	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Piper, W. O.	Denver	1844	"	Denver	Dealer in General Merchandise.
Price, A. P.	"	1875	"	"	Dealer in General Merchandise.
Ream & Kruse	Section 31	1846	Penn.	Mexico	Props. of Mexico Flouring-mills.
Stroud, William	" 5 & 9	1856	Maryland	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Small, J. B.	Denver	1846	Indiana	Denver	Proprietor of Railroad Hotel; Good Accommodations for Families.
Stoneman, W. W.	Section 30	1851	"	Mexico	Former and Stock Raiser.
Smith, Samuel	Denver	1842	Ohio	Denver	Retired.
Willson & Homan	Mexico	1854	"	Mexico	Dealer in General Merchandise, Patent Medicines, &c.
Willson, Joseph R.	Section 35	1846	"	"	Farmer.
Woolley, John N.	Denver	1846	"	Denver	Manufacturer of "Victor Plow Sulky;" also of Wagons and Buggies.
Woolley, W. A.	"	1850	Indiana	"	

PERU TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Blair, James	Section 23	1847	Ohio	Peru	Farmer and Trader.
Black, N.	"	1837	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Black, Samuel L., Sr.	Section 26	1835	Virginia	"	Farmer.
Black, S. L. Jr.	" 23	1844	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Black, L. B.	" 14	1844	"	"	Farmer and Trader.
Cook, E.		1873	Germany	"	Farmer.
Daniels, Robert M.		1865	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Daniels, William T.		1865	"	"	Farmer.
Hiner, John	Section 21	1836	Virginia	"	Farmer.
Hiner, Minerva	" 22	1836	Ohio	"	Farming.
Hiner, Eli	" 21	1836	Virginia	"	Farmer.
Holman, Lewis F.	" 14	1841	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Holman, L. F.	" 35	1841	"	"	Farmer.
Hurst, Thomas B.	" 13	1844	"	"	Farmer.
Marquise, S. L.	" 20	[illegible]	Miami Co.	"	Farmer.
Murray, Wm. H. H.		1862	Penn.	"	Carpenter and Farmer.
Marquis, Robert J.	Section 20	1853	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Myers, John F.	Section 24	1834	Germany	Peru	Farmer.
Myers, Isaac N.	" 13	1845	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Miller, H. Clay	" 23	1837	"	"	Farmer.
Reyburn, Joseph	Richardville Reserve	1833	"	"	Farmer and Gardener.
Reed, W. H.	Sections 23 & 14	1835	Virginia	"	Farmer and Trader.
Smith, William		1834	Penn.	"	Farmer.
Shreck, Joseph, Sr.	Section 12	1843	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Shreck, Joseph, Jr.	" 11	1847	"	"	Farmer.
Tillett, James	" 19	1832	Virginia	"	Cattle Dealer, Farmer, &c.
Tillett, William	" 14 R I E	1834	"	"	Farmer.
Tillett, Joseph	" 15 & 22	1839	Indiana	"	Former.
Tillett, Oliver	" 30	1834	"	"	Farmer.
Tillett, Giles M.	Miami Reserve	1846	"	"	Former.
Working, Phillip	Section 14	1865	"	"	Farmer.
Wallace, Lucinda E.	Richardville Res. No. 13	1848	"	"	Farming.
Wilson, Abs.				"	Farmer and County Commissioner.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Adding, Wm. S.	Section 6	1850	Ohio	Santa Fe	Farmer.
Crane, Abraham	" 8	1845	"	"	Former and Stock Dealer.
Dahill, Dennis	" 16	1873	Ireland	North Grove	Sec. Foreman P., C. & St. L. R. R.
Dalrymple, Wm. D.	" 4	1862	N. J.	Santa Fe	Farmer.
Dalrymple, Geo. W.	" 4	1867	Penn.	"	Farmer.
Fitzsimmons, E. K.	" 16	1860	Ohio	North Grove	Physician and Surgeon.
Fegley, John	" 30	1849	"	Santa Fe	Farmer.
Hooper, Thos. H.	" 15	1861	"	North Grove	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Kepler, A.	" 16	1858	Indiana	"	Dealer in General Merchandise.
Lamus, Edmond	" 22	1854	N. C.	Amboy	Farmer.
McCoy, Harvey W.	Section 34	1871	W. Va.	Amboy	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Miller, C. E.	" 16	1860	Ohio	North Grove	P. M. and Express Agent.
Miller & Weaver	" 16		"	"	Dealers in General Merchandise.
Mowbray, Joseph F.	" 6	1848	Indiana	Santa Fe	Farmer and Miller.
Overman, Elijah	" 27	1852	"	Amboy	Farmer.
Snyder, Jerome W.	" 6	1872	"	McGrawsville	Farmer.
Snyder, Wm. H.	" 6	1876	"	"	Farmer.
Wagner, Philip	" 29	1852	Bavaria	North Grove	Farmer.
Yarnal, W. C.	" 16	1856	Ohio	"	Dealer in General Merchandise and Agent P., C. & St. L. R. R.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Biggs, Wm.	Section 3	1845	Indiana	Peru	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Barnerbuff, Barbara A.	" 10	1844	"	Bunker Hill	Farmer.
Brannington, Jos. S.		1867	Ohio	Sec. from Jackson Tp.	Farmer.
Cooke, John	Section 28	1850	Penn.	Bennett's Sw.	Farmer.
Clymer, J. K.	" 14	1850	Ohio	Miami	Farmer.
Cox, Wm.	" 9	1845	"	"	Farmer.
Eliars, Peter	" 9	1846	"	"	Farmer.
Gilliatly, P. S.	" 21	1867	"	"	Farmer.
Gunsburn, Andrew	" 15	1855	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Haines, Wesley	" 16	1851	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Hooker, John	" 22	1850	Virginia	Waupecong	Farmer.
Hoover, Eli	" 28	1840	Indiana	Bennett's Sw.	Farmer.
Harnickel, George	" 14	1870	Germany	Mexrawsville	Farmer.
Irvin, Wm.	" 28	1875	Kentucky	Bennett's Sw.	Farmer.
Kern, Michael	" 34	1850	Penn.	Waupecong	Farmer.
Kunz, A.	" 36	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner.
Lewis, James	" 21	1847	Virginia	Miami	Farmer.
Love, J. R.	" 3	1843	Tennessee	Bunker Hill	Farmer.
Myers, Joseph	" 23	1851	Virginia	Bennett's Sw.	Farmer.
Miller, A.	Section 36	1850	Ohio	Waupecong	Farmer.
Mauchmer, George	" 33	1860	"	"	Former.
Miller, Eli J.	" 36	1875	"	"	Former.
Mallow, Henry M.	" 23	1870	Virginia	"	Former and Blacksmith.
Mote, R. L.	" 4	1850	Ohio	Bunker Hill	Former.
Oldham, Joseph	" 21	1837	Virginia	Miami	Former.
Phelps, B.	" 28	1853	N. Y.	Bennett's Sw.	Retired Farmer.
Phelps, A. J.	" 28	1853	"	"	Former and Township Trustee.
Sharp, S. M.	" 27	1872	Ohio	"	Former.
Stoie, Wm.	" 27	1854	Penn.	Waupecong	Former.
Souverland, Levi	" 25	1845	Ohio	"	Former, Blacksmith, Wagon and Carriage Maker.
Studebaker, John C.	" 36	1851	"	"	Former.
Stoneman, Jonas	" 25	1848	"	"	Former.
Smith, George W.	" 22	1869	"	"	Former.
Stoneman, Nathaniel	" 2	1860	"	Peru	Former.
Stoneman, David	" 2	1860	"	"	Former.
Troyer, I. S.	Waupecong	1860	"	Waupecong	Physician and Surgeon.
Worl, Oliver	Section	1872	Indiana	Bunker Hill	Former and Stock Dealer.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Name	Section or Street	Date of Settlement	Nativity	P. O. Address	Business
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond, [illegible]	Amboy	1841	West Va.	Amboy	[illegible]
Betts, [illegible]	Section 18	1850	Ohio	Xenia	Farmer
Bowman, Leland D.	" 8	1840	Ohio	"	Farmer
Bickham, John A.	Amboy	1848	Indiana	Amboy	Physician and Surgeon and Proprietor of S. Ace Factory and Planing-mill
Carver, L. B.	Depot	1847	Indiana	Xenia	Telegraph Operator Express, Freight and Ticket Agent
Crewston, James	Section 17	1851	Indiana	Xenia	Farmer
Canada, Joshua	" 25	1818	Tennessee	Amboy	Farmer and Stock Grower
Darby, J. M.	" 32	1840	Ohio	Xenia	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Draper, Samuel	" 29 & 31	1845	Indiana	"	Farmer and Apiarist
Davis, P. M.	" 29	1849	N. J.	"	Farmer
Draper, Elijah	" 1	1849	Ohio	Somerset	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Draper, Wesley	" 1	1848	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Eward, J. W.	Jefferson St.	1846	Indiana	Xenia	Attorney at Law and Merchant
Edgerton, C.	Amboy	1847	Indiana	Amboy	Merchant and Farmer
Fisher, A. B.	Irish Palace, Jefferson St.	1864	Indiana	Xenia	Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Lumber—Walnut, Oak, Ash, Hickory and Poplar, also Retail Dealer in General Merchandise.
Fiant, Solomon	Section 5	1862	Indiana	Xenia	Farmer and Dealer in all kinds of Lumber.
Gosse, Abijah	" 31	1876	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Gates, George W.	" 8	1846	Indiana	"	Farmer
Hatfield, David	Jefferson St.	1876	Ohio	"	Proprietor of Livery Stable; settled in Howard County in 1848.
Howe, D. F.	Section 31	1865	Kentucky	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Hair, J. C.	Amboy	1869	Indiana	Amboy	Proprietor of Steam Saw and Grist-mills.
Haban, T.	"	1871	Indiana	"	Proprietor of Stave Factory
Haines, A. J.	"	1855	Ohio	"	Dealer in Lumber
Hesper, J. J.	Section 30	1877	Ohio	Xenia	Farmer.
Kimball, A. D.	Over Post Office	1850	Ohio	"	Physician and Surgeon
Lee, E. S.	Xenia	1868	Indiana	"	Proprietor of Flax-mill, Stave Factory and Planing-mill.
Lues, David	Xenia	1842	New York	Xenia	Manufacturer of Hickory Axe Handles
Mill, J. B.	Section 32	1[illegible]	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Mannon, J. H.	Jefferson St.	1[illegible]	Indiana	"	Attorney at Law and Notary Public
McKee, James	Section 2	1840	Ohio	Amboy	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Morrel and Charles	Jefferson St.	1877	N. Jersey	Xenia	Proprietors of Hotel
McNeice, Michael	Xenia	18[illegible]	Ohio	"	Attorney at Law
Moon, John W.	Section 2	1860	Kentucky	Amboy	Farmer and Stock Raiser
McFarland, John	" 13	1840	Indiana	"	Farmer, Dealer and Proprietor of Pennyroyal
Nelson, Jacob	" 17	1868	Indiana	Xenia	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Powell, Emily L.	" 29	1865	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Robinson, J. W.	Gazette Office	1874	Ohio	"	Local Editor of Gazette
Robinson, R. K.	Jefferson St.	1868	Ohio	"	Editor and Proprietor of Xenia Gazette, Physician and Surgeon
Reeves, L. M.	"	1868	Ohio	"	Justice of the Peace and General Claim Agent; will attend promptly to collecting claims and paying taxes in County and Mun. Ward, Grant and Wabash, Indiana
Reynolds, Lewis	Section 26	1851	Indiana	Amboy	Farmer.
Rankin, William	Xenia	1845	Ohio	Xenia	Proprietor of Rankins Grist and Saw-mills.
Rosbaugh, J. J.	"	1873	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Sellers, Josphus S.	Sr. Jefferson St.	1873	Penn	"	Minister and Proprietor of Union Mill.
Saucer, W. J. T.	Section 31	1865	N. C.	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Shirm, Thomas J.	" 25	1848	Indiana	"	Farmer.
Stilwell, Thomas	" 7	1840	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Smith, R. W.	Xenia	1861	Indiana	"	Physician and Surgeon.
Thomas, William	"	1866	Indiana	Amboy	Farmer.
Tanquary, Newton	Section 20	1847	Ohio	Xenia	Farmer
Votaw, A. A.	Amboy	1870	Indiana	Amboy	Proprietor of Broom Factory.
Wimmer, J. M.	Jefferson St.	1855	Indiana	Xenia	Dealer in Boots and Shoes also Proprietor of Xenia Tow Factory.
Wood, George	Xenia	1850	Kentucky	"	Farmer.
Wilmoth, James	Section 29	1848	West Va.	"	Farmer.
Wright, J. R.	" 8 & 17	1859	Indiana	"	Attorney at Law and Farmer
Years, P. G.	Amboy	1865	Ohio	Amboy	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Glassware, Notions, etc.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Name	Section or Street	Date of Settlement	Nativity	P. O. Address	Business
Akright, John	Section 7	1854	Ohio	Gilead	General Merchant and Justice of the Peace.
Baker, Henry	" 18	1852	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Baker, Timothy					
Butler, Wm. L.	Section 30	1841	Indiana	Gilead	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Butler, John W.	" 30	1841	"	Smokdale	Farmer.
Brannweller, Aug.	" 10	1852	Ohio	Hooversburg	Farmer and Postmaster
Berger, Henry	" 14 & 23	1851	Penn	Gilead	Farmer
Cleland, Joseph	" 15	1829	N. Y.	"	Farmer and Trustee
Cary, Augustus	" 13	1870	Ohio	"	Physician and Surgeon.
Cleland, Willard H.	" 14	1848	Mich	"	Farmer
Craig, John	" 6	1848	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Castle, E. T.	Gilead	1869	Md	"	Merchant and Shoe Dealer.
Doines, Adam K.	Section 13	1839	Indiana	"	Shoemaker and Farmer
Drake, Wm. P.	" 33	1853	N. J.	Smokdale	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Gregg, John	" 18	1829	Ohio	Gilead	Farmer.
Gregg, Joseph	" 22	1840	"	Nicozza	Farmer.
Gipe, Elizabeth	" 36	1850	"	Deedsville	Farmer.
Gertz, Levi					
Hudson, John W.	Section 29	1855	Md	Smokdale	Farmer.
Hoffman, Josiah	" 22	1851	Indiana	Sun, Wabash Co.	School Teacher and Carpenter
King, Samuel	" 9 & 5	1847	"	Gilead	Farmer
Kesling, Jacob	" 21 & 21	1840	Ohio	"	Farmer and Hog Dealer.
Keim, Levi	" 33	1847	Penn	Smokdale	Farmer.
Krieg, Allen	" 36	1855	"	Gilead	Farmer, Stock Grower and Stock Dealer.
Karn, Daniel	" 36	1852	Ohio	Chili	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Kesling, Titus	Section 18	1838	"	Gilead	Farmer.
Landes, Chas. G.	" 8	1861	"	"	Farmer, Stock Breeder and Stock Dealer
Leitner, Samuel	" 15	1847	"	Nicozza	Farmer.
Low, Cornelius	" 7	1855	N. J.	Gilead	Farmer and Stock Grower
Lukens, F. G.					
Mohler, J. J.	Section 12 & 13	1855	Ohio	Gilead	General Merchant.
Modelbrd, Alvin K.	" 13	1869	Penn	"	Farmer and Proprietor of "Union House."
Myers, Jacob	" 24	1851	Indiana	"	Farmer
McLean, Perry H.	" 25	1866	Virginia	"	Farmer and Wagon Maker.
Moore, Andrew J.	" 23	1858	Ohio	"	Farmer and Carpenter.
Miller, Hugh	" 7, 8 & 9	1843	Penn	"	Farmer
Norman, Josephus	" 15 & 22	1878	Indiana	"	Farmer
Old, Jno.	" 35	1839	England	Deedsville	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Robbins, James M.	" 3	1846	Indiana	Hooversburg	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Shoemaker, Elliot	" 32	1848	"	Stockdale	Farmer and Thresher.
Speck, Henry H.	" 35	1876	Ohio	"	Farmer
Smith, David F.	" 23	1846	Indiana	Gilead	Farmer and Teacher.
Smith, James H.	" 12	1854	Ohio	"	Farmer and Carpenter
Shillinger, Geo.	" 29	1855	"	Sun, Wabash Co.	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Thomas, Michael	" 17	1846	"	Gilead	Farmer
Tate, Jacob	" 13	1856	Indiana	"	School Teacher.
Tomlinson, Hezekiah	" 21	1853	"	Stockdale	Farmer.
Tomlinson, George	" 21	1857	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Whistler, W. H.	" 25	1855	Penn	Gilead	Farmer

ERIE TOWNSHIP.

Name	Section or Street	Date of Settlement	Nativity	P. O. Address	Business
Bickler, Jacob	Section 9	1855	Germany	Peru	Farmer
Beck, John	" 9	1[illegible]	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Butt, Daniel M.	Reserve	1853	Ohio	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Cook, Eli	Section 18	1836	S. Car.	"	Farmer.
Cook, Patrick	" 7	1855	Ind	"	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Clauve, F.		1853	Switzerland	"	Farmer.
Eyler, Jno.		1855	Pa.	"	Farmer.
Freeard, Frank	Section 10	1856	Switzerland	"	Farmer
Harrison, Benson	" 8	1845	Ind	"	Farmer
Hale, John	" 16	1850	Ohio	"	Farmer
Lowenbach, J. H.	" 1	1862	Ohio	"	Farmer
Lynd, Wm.	Section 27	1840	Md	Peru	Farmer and Carpenter.
Mung, James K.	" 1	1861	Tenn	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Murken, Gideon	" 16	1850	Md	"	Farmer
Marshall, Henry	" 22	1844	Ohio	Rich Valley	Farmer
Maier, Dollison	" 3	1872	Tenn	Peru	Farmer
Rinker, Amos	" 18	1844	Va	"	Farmer
Roberts, Lewis M.	" 22	1861	Ind	"	Farmer
Steele, J. A.	" 15	1857	Ind	"	Farmer
Smith, Eliz.					Farmer
Ward, John	Section 20	1854	Ohio	Peru	Farmer
Wilson, Wm. P.	" 4	1875	Penn	"	Farmer

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Name	Section or Street	Date of Settlement	Nativity	P. O. Address	Business
[illegible]	Section 11	1841	Penn	Pen Cyn C.	Farmer
[illegible]	" 30	1851	Md	Bunker Hill	Saw mill and Trustee
[illegible]	Elm	1870	N. Y.		Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace
[illegible]	Broadway	1851	Ohio		Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker
[illegible]	Elm A Railroad	1855	[illegible]	"	Farmer Carpenter and Joiner
[illegible]	Section 31	1846	Penn	"	Farming
Cox, David H.	" 21	1841	Virginia	"	Stock Dealer and Farmer
Cook, Alvin J.	West A Railroad	1856	Ohio	"	Blacksmith
Cromer, William H.	"	1849	"	"	Saw mill
Cromer, William F.	Section 35	1846	Indiana	"	Farmer
DeLong, John	Section 26	1849	Ohio	"	Mining Lumber Dealer & Farmer
Dutchwell, Daniel	"	1849	"	"	Farmer
Edwards, Philip	Section 25	1852	Virginia	"	Minister Mechanic and Farmer.
Fox, Robert C.	Broadway	1864	Ohio	"	Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace
Garmond, Joel	Section 24	1833	Maryland	"	Farmer
Hobson, Jesse L.	Pearl	1871	Indiana	"	Planing-mill & Furniture Factory.
Hendricks, William	Section 20	1851	"	"	Farmer
Herman, J. N.	" 32	1850	Virginia	"	Carpenter and Joiner
Hoover, Jonathan	" 31	1849	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Jacobs, David	" 27	1851	Penn	Peru	Farmer
Jones, Rufus T.	" 36	1849	New York	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Kerrigan, Peter	Broadway	1857	Ireland	"	Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes Notary Public
Keller, Elias	Section 29	1851	Ohio	"	Butcher and Farmer
Larimer, [illegible]	Section [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bunker Hill	Farmer and Farmer
Mc[illegible], Joseph S.	" 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mc[illegible], James A.	Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] and Surgeon
Mc[illegible], Wm. F.	Elm	[illegible]	Ohio		[illegible]
Mc[illegible], John L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mc[illegible], Hugh	Section 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mc[illegible], S. D.	West	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible] Bunker Hill Hotel & [illegible]
Mc[illegible], Dan'l	Section 17 A R	[illegible]	Penn	[illegible]	[illegible] Stock Raiser
Mc[illegible], Harvey B.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bunker Hill	[illegible]
Shively, John E.	"	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Minister of the Gospel and Farmer
Shively, Daniel P.	" 12	18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shively, Chas. H.	" 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Shively, Alfred [illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minister of the Gospel and Farmer
Simmons, David [illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer
Stoney, Michael [illegible]	" 5	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]	Farmer
Scott, Timothy	Main	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Dealer in Dry Goods Hats Caps Boots Shoes Clothing & Gents Furnishing
Starr, George W.	Broadway	1873	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manufacturer of Tin Ware and Dealer in Stoves
Van Doren, Isaac E.	Section 18	1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer
Wolf, George W.	Section [illegible]	1861	Maryland	Peru	Farmer
Wittie, Fred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Farmer
Waggerman, Jos. M.	" 23	1871	Indiana	Bunker Hill	Farmer
Winters, Henry J.	" 11	1842	Ohio	"	Farmer
Wyland, Joseph R.	Broadway	1870	Ohio	"	Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Name	Section or Street	Date of Settlement	Nativity	P. O. Address	Business
Axtell, Geo.	Section 24	1847	Va	Chili	Drugs, Groceries, Paints, Oils and Notions
Andrews, A. R.	" 11	1859	Penn	Denver	Teacher and General Insurance Agent.
Bell, Cornelius	" 7	1850	Ohio	Chili	Farmer
Bailey, S. O.	" 24	1851	"	"	Teacher and Justice of the Peace.
Bennett, H. W.	" 24	1840	Indiana	"	Dealer in Grain.
Bingey, C. H.	" 13	1840	"	"	Farmer and Dealer in Stock
Bell, Elem	" 18	1850	Ohio	"	Retired Farmer.
Bell, Wm.	" 18	1850	"	"	Farmer.
Bob, John A.	" 25	1851	Penn	"	Farmer and Carpenter
Comer, Lewis	" 8	1844	Indiana	Pettyville	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Cole, Noah W.	" 17	1855	"	Denver	Carpenter and Joiner.
Cole, Jno.	" 11	1852	Md	"	Farmer
Coby, Henry L.	" 6	1848	Ohio	Chili	Farmer and Trustee.
Caries, R. K.	" 15	1842	"	Denver	Grain Dealer.
Davis, James J.	" 17	1852	"	Chili	Farmer
Davis, John C.	" 17	1852	"	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer and County Commissioner
Fleck, David	" 12	1850	Penn	"	Carpenter and Joiner
Fleck, B. F.	" 24	1850	Indiana	"	Wife of Bezzie Fleck Agent & Furniture Dealer.
Fike, Henry G.	" 21	1854	Penn	"	Blacksmith and Butcher.
Fike, Chas. C.	" 24	1854	Ohio	"	Blacksmith and Butcher
Geyer, Benjah	" 2	1839	Indiana	Denver	Farmer
Graham, B. R.	" 24	1874	"	Chili	Physician and Surgeon.
Hall, N. C.	Section 24	1845	N. Y.	Chili	Dealer in General Merchandise and Postmaster.
Hunter, John W.	" 24	1849	Indiana	"	Farmer
Hockenberg, Washington	" 4	1853	Va	Stockdale	Farmer
Hutton, Samuel	" 24	1856	Indiana	Chili	Farmer
Kotterman, O. P.	" 24	1856	Ohio	"	Carpenter and Joiner.
Latta, Wm.	" 17	1861	Penn	"	Farmer
Long, Chas. M.	" 14	1851	Indiana	Denver	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Muhl, Michael	" 1	1855	Germany	Chili	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Musselman, Joseph	" 1	1855	Penn	"	Farmer and Miller
Murphy, Wm. B.	" 6	1842	Indiana	"	Farmer
Mecker, Geo. W.	" 35	1871	Ohio	"	Plasterer
Murphy, John W.	" 16	1849	Indiana	Denver	Farmer
Musselman, Samuel	" 12	1856	Penn	Chili	Farmer, Stock Grower and Dealer.
Norris, R. M.	" 14	1849	Ohio	"	Farmer
Norris, Jacob L.	" 11	1849	"	"	Farmer
Perry, Caleb	" 29	1858	N. C.	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Ridgway, L. D.	" 2	1858	Indiana	Denver	Farmer
Stout, Isaac	" 32	1856	Ohio	Chili	Farmer
Sumer, Rudolph	" 31	1854	Switzerland	Peru	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Taylor, M. N.	" 15	1844	Ohio	Denver	Farmer
Zehner, Solomon	" 16	1856	Indiana	Pettyville	Miller
Weber, Jacob	" 15	1856	Switzerland	Paw Paw	Farmer.

J. I. WHEATLEY

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